Linda Schele

Maya Glyphs

The Verbs



Maya Glyphs: The Verbs

By Linda Schele



Maya Glyphs   The Verbs

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To Bob Robertson and Dick Johnson, who were there from the beginning, to Nancy Troike, who made me do it, and to David, who helped me do it.

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For reasons of economy and speed, this volume has been printed from camera-ready copy furnished by the author, who assumes full responsibility for its contents.

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Acknowledgments

When I was a Visiting Lecturer at the University of Texas at Austin in 1978, I began research on this book with the goal in mind of producing at some time in the far distant future a catalog of Maya glyphic verbs for epigraphers and other Mayanists interested in the writing system. During that semester at UT, Nancy Troike, who participated in and provided logistical support for my classes, encouraged me to enter the Ph.D. program of the Institute of Latin American Studies and to take the Ph.D so necessary in American academia. My initial idea of a verb catalog subsequently became the subject of my dissertation and eventually this book. Nancy was a reader for the dissertation, but more importantly she guided my program and career as a graduate student, enabling me to complete course work and dissertation while teaching full-time at the University of South Alabama. Without her support, encouragement, and friendship, I probably would not have considered taking a Ph.D nor writing a dissertation, and for this reason, I dedicate this book to her.

During my first trip to Mexico in December 1970, I visited Palenque and fell in love with and became obsessed by that beautiful city. At that time, I also met my first real Mayanists--Merle and Bob Robertson. In a kind of magic way, Bob and Merle knew that something profound had happened to me, and from the first moment we met the Robertsons became my dedicated friends. Bob from then until his death in 1981 always offered a haven for me in Palenque with coffee in the morning, rum in the evening, and love and encouragement in between. This book is dedicated to his memory in recognition of the support, love, and great friendship he gave me.

Dick Johnson was a herpetologist from Mobile, Alabama, who as well as being my friend, taught me not to be afraid of snakes and to look at animals carefully, especially reptiles and amphibians, when relating them to Maya iconography and epigraphy. He criticized early papers and tried heroically to teach me to think as a scientist. Dick died in 1982 almost one year after Bob Robertson, and for the profound companionship and for his teaching, this book is dedicated to his memory.

Many other people have made vital contributions to this book. Peter Mathews not only read and corrected the manuscript, but he, Floyd Lounsbury, and David Stuart shared new decipherments and insights with me promptly and freely and gave permission to incorporate them into the commentary in the verb catalog. David Kelley read the manuscript and offered valuable commentary, and he, Floyd Lounsbury, and Peter Mathews have shared ideas, methodology, and information with me completely without reservation since I first met them. Much that I know of glyphs I have learned from them, and this atmosphere of freely shared information has been central to the advances in the study of Maya hieroglyphic writing made in the last

decade. When attending the 1978 Workshop on Maya Hieroglyhic Writing at the University of Texas, Kathryn Josserand and Nicholas Hopkins noticed that I could use some help with the jargon and methodology of historical linguistics, and they volunteered their time and home during the following summer to teach me. Any coherent presentations of linguistic data within this book are due to their help; I take responsibility for any errors.

My sincere thanks are given to Ian Graham of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University for permission to publish whole monuments from Yaxchilan and isolated verbs from the *Corpus* project. Without this resource, the study of Maya glyphs would be very much more difficult. I wish also to thank Dr. W.R. Coe of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania for permission to publish drawings of several Tikal monuments as well as isolated verbs from all Tikal texts and Claude Baudez, who gave me permission to publish verbs from the monuments of Tonina and Temple 18 at Copan. This project would not have been possible without the cooperation of these people and the drawings and archives they made available in both published and unpublished forms.

I would like to give special thanks to Dorie Reents, Andrea Stone, Christine DeBremaecker, Ruth Krochock, and Constance Cortez, graduate students at the University of Texas, who volunteered their time to check the accuracy of the appendices. It was a boring and difficult job that took many days, but without their help, it would have taken many months.

David, my long suffering husband, deserves perhaps the profoundest thanks of all because he not only suffered through a year and a half of writing and the resulting disruption in our lives, but was also my computer expert and chief programmer. He cheerfully taught me to use the computer and suffered through my often hilarious struggle to understand the contankerous machine that in time miraculously changed into a wonderful tool. David's most heroic sacrifice was to let me take the computer to Austin for nine months in order to finish the book, and those readers who own and love their microcomputers know how great that sacrifice was.

Abbreviations

#	Subnumber on charts in the verb catalog
96G	Tablet of the 96 Glyphs
2ndy	Secondary text
AD	House AD of the Palace
ADI	Anterior Date Indicator
AEI	Anterior Event Indicator
AgC	Aguas Calientes
Agua	Aguateca
Alab	Alabaster vase
Alf	Alfarda
Alt	Altar
Altun	Altun Ha
ArP	Arroyo de Piedra
ASac	Altar de Sacrificios
BCt	Ballcourt
Bon	Bonampak
Bur	Burial
C	Consonant; House C of the Palace
Cal	Calakmul
CAlt	Column altar
Car	Caracol
Cens	Censor stand
Chin	Chinikiha
Chk	Chinkultic
CItz	Chichen Itza
Coll	Collection
Cop	Copan
Corn	Cornice
CR	Calendar Round
Cr	Tablet of the Creation
CRic	Costa Rica
Ctr	Center
D	House D of the Palace
DH	Death Head monument from Group of the Cross
DN	Distance Number
DNIG	Distance Number Introductory Glyph
DO	Dumbarton Oaks Tablet
DPil	Dos Pilas
DRio	Del Rio Throne
e	East
Ear	Earplug
Eav	Eave
ECayo	El Cayo
EG	Emblem Glyph
EPeru	El Peru
EZotz	El Zotz'
F	Fragment
Fig.	Figure
Frag	Fragment
Frt	Front
G	God
Gp	Group
H	Head variant
HS	Hieroglyphic Stairs
Imp	Imperfective
In	Inner
Inv	Inverted
IS	Initial Series
ISIG	Initial Series Introductory Glyph
ISpot	Initial Series pot from Group III
Itz	Itzimte
IV	Intransitive verb
Ixk	Ixkun
Ixt	Ixtutz'
Jimb	Jimbal
Jmb	Jamb
Jon	Jonuta

L	Lintel
Lac	Lacanja
LAm	La Amelia
LC	Long Count
LHig	Los Higos
LMar	La Mar
Low	Lower
LP	Leiden Plaque
LPas	La Pasadita
M	Monument
m	Middle
Mach	Machaquila
MJos	Motul de San Jose
MNAH	*Museo National de Antropologí a e Historia* in Mexico City
MT	Miscellaneous text
n	North
Nar	Naranjo
ne	Northeast
NimP	Nim Li Punit
NTun	Nah Tunich cave
nw	Northwest
Oco	Ocosingo
OPT	Oval Palace Tablet
Ora	Orator
OVS	Object-verb-subject word order
p	Provisional
Pal	Palenque
Pan	Panel
Pass	Passive
PasTr	Pasadena Tracing
PDI	Posterior Date Indicator
PE	Period ending
PecSk	Peccary Skull
PEI	Posterior Event Indicator
Perf	Perfective
Pf	Perfect
PN	Piedras Negras
Pom	Pomona
Pst	Present
Pt	Participle
PTab	Palace Tablet
PUin	Poco Uinic
Pul	Pusilha
Quir	Quirigua
RAz	Rio Azul
Res	Resbalon
Rev	Reviewing stand
Rm	Room
s	South
Sac	Sacul
Sach	Sacchana
Sanc	Sanctuary
Sarc	Sarcophagus
Scb	Scribe
Scp	Sculpture
se	Southeast
Seib	Seibal
Slav	Tablet of the Slaves
Smj	Simojovel
St	Stela
Stc	Stucco
Str	Structure
sw	Southwest
T	Temple; a glyph designation from Thompson's *A Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphics*
Tab	Tablet
Tam	Tamarindito
Tbs	Tableritos from the Palace
TC	Tablet of the Cross
TFC	Tablet of the Foliated Cross
Thr	Throne
TI	Temple of Inscriptions
Tik	Tikal
Ton	Tonina
Tort	Tortuguero
TS	Tablet of the Sun
TV	Transitive verb
Uax	Uaxactun
Uca	Ucanal
Up	Upper
v	Variable vowel
v_1	Vowel echoing stem vowel
Var	Variant
VOS	Verb-object-subject word order
VS	Verb-subject word order
w	West
Xul	Xultun
Yax	Yaxchilan
Yxh	Yaxha

Maya Glyphs: The Verbs

Introduction

This work is designed as a study of the verb morphology and syntax of the hieroglyphic writing system used by the Maya during the Classic period (A.D. 293 to A.D. 900). Inscriptions in this writing system are found in the lowlands of the Yucatan peninsula principally in the southern region now occupied by the states of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo in Mexico, by the Peten in northern Guatemala, by Belize, and by the western third of Honduras and El Salvador. Most of the extant inscriptions are found in public contexts on upright slabs called stelae; on carved panels of wood or stone mounted as door lintels or engaged into walls; in painted murals; on the outer facades of buildings; and on small portable objects used as a part of costume or ritual regalia. Although the Maya writing system is related to earlier writing systems in southern Mesoamerica (as demonstrated by Michael Coe [1976]), the earliest text which exhibits the full set of features characteristic of the Classic writing system occurs on Stela 29 of Tikal, dated A.D. 293, or 8.12.14.8.15 in the Maya system. Examples of readable signs can now be dated to an earlier time (ca. 50 B.C.) at the site of Cerros (David Friedel, personal communication, 1980), but these examples include only *kin* and *yax* signs and are found in iconographic, not inscriptional form. However, their existence indicates that the Classic writing system was in use in the central Maya region by at least A.D. 50.

The study of the Maya hieroglyphic writing system has been underway since the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and its contents are well enough understood to recover a wealth of information about the persons and events of this period in the Mesoamerican past. Particularly important contributions were made by Heinrich Berlin (1958, 1959), who first identified personal name glyphs and emblems associated with local sites, and by Tatiana Proskouriakoff (1960, 1963-1964), who first identified events which occurred in the lives of Classic rulers. Proskouriakoff's "historical hypothesis" posited that the noncalendric residue of undeciphered glyphs in the Classic inscriptions referred, not to astronomical or religious events as had been supposed until 1960, but rather to the activities of the rulers and lords of the Classic period. She identified glyphs referring to birth, inauguration, death, blood-letting, capture, and other kinds of events, as well as name phrases of many of the persons who are recorded as the protagonists of these events. In the two decades since the publication of Proskouriakoff's seminal studies, other scholars have used her methodology and added to the list of known events and rulers of the Classic period.

During the seventies, the number of epigraphers working on the Maya hieroglyphic system increased, and Maya linguists became interested in the writing system as a record of an earlier stage of Mayan languages.

Interaction between these two groups of scholars has suggested that the next important breakthrough in the understanding of the hieroglyphic writing system is likely to result from the application of linguistic methodology to problems in decipherment, and in this context one critical area not yet understood is that of the verb morphology of the writing system. This publication is designed, therefore, as a comparative study of all of the verbal phrases available to me in the resources at my disposal. It is meant to create a collection of data gathered from the viewpoint of the epigrapher and iconographer and presented in a way that can be used by specialists from other disciplines.

The core of this study is a verb catalog listing a large sample of verbal constructions found in the surviving inscriptions. Each example is illustrated in the catalog, and data about syntax, dating, context, and meaning are included in the appropriate listing. The main catalog (Chapter 9) is organized according to the pattern of affixes found on each example; the distribution of these affix patterns is summarized in Appendix 1, and the contents of the catalog are reorganized in Appendix 2 according to the numerical designation of J. Eric S. Thompson's *A Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphics* (1962). Appendix 3 lists each example by site, monument, and glyph block designation, while Appendix 4 list events in chronological order.

References to examples in the verb catalog are listed in the main text as "Chart 21:3," "Chart 37," etc. The first number refers to the chart designation in the catalog, and the second (following the colon) to the individual example on that chart. The traditional orthography used in glyphic studies is employed in all discussions of glyphic texts and individual glyphs. This orthography uses "c" and "k" for the non-glottalized and glottalized "k," while adding " ' " to other consonants to indicate glottalization. This orthography is ossified in the literature, and attempting to change it would result in confusion without a corresponding gain in sense. Linguistic data not used in direct associations with glyphic readings are written in the following orthography:

b	p	t	tz	ch	k	q		i		u
b'	p'	t'	tz'	ch'	k'	q'	'		ɨ	
		s		x		j	h	e		o
m	n				N				a	
w				y						
	l									
	r									

This book was produced in an unorthodox fashion that I believe is destined in the future to become an important part of scholarly publication. Because of the length of the manuscript and the complex formats used to present catalog and appendices, it was decided in consulation with the editors and designers of the University of Texas Press to produce photo-ready copy using a micro-computer. The computer used was a Heath H89 utilizing at first the PIE word processing program, and later when it became available, converting to the Micropro "Wordstar" program. The most difficult problem in the production of the finished copy arose when the Press designers chose a proportionally spaced type font; our Diablo 630 printer does not have the hardware to support proportionally spaced daisy-wheels. David Schele, my long suffering husband, wrote a program to solve this problem by processing text for proportional spacing before it was sent to the printer; this program is compatible with the embedded commands of the "Wordstar" program. The necessity of using incompatible word processing programs and adapting files to the proportional spacing program proved frustrating and doubled the time needed to produce final copy, but in the process many of the problems inherent in using micro-computers to produce a complicated book were identified and solved.

The use of computers to produce finished copy is not new in publications by university presses, but, in most cases, large university computers have been used, rather than author-owned micro-computers. The extended capabilities provided by these micro-

computers offer invaluable new potential to authors in all scholarly fields. Not only does author-produced, photo-ready copy reduce the cost of publication by a large percentage, but the retention of production and editorial controls of the manuscript allows major and minor revisions to be made at no additional cost until the moment when the final copy is printed. This ability to alter text was crucial to the production of the catalog because during and after the time the texts files were being created, new inscriptions at Nah Tunich and Rio Azul as well as other monuments were discovered, and several crucial new interpretations were proposed by Peter Mathews, David Stuart, and Floyd Lounsbury. I was able to include this material in the catalog because of the use of the micro-computer; in any other process, revisions of the catalog would have ceased when the manuscript editing process began.

The use of a micro-computer produces copy not equal in quality to that produced commercially, but I believe that the gain in last minute control over the contents of the text and the possibility of using complex designs and formats that would be prohibitively expensive if produced commercially make the loss of print quality well worth the exchange. If an unusually large number of typos occur in the published text, I take full responsibility; I continued to revise the text after the final Press editing, believing that up-to-date text was more important than perfect copy.

1. A Historical Perspective

The history of the study of Maya hieroglyphic writing has been summarized critically and in detail by David Kelley (1962a; 1976:3-6), and his commentary need not be recounted here. However, a brief discussion of studies that have focused on or contributed to the understanding of the grammar and syntax of the Classic Maya writing system will be useful. Until 1950, the study of Maya hieroglyphic writing focused on problems in the decipherment of individual glyphs, on arguments about the nature of the system (that is, the question of the presence or absence of phoneticism), and on questions of reading order and calendric and astronomical information. These early studies provided occasional identifications of glyphs as particular events or verbs; for example, Léon De Rosny and Cyrus Thomas identified a glyph for "baptism," and Eduard Seler found glyphs for "capture" and for "drill." However, with few exceptions, the earlier studies did not systematically attempt to identify syntactical and grammatical parts of a given text. Paul Schellhas (1904) completed (perhaps unintentionally) the first systematic study of syntax in his comparative study of deity names in the codices. Given the assumption that codical texts record spoken language and, therefore, contain verbs, objects, and subjects, his identifications of deity names are simultaneously identifications of objects and subjects.

Sylvanus G. Morley in his *Introduction to the Study of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing* (1975, originally published in 1915), concentrated almost exclusively on glyphs recording calendric information, but his work included some very interesting and prophetic speculations. His introductory chapter includes the following passage:

> *The classification followed herein is based on the general meaning of the glyphs, and therefore has the advantage of being at least self-explanatory. It divides the glyphs into two groups: (1) Astronomical, calendary, and numerical signs, that is glyphs used in counting time; and (2) glyphs accompanying the preceding, which have an explanatory function of some sort, probably describing the nature of the occasions which the first group of glyphs designate. . . . Of the unknown glyphs in both the inscriptions and the codices, a part at least have to do with numerical calculations of some kind, a fact which relegates such glyphs to the first group. The author believes that as the reading of the Maya glyphs progresses, more and more characters will be assigned to the first group and fewer and fewer to the second. In the end, however, there will be left what we may perhaps call a "textual residue," that is, those glyphs which explain the nature of the events that are to be associated with the corresponding chronological parts. It is here, if anywhere, that fragments of Maya history will be found recorded, and precisely here is the richest field for future research, since the successful interpretation of this "textual residue" will alone disclose the true meaning of the Maya writings.*
>
> (Morley 1975:26)

In his analysis of the text of Quirigua Stela J, Morley (1975:221) applied the method of analysis implicit in his classifica-

tion system, and as a result he correctly identified for the first time two verbal phrases in a Classic monumental text. We now know these events to be the accession of Two-Legged-Sky of Quirigua and a war event which involved that Quirigua ruler and 18-Rabbit of Copan.

Although identifications of grammatical parts, such as locative prepositions, had occurred during the early period of Maya hieroglyphic studies, the first analysis of a text based on a purely syntactical approach was produced by Benjamin Whorf (1933), although the "readings" he suggested in this study have been universally rejected. Whorf's method was based on a correlation of particular glyphs in a text to elements in the scene which accompanies it. He was able to identify the name of the pictured deity and the glyph which records an object held in the deity's hand, and by elimination, he assumed that the remaining glyph (the initial glyph of each text) was a verb, defined by him as "a word that names the action or status" (Whorf 1933:7). He further demonstrated that the same verbal glyph in other texts appears in the same position and with the same action.

Thompson disagreed with Whorf's proposed readings and his syntactical analysis, as shown in the following statement:

> *A fundamental misconception has, I think, handicapped nearly all those who have endeavored to decipher glyphs which are above the pictures in the divinatory almanacs of the codices. This misconception, I believe, arises from regarding the glyphs above each picture as serving to explain the pictures. Thus, for example, Whorf (1933) assumed that the glyph of a hand referred to the action of the god depicted below it, and on that assumption based a large part of his argument; Gates (1931:136-139) similarly linked glyphs to pictures. I myself prefer to suppose the opposite, namely, that the pictures are subordinate to the glyphs and supplement them. I believe that whereas one or more of the glyphs, particularly the name glyphs of the gods, are illustrated in the pictures, the actions of the gods do not necessarily correspond to the texts.*
>
> (Thompson 1950:263)

Although Thompson was reluctant to allow the consistent association of a pictured action with an accompanying text, he was not reticent in identifying the general syntactical order of codical texts, as shown in the following statement: "The first two glyphs in each text are quite often repeated in all of the compartments of the almanac in question. They may therefore indicate the general subject under discussion, or perhaps be of a still more general nature. I assume one is a verb or verbal noun; the other the object" (Thompson 1950:264).

And in 1959, Thompson advanced the following description of the components of codical texts: "Generally, each compartment holds four glyphs: (1) an action or verbal glyph; (2) the name glyph of the god ruling the days in question, usually the subject; (3) sometimes an object; (4) the last glyph or pair of glyphs recording the augury resulting from the action or influence of the god--abundance, drought, good times, misery, and so forth" (Thompson 1959:357).

Gunter Zimmerman, perhaps the most conservative and methodical of Maya epigraphers, employed major semantic classifications in his 1956 catalog of codical glyphs, but he preferred to apply neutral terms to each category, as follows: (1) nominal glyphs or name glyphs of pictured deities and mythological animals; (2) attributive glyphs, which are distributed in relationship to the glyphs in Category 1; (3) grace-offering glyphs; (4) thematic glyphs; and (5) contact glyphs, which are associated with "certain cosmic fixed points, such as 'cardinal directions, zero date 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, etc.' or are bound to a conspicuous jawless head (main sign 128), both of which belong to the 'offering-grace' group" (Zimmerman n.d.). Of the "thematic" category, Zimmerman gave the following definition: "All those glyphs were designated as 'thematic' glyphs (ThG) which appear mostly in the first or second place of the glyph blocks, showing only slight affix variation. . . . They undoubtedly refer, in some way or other, to the theme treated and also represented in the corresponding passages. For

this reason, the neutral label 'thematic' glyph was chosen, so as not to prejudge a particular nuance (as in action perhaps)" (Zimmerman n.d.).

Thompson's and Zimmerman's analyses of codical texts were extended to include Classical monumental inscriptions when Berlin (1959) identified personal name glyphs on the sarcophagus at Palenque. He associated a series of glyphs located adjacent to figures on the sarcophagus sides to similar glyphs in the lid text, and proposed that these glyphs named the persons portrayed. As with the Schellhas discovery of deity names, Berlin's discovery of historical names held syntactical implications. If it is assumed that name phrases in the text of the sarcophagus occur in a readable, linguistic context, they not only record personal names, but also function as the subjects of verbs. And indeed, exactly this syntactical pattern of verb-subject was demonstrated in this text by Floyd Lounsbury (1974) and shown to be the preferred order in Classic texts by Proskouriakoff (1960).

In her seminal work on the inscriptions of Piedras Negras, Proskouriakoff (1960) pointed out repeated patterns in glyph distribution that were associated with particular sculptural motifs. By showing that the particular glyphs found in these patterns were separated by time spans no longer than a human lifetime, she confirmed Morley's earlier speculations about the historical nature of the Classic inscriptions. She identified glyphs recording birth, inauguration, capture, "a rite performed in memory of a dead hero" (Proskouriakoff 1960:470), and blood-letting. In regard to the identification of verbs, she said, "It seems safe to say that glyphs which immediately follow dates and especially those that tend to combine with the 'lunar' postfix make reference to actions, events or ceremonies, and are essentially predicate glyphs. Following them we can expect to find substantives referring to the protagonists of the events, and if the representations are historical, some of these should be appellatives identifying the persons involved" (Proskouriakoff 1960:470).

In the two decades since the publication of Proskouriakoff's study of the inscriptions of Piedras Negras, her "historical hypothesis" has become widely accepted among epigraphers. In his study of the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs at Palenque, Berlin best summarized the impact of the "historical hypothesis" on subsequent approaches to the decipherment of Maya hieroglyphic writing:

> *Apparently our whole analysis so far has been developed exclusively from the foregoing text. But in reality two basic ideas have crept into the picture from elsewhere: the reflection that the DN's are shorter than a normal human lifetime, and the possibility of actor and action glyphs. The possible actor glyphs we have previously interpreted as the names of Palenque rulers. These ideas were taken from Proskouriakoff (1960) and now applied to this Palenque text. They form part of her "historical hypothesis." We can hope, by just thinking in terms of the structure of history, to understand all those glyphs pertaining to history. If then, as is not unlikely, undeciphered glyphs still remain, their meaning must be looked for in other networks of patterns, such as astronomy or religion. The historical approach will hardly yield interpretational results in the codices, for example. There, the visual structure distinguished between glyphs of action (verbs) and actors, just as the historical approach has done in the inscriptions. As very different verbs are used in the codices from those used in the inscriptions, the nature of the latter could not be identified directly through the former. As we have verbs in the codices and inscriptions, all of them can be subjected to another structural system: grammar.*
>
> (Berlin 1968:140)

The use of the "historical hypothesis" has produced in published and not yet published forms detailed analyses of the inscriptions of Yaxchilan, Bonampak, Palenque, Tikal, Quirigua, Naranjo, sites in the Petex Batun region, Tonina, and other sites. Not only have detailed dynastic histories been developed for these and other sites, but the inventory of known events has been

extended to include alternative expressions for birth and accession, as well as several glyphs recording death and two forms of a glyph for burial. Events associated with war and sacrifice as well as blood-letting have been identified, and more complicated expressions for period ending rites have been added to those listed in Thompson's *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: An Introduction* (1950).

This "historical" approach will continue to yield results for many years to come, but it is now evident that the recovery of the original language values of glyphs now understood semantically is not necessarily a by-product of this approach. In recent years, Floyd Lounsbury has pioneered an approach which not only utilizes the historical hypothesis, but also concentrates linguistic methods and information on problems of decipherment. Central to the Lounsbury approach is a paraphrased reconstruction using approximate semantic values in modern languages of the components of a Classic text. As a result of this paraphrasing technique, Lounsbury (1980:107) has identified couplet structures in verbal phrases and full clauses, as well as patterns of deletion and gapping in which redundant information is eliminated from extended or compound clauses. The new syntactical information resulting from this approach has revealed the need for a working understanding of the verb morphology of the writing system. I suspect that no single person possesses the knowledge necessary to explain fully this verb morphology because not enough information is known about the Mayan languages of the colonial literature and of the Classic inscriptions; however, both areas of study are now receiving growing attention from linguists. Assuming that neither epigraphers nor linguists have the time required to become specialists in each other's fields, this study is designed to provide both sets of scholars with the comparative and distributional data on the Classic inscriptions necessary to bring linguistic information to bear on the problem.

2. Verb Morphology and Syntax of Spoken Mayan

For a number of reasons, some form of early Cholan is accepted by most epigraphers and linguists as the language of the Classic inscriptions. At the time of the conquest, Cholan languages--i.e., Chol, Chontal, Cholti, and Chorti--are known to have had a geographical distribution roughly corresponding to that of the Classic Maya inscriptions. Cholan seems to have once been (probably during the Classic period) a prestige language, since Cholan words (such as family names and faunal and floral terms) have been borrowed into adjacent languages, such as Yucatec. And finally, specialized syntactical structures particularly characteristic of Cholan languages have been detected in the Classic inscriptions. In light of the probable identification of Cholan as the language of the inscriptions, it will be useful to review those characteristics of Cholan and other Mayan languages that are likely to be detectable in the writing system. The descriptions of the features are deliberately presented in simplified terms to accommodate those readers who are not familiar with linguistic terminology.

Many Mayan languages are ergative, a term employed to characterize languages in which the subject of an intransitive verb and the object of a transitive verb are expressed by pronouns or nouns in the nominative (or "absolutive") case, while the subject of a transitive verb is expressed by a pronoun or noun in an oblique case, generally called the "ergative" case, which in some languages--as in Mayan--coincides with the possessive case as employed for the possession of nouns. In other words in most Mayan languages, there are two sets of pronouns which are used in the following contexts (see Bricker 1977 for a more detailed discussion and comparative listing of pronouns from most Maya languages): (1) Set A (the ergative set), which marks the subjects of transitive verbs and the possessors of nouns, and (2) Set B (the absolutive set), which marks the subjects of intransitive verbs and the objects of transitives verbs. These sets of pronouns are listed by Kaufman and Norman (n.d.) in proto-Cholan and proto-Mayan follows:

1. Set A (the ergative set)

Preconsonantal

	Proto-Cholan	Proto-Mayan
1s	**in-*	***nu-*
2s	**a-*	***aa-*
3s	**u-*	***u-*
1p	**ka-*	***qa-*
2p	**i-*	***ee-*
3p	**u-*	***ki-*

Prevocalic

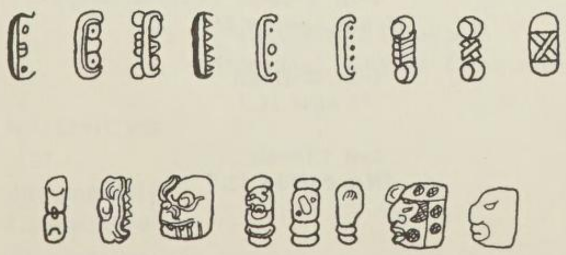
	Proto-Cholan	Proto-Mayan
1s	**inw-*	***w-*
2s	**aw-*	***aaw-*
3s	**uy-*	***r-*
1p	**k-*	***q-*
2p	**iw-*	***eer-*
3p	**uy-*	***k-*

2. Set B (the absolutive set)

	Proto-Cholan	Proto-Mayan
1s	**-en*	***-in*
2s	**-et*	***-at*
3s	**-∅*	***-∅*
1p	**-on*	***-o'n*
2p	**-ox*	***-ix (ex)*
3p	**-ob'*	***-ob'*

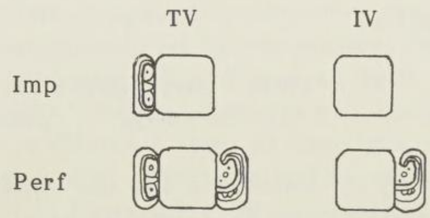
Some Mayan languages, including the Cholan language Chorti, have a third set of pronouns, which appear to be used only with the incompletive aspect of intransitive verbs (see Appendix 5).

Some dozen or so signs have been identified and accepted by most epigraphers as representing Mayan pronouns. All of these pronoun signs are prefixed and are freely substitutable with each other and with T1, the sign appearing in Landa's "alphabet" as *u*. No postfixed signs have yet been identified as pronouns. Since *u* is the third person pronoun of Set A (the ergative set), and since the equivalent pronoun in Set B (the absolutive set) is -∅, it may be inferred that, to the extent presently understood, the Classic inscriptions are recorded in the third person, and that they conform to the expectations based on the structure of spoken languages, in both transitive and intransitive contexts. Those signs so far identified as third person signs of the ergative set are as follows:

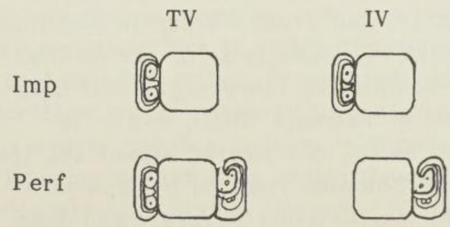


Recently Victoria Bricker (n.d.) has proposed that the Classic writing system reflects not an ergative morphology, but rather that of a split-ergative system, and Barbara MacLeod and Will Norman (personal communication, 1980) have both detected split-ergative morphology in the Cholan languages. To understand split-ergativity, it is necessary to define another characteristic of Mayan languages--tense-aspect. Tense defines an action, event, or state according to whether it is in the future, the present, or the past; in contrast, aspect differentiates an action, event, or state according to whether it is continuing (imperfective or incompletive) or has terminated (perfective or completive), regardless of the tense. Split-ergative languages, such as Cholan and Yucatecan, utilize one or the other of the pronoun sets as subjects of intransitive verbs according to whether the aspect is imperfective or perfective. Bricker (n.d.) defined the expected morphology of an ergative and split-ergative system as follows:

1. Ergative



2. Split-ergative



She further posited that T181 *-ah*, one of the most frequently occurring of the inscriptional verbal suffixes, is the marker for the perfective aspect. Although the

distribution of verbal affixing in the inscriptions does not precisely match the split-ergative pattern, Bricker's proposal provides the most successful explanation of the affix patterns in the glyphic system so far posited, and it explains major anomalies in which clearly intranstive verbs (i.e., the auxiliary verb T757) appear consistently with a third-person ergative pronoun. The Classic writing system may well reflect a split-ergative language.

In Mayan languages, differentiations for aspect (perfective and imperfective) are accomplished by the addition of suffixes to the lexical stem. Several additional differentiations for tense (i.e. present or past), mode, and further refinements of aspect are accomplished by particles preposed to the pronouns, or contracted with them. These tense/aspect particles precede both the Set A pronouns and the verbal stem in the following patterns:

1. Transitive

tense- aspect	+	Set A pronoun	+	stem	+	perfective suffix	+	Set B pronoun

2. Intransitive

tense- aspect	+	stem	+	perfective suffix	+	Set B pronoun

Lounsbury (in Mathews n.d.b) has tentatively identified a *tu* (T115) prefix as a tense-aspect particle + ergative pronoun (*t* + *u*) on a burial verb on Stela 8 at Dos Pilas (see Chart 27). Otto G. Schumann (1973:23,25) and Viola Warkentin and Ruby Scott (1980:34) identify *t-* or *ta-* as the past or completive tense-aspect for Tila Chol (*tza* in Tumbala Chol), and *t-* is recorded as the completive aspect for transitives in Colonial Yucatec by Mauricio Swadesh, Ma. Cristina Alvarez, and Juan R. Bastarrachea (1970:23), in Itza by Schumann (1971), in Lacandon by Roberto Bruce (1968: 61), and in Chontal by Smailus (1975:168).

However, the writing system is notable for the absence of signs which appear in positions that suggest that they are preposed tense-aspect particles. I was able to find only six examples which include a *tu* (T115 or T89) prefix, and with the exception of pronoun signs (Tl and its equivalents), only T228, *ah* or *a* (see Chart 130) and T126 (see Charts 62 and 129) are found prefixed to verbal glyphs. The rarity of tense-aspect prefixes in the writing system may be explained by the kind of pattern reconstructed for Colonial Yucatec by Swadesh, Alvarez, and Bastarrachea (1970:25). For root transitive verbs, they reconstructed the following pattern:

1. The Present

Present		Set A + verb stem + *-ik*	
Pres durative	*tan*	+ Set A + verb stem + *-ik*	
Pres habitual	*k-*	+ Set A + verb stem + *-ik*	
Habitual**	*k-*	+ Set A + verb stem	

** with implications of the present

2. The Past

Past		Set A + verb stem + *-ah*
Past habitual	*t-*	+ Set A + verb stem + *-ah*
Habitual**	*t-*	+ Set A + verb stem

**with implications of the past

Bruce reports a similar pattern from Lacandon in the following statement:

The prefix t- *of the preterite is distinguished from the* t- *of the present by the simultaneous use of the suffix* -a(h) *of the preterite instead of the* -ik *of the present. Examples of its use:*

t-in w-il-ik
"I am seeing it."

t-in w-il-ah
"I saw it."

t-u t'in-ah
"He called it."

Some of the previously mentioned alternation among the dozen or so preposed glyphic pronouns may possibly be due to their

reflection of the contraction of preposed tense-aspect particles with the pronoun from Set A.

In addition to transitive and intransitive verbs, a third category--the positional--is important to the study of the writing system. Positionals are special terms used to describe both position and shape in space; for example, there are distinct terms for "lying face down" versus "lying face up." As verbs, these positionals appear with inflectional patterns distinct from those of the intransitive and transitive, and these positional patterns of inflection have been detected in the writing system. T644, the glyph for "to seat" or "to place" (clearly a positional verb) appears with two kinds of verbal suffixes: (1) the suffix *-wan* (T130.116), the aspectual suffix for the completive reconstructed for proto-Cholan (Kaufman and Norman n.d.); and (2) the suffix *-lah* (T178.181), possibly a combination of the positional inchoative *-l-* and the past (perfective?) *-ah* (see Charts 85 and 112). The presence of either affix pattern on a glyphic verb is probably a good indication that it is a positional verb.

The aspectual suffixes for the three categories of verbs have been reconstructed in proto-Cholan by Kaufman and Norman (n.d.) as follows (incompletive and completive are equivalent to imperfective and perfective):

1. Transitive stems

	Root TV	Derived TV
Incompletive	*CVC-v	*...v-*n*
Completive	*CVC-v	*...v
Imperative	*CVC-v	*...v-*n*
Pf pass pt	*CVC-*b'il*	*...v-*n-b'il*

Specification of v:

$-v_1$ (Chol, Chorti, Chontal)
-i, -e (Chontal, Acalan Chontal)

2. Intransitives

Incompletive	*-*el*
Completive	*-*i*
Imperative	*-*en*
Pf pt	*-*em*
Irrealis	*-*ik*

3. Positionals

Stative	*-$v_l l$
Incompletive	*-*tɨl*
Completive	*-*wan-i*
Future	*-*le-k*
Imperative	*-*i, -l-en*

The contrast between transitive and intransitive inflection patterns is mediated in Mayan languages by several forms. In passive constructions, the patient become the subject of the verb and the verbal inflection utilizes Set B, the absolutive set. In these constructions, the agent may or may not be explicitly expressed, but it is understood though not identified, as in "He was captured." When the agent is expressed, it appears following an agency expression, as in "He was captured *by John*." Yucatec uses the expression *tu men* "by his doing," while several different agency expressions occur in the Cholan languages. *U men(el)* appears in Chorti and Cholti; and *i cha'an* in Chol. In addition *ti k'ɨb'* can occur in Chol when the agent is human.

In the medio-passive (or middle voice), the patient is again the subject of the verb, but in contrast to the passive, the agent is unspecified and general, as in "He got caught." Mayan languages can also reflect the different kinds of circumstances for unspecified agency, as in "He caught because of his nature," "He got caught because of the circumstances," and "He got caught because of an unknown."

Transitive constructions can also be mediated in the antipassive, a term used to describe constructions in which the patient is general or unspecified. These kinds of constructions are in contrast to root transitive verbs in which a patient is understood whether or not it is explicitly named, as in "He ate (it)" versus "He ate." The contrasts in the various degrees of transitivity are important because of evidence from the writing system. *Chuc* "capture" is the one of root transitive verb securely identified in the Classic writing system,

and one would expect it to occur most frequently with recognizable transitive inflection, in other words prefixed by *u*. Yet of the forty-five examples recorded in the verb catalog, only two appear with *u* or an equivalent as a prefix. The absence of a preposed ergative pronoun in the remaining forty-three examples suggests that they may be passive constructions in which an explicitly named agent would appear in an agency expression. Fortunately, there are several glyphs that occur between the name phrases of the patient and agent in these contexts: T1.501:102, T1.526:136 *u cab*, and T515: 69var.86, a glyph occurring only on the newly discovered Structure 20 Hieroglyphic Stairs at Yaxchilan. However, eighteen of the "capture" examples are followed by the names of the patient and agent without any intervening glyphs; in three examples, only the patient is named; in fifteen examples, one of the possible agency glyphs appears between the names of the patient and agent; and in the remaining examples, neither the patient or agent is named or the text is too badly damaged to be deciphered. And the distribution of these syntactical patterns is not dependent on any particular suffix pattern.

Statives, another verbal category, are important to the study of the writing system because they have been identified in the Dresden Codex. Statives are equational constructions which reflect a state or condition of the subject. They are formed by the addition of the absolutive pronouns (Set B) to a noun or adjective stem, as in the following Chol examples (the pronouns reconstructed for proto-Cholan are used):

winik-on
"I am a man."

winik-Ø
"He is a man."

Notice that in the second example, which is inflected for third person singular, the appearance of the stative in the hieroglyphic system would be that of a noun; only the syntactical position of *winik* would point to its function as a stative verb.

The statives so far identified in the Dresden Codex are recorded as possessed conditions, as in the following examples (given in proto-Cholan):

u kuch-on Juan
"I am the burden of Juan."

u kuch-Ø Juan
"He is the burden of Juan."

u kuch-Ø
"He is his burden."

Notice that the two final examples (both are inflected for the third person singular) display the same surface morphology as would a transitive verb inflected for third person singular in both of the pronoun sets.

Several of the known period ending expression may be possessed statives, as in the following examples from the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque.



U pat Hun Ahau Katun
It [was] the end of the 1 Ahau Katun

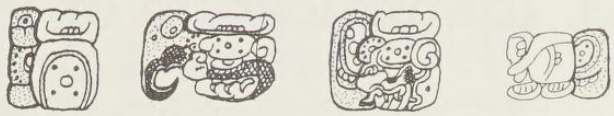


U pat tun.
It [was] the end of the tun.

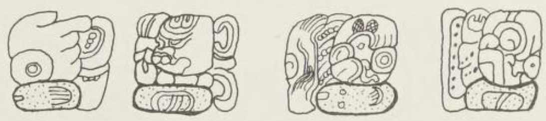
Possessed statives create problems in decipherment because appearance alone does not distinguish between a possessed stative and

a transitive inflected for the third person singular in both the ergative and the absolutive sets of pronouns.

Verb roots in Mayan languages can be derived from any source, i.e., from nouns, adjectives, positionals, onomatopoetic stems, and transitives from intransitives and vice versa, by the addition of derivational suffixes. Those glyphic affixes that occur in distributions similar to derivational affixes in spoken Mayan languages seem to represent phonetic signs without fixed semantic value. In the process of organizing the data for the verb catalog, I noticed that many of the affix signs could appear with nouns as well as verbs or with other grammatical functions. For example, T181 *ah* appears not only as a verbal suffix, but as the male article *ah*; T24 appears as a *-vl* suffix on nouns as well as verbs; and T130 appears as the phonetic complement *-w(a)* in the ahau glyph where it has no semantic value at all. From these and other examples of multiple function, it is clear that in most, if not all, cases verbal affixes represent a phonetic value without being fixed to a particular semantic function. In terms of the writing system, the interesting question about verbal suffixes seems to be not only "What is the passive affix?" but also "What can -*vl* or -*ah* do?"



T181 and others as male article ah *(1-3); T181 as verbal suffix (4)*



Probable -vl *affixes with verbs (1 and 2) and with nouns (3 and 4)*



-wa *as a verbal affix (1 and 2) and as a phonetic complement (3 and 4)*

Figure 1. Examples of unrelated semantic functions for sample affixes.

3. Identification of Verbal Phrases

Whorf's (1933) demonstration of the word order of texts in the codices is still accepted today and was cited by Kelley (1976:188) in his discussion of the Maya writing system. Most working epigraphers are fully aware of the arguments on verb identification, but it is appropriate in the context of this discussion of the glyphic verb to begin with the basic problem of word order and the evidence for the syntactical location of the verb phrase. Since, as noted by Berlin (1968:140), there is direct linkage between the pictorial scenes and glyphic texts in the codices, examples from the Dresden Codex will be used in the discussion. Arguments for widely accepted readings or meanings of glyphs will not be presented; see Thompson (1950) and Kelley (1976) for illustrations and identifications of these glyphs and their readings.

In four scenes on Dresden 30c-31c (Fig. 2), part of a series of nine scenes which illustrate an almanac of 2,340 days, God B is shown seated in a tree. The text accompanying each scene is composed of four glyphs, three of which are identifiable. In all four texts, the glyph in position 2 names the protagonist as God B; position 3 records God B's tree, which in each case is preceded by a color term (red, white, black, and yellow) dependent on the direction glyphs appearing in position 4. The last three glyphs include, therefore, the name of the person shown, the tree in which he is shown, and the color and direction of the tree in the following pattern:

1. God B		red tree	in the east
2. God B		white tree	north
3. God B		black tree	west
4. God B	in the	yellow tree	south

Of the four glyphs in each text, only the initial glyphs (T712) cannot be identified as a part of the scene. This initial glyph must record, therefore, the action in which God B (the only actor pictured in the scenes) is engaged. The precise meaning of the glyph cannot necessarily be deduced from this scene because in the succeeding five scenes in this almanac, the same verb appears with scenes in which God B is shown in an unidentified enclosure, on a sky band, and in three other kinds of trees. And a quick survey of the almanac following that under discussion will show that this same verb accompanies scenes showing God B on stone thrones, in rain, in houses, in a cage, and in various other locations. The event cannot refer specifically to being in a tree, but must express some more general kind of "locational" activity.

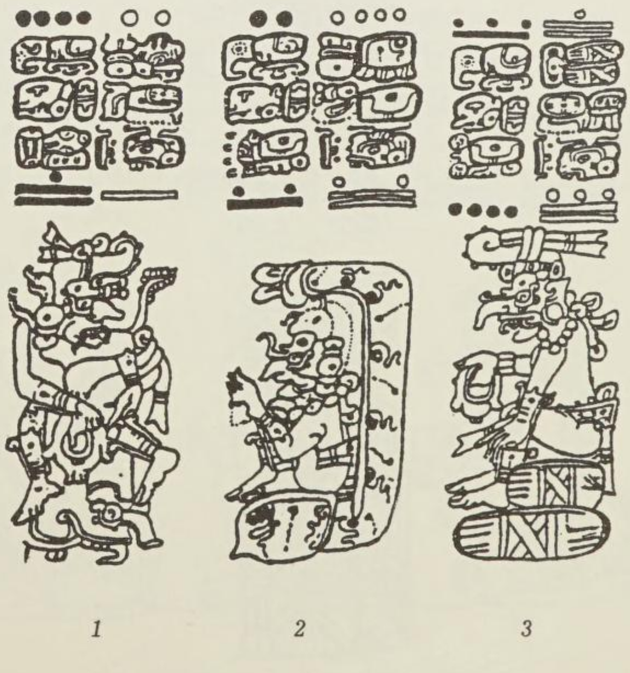
The identification of the T712 glyph from Dresden 30c-31c as some sort of "locational" verb is supported by the recurrence of this verb as an initial glyph in texts accompanying thirteen scenes on Dresden 65b-69b. In these thirteen scenes, God B is shown in thirteen locations, but in several cases (Fig. 3), the location appears pictographically following the "locational" verb. In each of the three illustrated examples, the "locational" verb occurs in position 1,



Figure 2. Dresden 30c-31c: verb initial construction.

while the name of the pictured actor (God B) appears in position 3. In the first text, the verb is followed by *ti* (a locative preposition), *yax-te'* "ceiba tree," and God B is shown sitting in a tree. In the second example, God B is shown in a cave-like enclosure marked by *cab* "earth" signs, and the second glyph in the text is *cab*. Note that the upper end of the pictured enclosure is marked with a motif similar to the upper detail of the *zac* "white" glyph that precedes the *cab* glyph in the text above. In the third example, God B sits above two T563 motifs which are clearly the same as the signs in the second glyph of the text above the scene. The word order of all of these texts is: "locational" verb/preposition + the location/actor.

In Whorf's argument and in the discussion of the two sets of examples used here, the verb was identified by a process of elimination and comparison, but there are also examples in the Dresden Codex where the verb



1 2 3

Figure 3. Dresden 67b-68b: verb initial construction.

is graphically a picture of the action shown. On Dresden 68a (Fig. 4), the scene shows God B figures seated back-to-back atop a sky-band. A "lazy-S" floats above the head of each God B, but the right figure is shown seated in rain, while the background behind the left is clear. The text above this scene begins with a glyph composed of two bodies seated back-to-back in a direct reference to the posture of the figures in the scene. The "lazy-S" of the scene occurs as the second glyph, and God B is named in positions 3 and 4, where his name glyph is preceded by a glyph that also appears to refer to the scene. This glyph (position 3) is composed of a seated body attached to a "sky" glyph, and God B is seated on a sky-band. In this text, the glyphs recording the verb and the subject refer pictographically to the scene they explicate.

The initial position of the verbal phrase is characteristic of the texts of the codices, although in some instances directional glyphs may precede the verbal expression (see Dresden 22b). In those examples violating the verb-initial position, the syntactical construction seems to be that of the stative in which no verb appears. A clear example of this kind of construction is found in the "burden" scenes of the Dresden Codex in which a figure, usually the Young Moon Goddess, is shown carrying another figure or an object in a back bundle (Fig. 5). The texts accompanying these scenes are composed of a glyph naming the object or figure carried (position 1); the "burden" glyph preceded by T1 (*u*) or an equivalent (a third person pronoun of Set A) (position 2); and the name glyph of the person who carries the burden. If this kind of glyphic construction is transitive, then the word order is object-verb-subject (OVS), but it is more likely to be a stative construction composed of the components, "cargo/the burden of/the carrier," paraphrased as "cargo [is] the burden of the carrier."

In Figure 5, the small figures, God B and God A, are the cargo, and their name glyphs appear in position 1 of the text. The glyph in position 2 is *u cuch* "her burden." The



Figure 4. Dresden 68a: a pictographic verb.



Figure 5. Dresden 16b: stative constructions.

carrier is named as the Young Moon Goddess in position 3, and Thompson's "augury" (Zimmerman's "attributive") glyph occurs in position 4. These two texts are stative constructions and are paraphrased as follows: "God B [is] the burden of the Young Moon Goddess, 'positive'"; "God A [is] the burden of the Young Moon Goddess, 'negative'."

The Dresden Codex also contains passages that can be identified structurally as verb-object-subject (VOS) in which the components can be clearly associated with element in the pictorial scene. Dresden 67a (Fig. 6) shows two participants, God B and God K. God B is clearly acting upon God K, who sits in a blue and white object held in God B's hand. The text above this scene is composed of six glyphs, the first of which should record the event, and indeed, the first glyph has the T181 "lunar" suffix identified by Proskouriakoff (1960:470) as characteristic of verbal glyphs. The second glyph is the name of God K, who is acted upon in the scene, and the glyphs in positions 3 and 4 name the agent, God B, who is the actor in the scene. The word order in this text is VOS. Whorf's original analysis was based on Dresden 12c (Fig. 7), where the text can be shown to refer to an inanimate object (position 2 in each text) which is held by an animate subject (position 3). The verb occurs in position 1, and the word order is VOS.

The kinds of compound verbs and couplet structures characteristic of the Classic inscriptions are not found in the texts of the codices, but there are examples of the deletion of redundant information and one example of a text with a compound subject. An example from Dresden 67b (Fig. 8) will serve as an illustration of one kind of deletion. The text begins with the "locational" verb previously discussed and a glyph giving the location as a "lake" or "bajo." God B is named in position 2, and the glyphs in positions 4 and 5 are "grace-offerings" associated with agriculture and abundance. The last glyph in the text is a possessed noun, which may record something

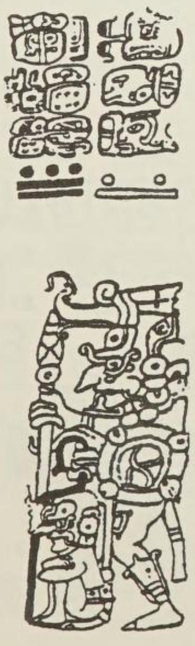


Figure 6. Dresden 67a: verb-object-subject constructions.



Figure 7. Dresden 12c: verb-object-subject constructions.

like "his gift" or "his offering"; however, the antecedent of the possessive pronoun, which should follow the possessed noun in Mayan grammar, does not appear in the text. It has been deleted from the text, and so must be reconstructed from the information as given, and since God B is the only personage named in the text, he must also be identified as the possessor of this noun.

On Dresden 23b (Fig. 9) a similar kind of deletion occurs, but in a more complex context. The first text of this almanac includes a verb and its subject God N (positions 1 and 2). The object, a fish, is shown being held by the Young Moon Goddess in the single scene below. In the first text, the verb, subject, and object are followed by "her gift" and the name glyph and attributive of the Young Moon Goddess. In the remaining texts of the almanac, the name glyphs and attributives of the Young Moon Goddess are deleted, but they are to be understood from the context. Notice that the word order of this text is apparently VSO because of the complexity of the phrase recording the object.

Compound subjects occur on Dresden 8b-9b in texts which accompany scenes showing two personages engaged in the act of throwing

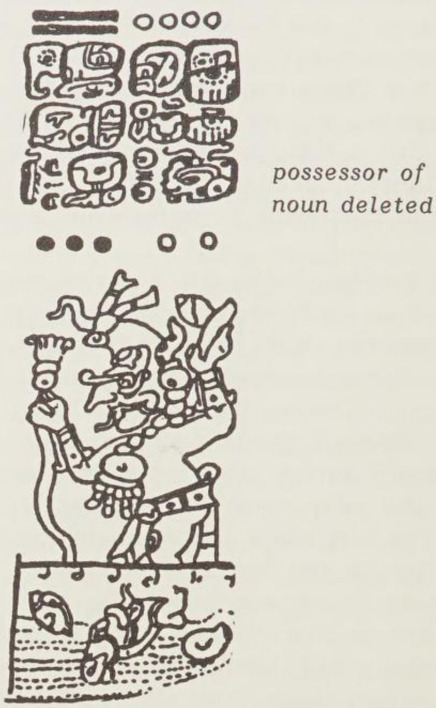


Figure 8. Dresden 67b: possessor of noun deleted.

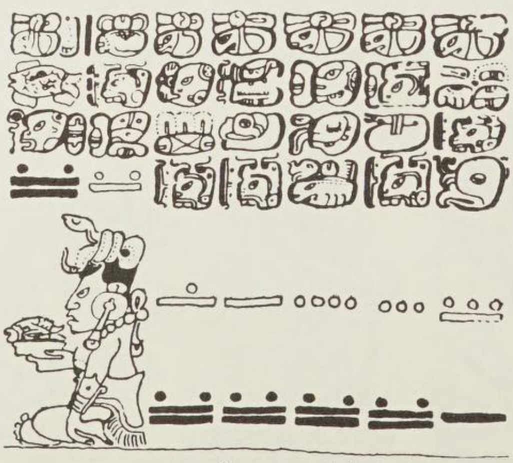


Figure 9. Dresden 23b.



Figure 10. Dresden 9b: compound subjects.

dice for an augury. The text on Dresden 9b (Fig. 10) begins with a verbal phrase which Lounsbury (personal communication, 1976) has suggested is *u nuch hax bul* "they join together to cast dice." The verbal phrase is followed by the name glyph and attributive of each of the actors, Itzamna and the Young Maize God. Even if the proposed reading of the verb phrase did not point to the equality of the named persons, the scene shows them acting equally rather than one upon the other; the subject of this text is compound, naming both gods as actors. Notice that the attributives have been eliminated from the name phrase of the second text.

With very few exceptions which are not completely understood, the word order of Classic inscriptions is the same as for the codices. Although the syntax and literary style in the Classic inscriptions can be immensely more complicated than in the later codices, the inscriptions are verb-initial, with the verbal phrase usually found immediately following a date, whether expressed as an Initial Series date with addended data, as a Calendar Round, or as a Distance Number. The simplest clauses are those that utilize the T757 general verb (Fig. 11) to name a person shown in a scene. Such persons can be named without a verbal element in the phrase, but when the T757 general verb appears, there is usually no calendric information in the clause. Simple clauses may be elaborated by the addition of a date, by a complication of the verbal expression, or by elaboration of the name phrase. For example, in many period ending notations the event may be expressed in two or more verbal phrases before the subject is named. Different events, such as birth and accession, may be linked together, and in many cases redundant information is deleted so that two verbs along with calendric information can be recorded without the appearance of a subject. In almost every instance where a word order seem to violate the VS or VOS order, the exception participates in some such syntactically complex structure.

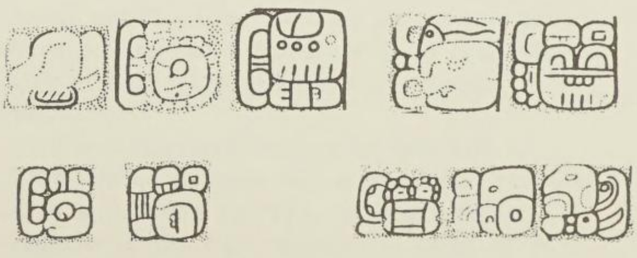
In contexts where a scene clearly shows one person acting upon another, such as the capture scenes of Yaxchilan Lintel 8 and Bonampak Lintels 1, 2, and 3, the word order is VOS. Proskouriakoff (1960:470; 1963:150-152) first made the correct identification in the Classic inscriptions of the verb for "capture" as well as the name glyphs of the captive and captor. The main text of Yaxchilan Lintel 8 (Fig. 12) is composed of the date, the verb for "capture," the captive Jeweled-Skull, and the captor Bird-Jaguar. The components are clearly verb-patient-agent, although Victoria Bricker (personal communication, 1979) and I have considered the possibility that this is a passive construction with an agency expression between the two names, as in the following paraphrase: "He was captured Jeweled-Skull *by the doing of* Bird-Jaguar."

While there is debate on the syntax of the main text of Lintel 8, as pointed out by Marshall Durbin (n.d.), the syntax of the secondary text is clear. The text opens with



general verb *name phrase*

Figure 11. Yaxchilan Lintel 25, G1-I3: verb + subject construction.



verb *captive* *agency??* *captor*

Figure 12. Yaxchilan Lintel 8: "capture" constructions.

the "captor" glyph which is usually considered to be a possessed noun (Fig. 12). In this text, however, the names of both the captive and captor follow the "captor" glyph in word order that is not found with possessed nouns. In Mayan languages, the referent of the noun precedes it, and the logical antecedent of a possessive pronoun must follow the possessed noun. In order for this text to record "X, the captor of Y," the name of the captor must precede the possessed noun, but the word order is "captor glyph/name of captive/name of captor." This order should not be found with a possessed noun, but it is characteristic of transitive constructions, and *u* (T1, the prefix to the "captor" glyph) is the third person pronoun of the ergative (the subjects of transitive verbs as well as the possessors of nouns). The third person pronoun of the absolutive set is -Ø in the Yucatecan and Cholan languages, and as expected, the verb above is shown with only the ergative pronoun. The syntax of this clause is therefore VOS, indicating that the transitive word order is VOS in the Classic writing system as it is in the inscriptions of the codices.

With the exception of stative constructions in the codices and inscriptions, the Maya writing system is verb-initial with VS order in intransitive clauses and VOS in transitive clauses. Although any word order can be used in most Mayan languages, the preferred syntax of Mayan languages is verb-initial. Thus, the writing system reflects the structures of the spoken languages.

4. The Directional "Count" Indicators

Most individual clauses and texts of the Classic inscriptions open with some sort of calendric information expressed as a Long Count date, a Calendar Round date, a Distance Number, or a combination of several of these. This calendric information, especially when in the form of an Initial Series date, can be elaborated by noting the position of the day in the Long Count and Calendar Round systems, and by giving its station in the Lords of the Night Series, the Lunar Cycle, and the 819 Day Count. The latter notation usually includes a Distance Number, a Calendar Round date, verb, direction, color, and subject, which as a complete clause can either follow the Initial Series and lunar information or be framed by the tzolkin and haab notations of the Initial Series. Elaborated dates with addended information are usually found at the beginning of Classic texts, but they may also appear within a text (as on Tikal Stela 31 and the Palace Tablet at Palenque) as a means of highlighting an important event.

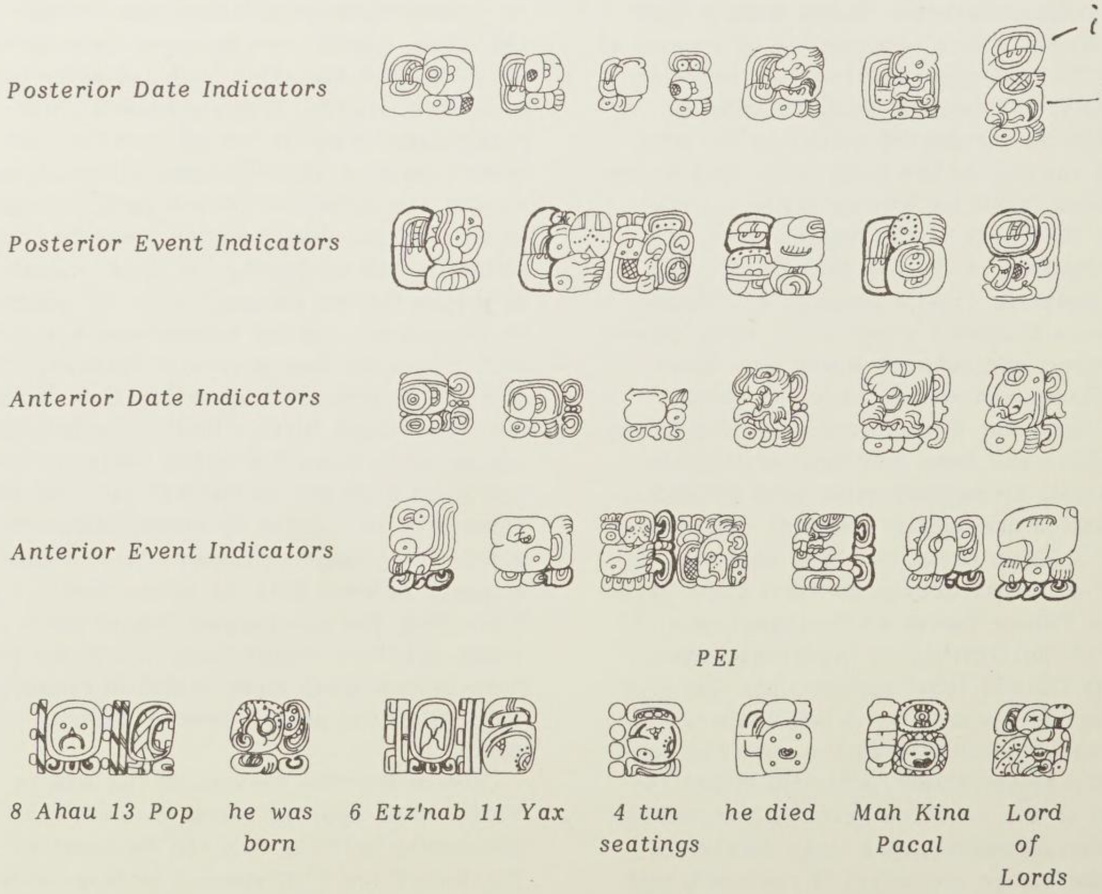
Many Classic texts include only this kind of Initial Series date (or a less elaborate Calendar Round date) and the verb and subject of a single clause, although either the subject or the verb can occur in very elaborate form. However, in a large number of texts more than one event is recorded, and to prevent ambiguity in time or meaning, these separate events are linked together by means of Distance Numbers (DN), which record the amount of time elapsed between these events. Since the determination of the earlier of two events cannot be made in these contexts without elaborate arithmetical calculations, the Maya used two special glyphs to mark the temporal directions of DNs (Fig. 13). These glyphs, the Anterior Date Indicator (ADI) and Posterior Date Indicator (PDI) were identified by Thompson (1943), who paraphrased them as "count back to" and "count forward to." Thompson's identification of the constants (T741b xoc, T513 mut, or an inverted vase, and the locative preposition *ti*, T59 or T747b, the head variant) as glyphs for the phrase "count to" appears to be correct, but his paraphrases are less useful because they assume a constant position in the present from which time moves in both directions. Since Classic inscriptions appear to be recorded in the narrative past, and since both the earlier and later of two dates may be marked by these indicator glyphs, they seem to record the two ends of a length of time entirely in the past. Therefore, the paraphrases "count since . . . count until" or "count from . . . count to" have proven much more useful in reconstructing structural paraphrases of Classic texts.

The distinctive feature of the ADI is T126, which appears below or behind the two constants; T679 (or T1), the distinctive feature of the PDI, appears in front of or above the constants. However, these two distinctive signs may function as temporal markers without the presence of the constants by appearing as affixes (prefixed and suffixed in the same pattern) on the main

glyph of a verbal expression. The presence of either of these two signs may be considered as diagnostic of the verbal component in an expression which may include modifiers of other grammatical types.

While the PDI or ADI marks a Distance Number as "since" or "until" a certain date, the Anterior and Posterior Event Indicators (AEI and PEI) mark a DN as "since" or "until" a certain event. Any passage with more than one event recorded may contain one or both of either pair of temporal indicators, but usually only one member of a single set is used. If one event or date of a pair is marked as the point from which or to which a DN is to be counted, the temporal position of the other is abundantly clear from the context. However, in rare texts, all four indicators can appear to mark the dates and events of a text, and in some cases, without intervening date or event, as if the text were saying, "It was so much time count since count until a date." In all of these cases, two dates or events are present in the text, and the DN is to be counted between them.

The recognition of these temporal indicators, especially the AEI and PEI, is particularly important to the study of the syntax of the writing system because they mark



Palenque Temple of Inscriptions Sarcophagus 1-9
(lower drawing by Merle Greene Robertson)

Figure 13. Anterior and Posterior Indicators.

clearly the earlier and later of related dates and events. Not only does this feature allow the temporal sequence of events to detected, but the presence of the AEI and PEI on verbal glyphs is also helpful when DNs are associated with two events of which the date or subject of one is deleted. The constants of the ADI and PDI can appear without T125 and T679 as an auxiliary verb which must read "*nul ti* (~~*or xoo ti*~~) verbal noun." In these instances no DN is associated with the verbal phrase.

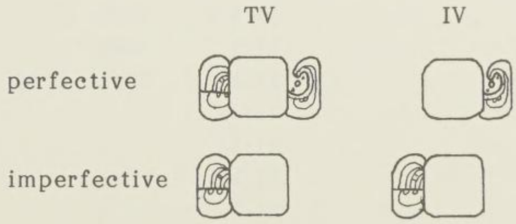
In terms of the grammatical function of these temporal indicators, Lounsbury (1974:17), in his analysis of the text of the sarcophagus of the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque, suggested that T679a, the PEI and the variable in the PDI, might be the Chol preposed third person ergative pronoun *i*, based on Thompson's (1962:281) identification of T679 as the allograph of Landa's *i* sign. Regarding the possible function of T679 as an ergative pronoun, Lounsbury made the following comments:



The glyphic u *prefix also occurs in Palenque inscriptions as a sign for the third-person pronoun. This does not necessarily militate against recognition of the* i *sign (if that's what it is) in this function however. There are two possible ways in which these signs could have alternated with each other. One possibility is that the* u *sign had come to be interpreted as a morpheme sign for the third-person and so could be used for that meaning regardless of the local pronunciation. The other possibility is the 7th-century Chol might have had, as Chorti does today, two sets of preposed pronouns where the other languages have but one. The two third-person preposed pronouns in Chorti are* u *and* a*, the choice between them being a function of the grammatical voice of the verb. The second is normal in middle-voice verbs, and "to be born" and "to die" are verbs of that voice. One would have to suppose that the Chol of an earlier period had* u *and* i *in these separate functions. The* u *has precedent in a number of other Mayan languages where it has taken over both functions; the* i *is the Chol form of today.*
(Lounsbury 1974:17)

Lounsbury's earlier assumption that in this Palenque inscription (Fig. 13) T679 could not be functioning as a PEI was based on the absence of an associated DN. However, the "four tun seatings" glyph at 6 must surely be identified as a DN recording the four katun seatings (9.9.0.0.0, 9.10.0.0.0, 9.11.0.0.0, and 9.12.0.0.0) that occurred ~~four katun seatings (9.9.0.0.0, 9.10.0.0.0, 9.11.0.0.0, and 9.12.0.0.0) that occurred~~ between Pacal's birth and his death. DNs recorded in terms of katun endings are also utilized in the opening passages of the Tablet of the Slaves, so that there is evidence that time intervening between events could be recorded in terms of period endings as well as the more expected accumulation of days.

In 1980, Victoria Bricker (n.d.) posited a solution to the problem of the "count" notations that is very similar to Lounsbury's earlier suggestions. She outlined the structural implications of a split-ergative system on the inflection of glyphic verbs in the following pattern:



Like Lounsbury, she proposed the existence of two preposed third person pronouns, *u* and *i*, but she linked the appearance of T679 to the imperfective status of transitive and intransitive verbs and to the perfective status of transitive verbs. Utilizing examples from colonial Mayan literature, she proposed that in contexts where two events are linked by DNs, the earlier of the two appears ~~in two appears~~ in perfective form and without preposed pronouns, and the later verb appears in imperfective form with T679 as the preposed pronoun, and without T181, the sign she identified as the perfective suffix. She further identified T513, one of the main signs of the PDI, as a verb (*om* "to want"). Her proposal that the main signs of the "count" glyphs are verbs is supported by

the occurrence of both T513 and T741b as auxiliary verbs.

Lounsbury's and Bricker's suggestions may eventually lead to a solution to the problem of the "count" glyphs, but neither scheme takes into consideration the AEI and ADI. And both the AEI and PEI can occur with intransitive, transitive, and positional ~~And both the AEI and PEI can occur with~~ ~~intransitive, transitive, and positional~~ verbs without alteration in affixing as well as in addition to normal verbal affixing. The following list is a summary of those verbs in the catalog which occur with the AEI or PEI attached to the main sign. Each affix pattern with which the AEI or PEI occurs is also listed, but the appearance of the ADI and PDI is not noted.

	PEI	AEI
Pattern Ø.Ø	3:6-7	7:11
	5:1	9:2
	5:14	9:13
	8:1	10:18?
	8:3	10:19
	8:5-7	11:6?
	8:9-13	20:2
	10:4	20:5
	13:4	20:14?
	14:4	21:13
	15:6	23:2
	17:6-7	25:2
	18:1	26:5
	19:1	116:1-21??
	21:4	
	21:8?	
	21:10	
	21:26	
	23:3	
	23:5	
	24:1-2	
	24:12?	
	25:1	
	25:3	
	25:12	
	26:4	
Pattern 1.*.Ø	31:2	40:1
	31:4?	
	33:3	
	40:6?	
Pattern 1.*:18	56:4?	
Pattern *.181	67:3	72:7
	69:3-5	
	72:4	
	72:6	
	72:8	
	73:3	
	73:8	
	75:4-5	
	75:7	
	82:7	
	82:21?	
Pattern *:178.181	87:1	84:8
	87:9-10	85:4
		86:2
Pattern *:136.126.181	92:1	92:2
		92:3?
Pattern *:24.181	94:4	
Pattern *:23.181	96:2	96:1
Pattern *:18:181	97:2	
Pattern *:18	101:1-6?	98:2-3
		99:1-4
Pattern *:178:18		100:1-7
Pattern *:136.18		102:1-2
Pattern *:236	105:1	103:1?
	105:4	103:6?
		104:1
		104:3-4
		105:2-3?
		105:5
		105:7?
		106:5?

	PEI	AEI
Pattern *:236		108:1
Pattern *:130	110:2 110:5	
Pattern *:130.126	111:3-5	
Pattern *:130.116		112:2-4 112:9-15 112:21-23 112:25-29 113:3
Pattern *:130.18	116:18?	115:1

	PEI	AEI
Pattern *:24	119:1 119:3-5	120:4-5
Pattern *:17	124:3	
Pattern *:4 or 23	127:2 127:5	
Pattern *.116	128:2	
Pattern 126.T*136	129:5?	

See also Charts 86, 87, 90, 101, and 116. In some of these examples, T126 may function as an AEI, rather than as a verbal affix.

5. Syntax of the Writing System

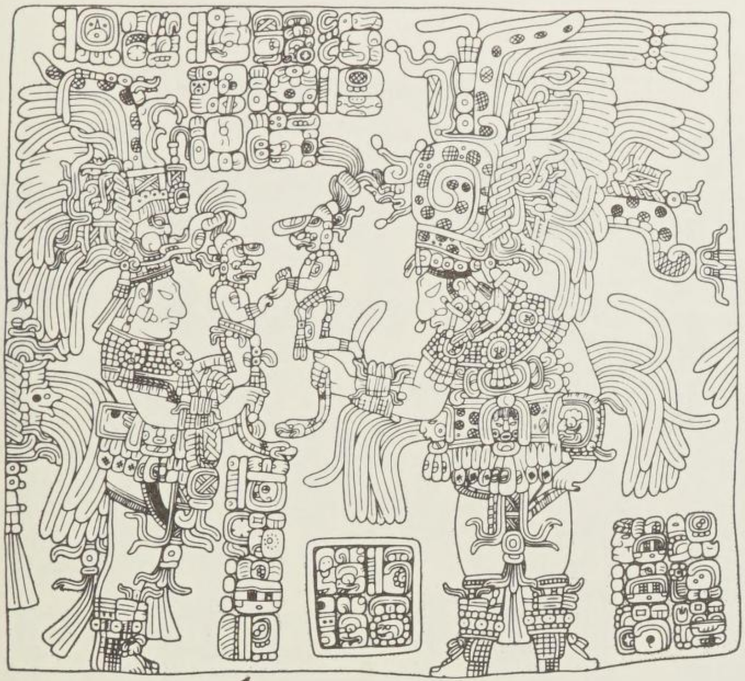
As discussed previously, the word order of the writing system is VOS for transitive constructions and VS for intransitive and positional constructions. The simplest of all texts are those that name persons, who usually are adjacent to the text. These simple phrases include neither calendric information nor a verbal element, and are most frequently found in the context of lintel and pottery scenes. Yaxchilan Lintels 3 and 9 (Fig. 14) are good examples of this kind of text because each of the secondary figures (turned profile to the viewer) is named by verbless phrases positioned next to his legs.

These verbless phrases are relatively rare in monumental texts, and texts designed for naming scene participants often include the verb T1.757 (see Charts 36, 51, 55, 56, 78, 92, 132, and 133). T1.757 is one of the most frequently occurring verbs, but in the context of these name phrases, its meaning must have been general, not specific, because it appears in scenes where the protagonists are engaged in many different activities. It is, therefore, a general verb without explicit reference to the particular actions or state in which pictured figures are shown. The distribution of this general verb is wide, and it may appear in clauses with or without calendric information (see Fig. 15 for examples of both types).

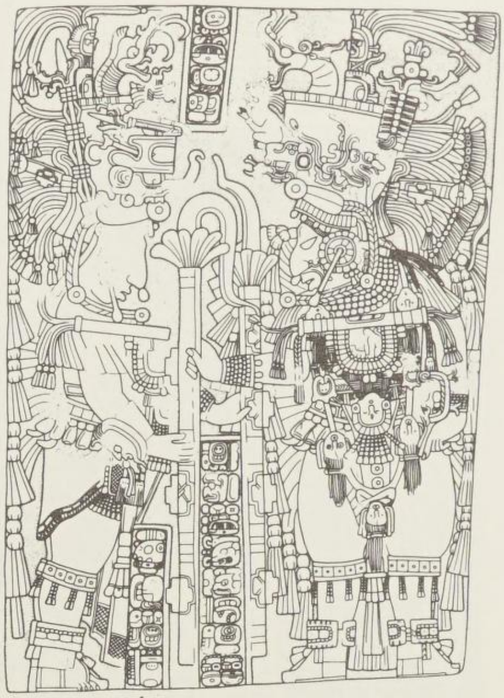
Simple clauses containing no date, but only a subject and a verb (which refers to some specific activity or state) are somewhat rare. The most frequent occurrence of this kind of dateless clause is found on the lintels at Yaxchilan. In some lintel texts, full clauses may accompany more than one figure, but the date is often recorded only in the text of the protagonist (Fig. 16).

In other texts, the date is recorded in a separate frame with its own specification of event or general occasion. Separate verb phrases may then refer to the specific act in which the figures are engaged. Many of the lintels of Yaxchilan follow this pattern of recording the date only once while including a complete clause for each of the pictured personages. On Lintel 41 (Fig. 17), the general occasion is a "shell-star" event that is associated with war activities and Venus stations in other inscriptions; the specific event is the capture of Jeweled-Skull, which interestingly enough is pictured not on Lintel 41 but also on Lintel 8. Lintel 2 (Fig. 18) records the general occasion as the fifth tun anniversary of the accession of Bird-Jaguar, although his name phrase is not directly linked to the anniversary phrase. The two secondary texts record the specific activities of Bird-Jaguar and his son, Shield-Jaguar II, on the occasion of that anniversary.

Any single component of a simple clause (i.e., the date, the verb, or the subject) can appear in greatly elaborated form on Classic monuments. The ways in which dates were elaborated are fully documented in previous studies (see Thompson 1950 and Kelley 1976). Dates may occur as simple Calendar Rounds (CR), as CR with the Lord of



name phrase — *Yaxchilan Lintel 3*



name phrase — *Yaxchilan Lintel 9*

Figure 14. Name phrases without verbal or calendric components (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).



general verb — *Yaxchilan Lintel 17*



7 Ahau

3 Cumku

general verb

Smoking-Squirrel

Sky-GI

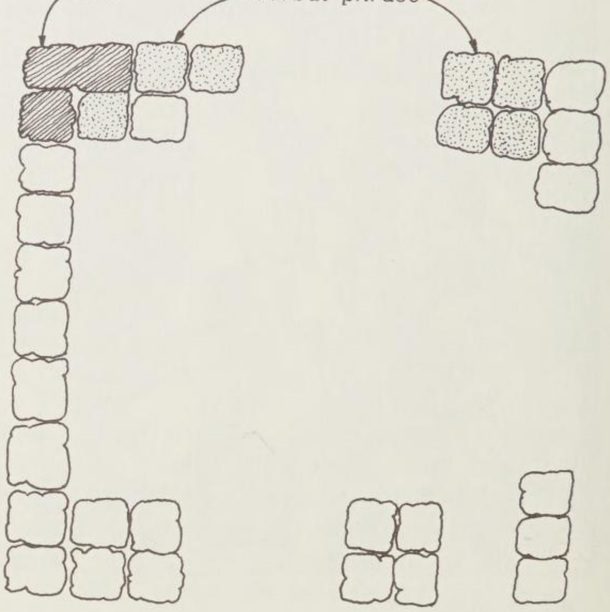
Lord of Naranjo

Naranjo Stela 22

Figure 15. Clauses with the T757 general verb (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).



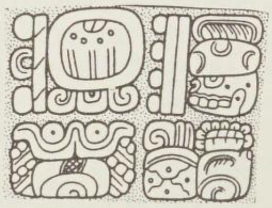
Yaxchilan Lintel 1



subject
(Bird-Jaguar)

subject
(Lady Zero-Skull)

Figure 16. The date in this text occurs only in the text accompanying Bird-Jaguar (drawing courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).



date and general
occasion for the
pictured event



was captured
(specific action)

Jeweled-Skull

by (??)

Bird-Jaguar

captor of Ah Cauac

specific action occurring
on the occasion of the
"star-shell" event

Figure 17. Yaxchilan Lintel 41. The date occurs with the record of the general occasion, while the specific action is recorded without a date (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

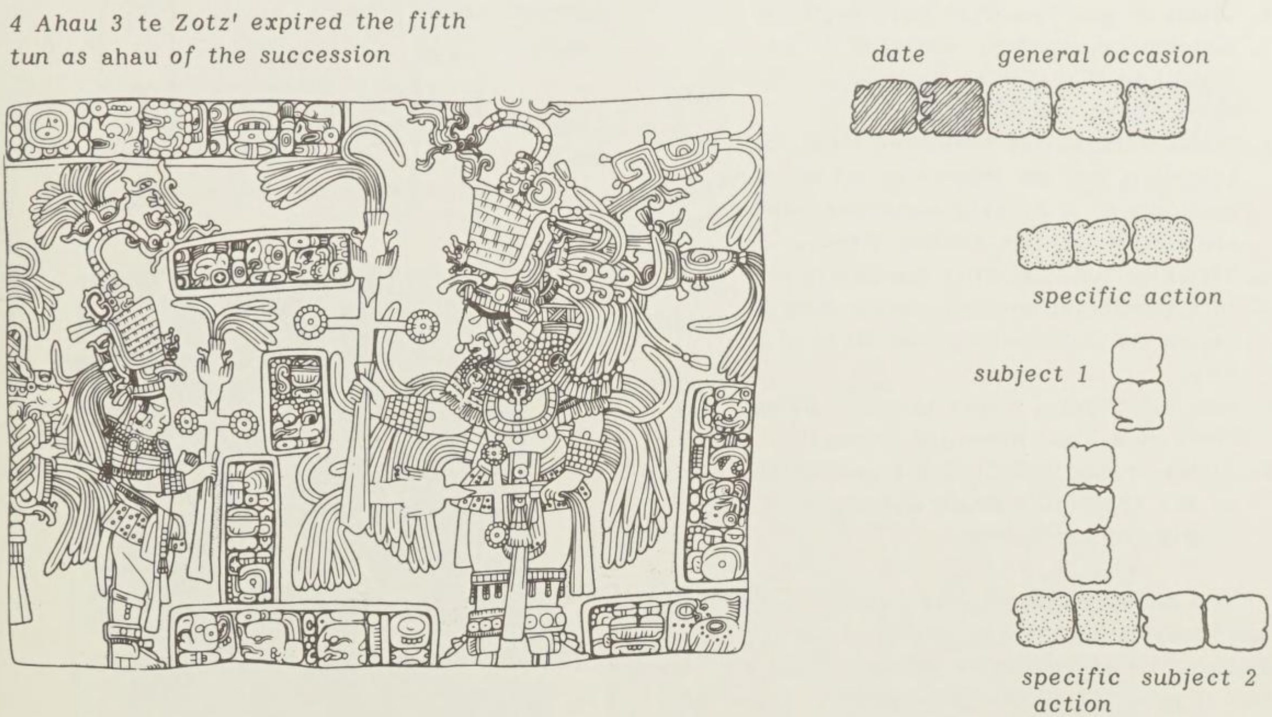


Figure 18. Yaxchilan Lintel 2. The date occurs with the general occasion and without a named subject; the specific actions conducted on the general occasion are recorded with subjects, but without dates (drawing courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

the Night, as Long Count (LC) notations,and as LC notations with any or all of the following information: Lord of the Night, age of the moon and the station of the lunation in the lunar half-year, and the station in the 819 Day Count. Stylistically any of these forms of calendric notation may be recorded as geometric signs, as personified head forms in either anthropomorphic or zoomorphic versions, or as full-figure anthropomorphic or zoomorphic personifications.

Verb phrases are elaborated by a number of means, including the use of special grammatical forms, such as auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions (see Chapter 7) and/or by repeating the event in varied and contrasted expressions. These couplet and triplet constructions are especially elaborated at Copan, where a single period ending may be recorded in five or six variations before a subject is named. (See Chapter 6 for a discussion of couplet forms.)

Name phrases can also be elaborated in a variety of ways, and again Copan seems to have been the champion of the Classic period in the use of complex name phrases. Personal names are the "lowest common denominator" of name phrases; they are the glyphs which cannot be eliminated from a phrase without sacrificing the identity of the named person. But a large number of additional glyphs and phrases can be added to the personal name glyph to give additional information about the person, and these added glyphs can be classified according to their distribution as follows:

1. Titles or other nominal qualities that have distribution at all or nearly all Classic sites, such as *ahau*, *bacab*, *batab*, and *ahpo*.

2. Titles or qualities that have regional distribution, such as "Sky-God K" at Tikal and "Sky-GI" at Naranjo or *ah nabe* at Palenque and Lacanja.
3. Titles or qualities that have local distribution, but are shared by all or many members of a dynasty sequence, such as the God N title at Piedras Negras.
4. Titles or qualities that are restricted to a particular dynastic name even if reused by successive generations of rulers.
5. Emblem Glyphs, which record a person as a "lord of a local place (or lineage)."
6. Titles or qualities that are restricted to the name of a single person, such as "captor of" notations.

The name phrase of Bird-Jaguar of Yaxchilan Lintel 1 contains examples of these kinds of title/attributive phrases (Fig. 16). Glyphs 1-3 of the name phrase appear in the name phrases of several earlier rulers of Yaxchilan; Glyph 4 is the personal name; Glyph 5 is a personal title not found in other names phrases at Yaxchilan or elsewhere; Glyphs 6-7 and 8-9 are personal "captor of" notations; Glyphs 10-11 and 12-13 are numbered katun titles; Glyphs 14-15 are the double Emblem Glyph of Yaxchilan; and Glyphs 16-17 are "west *batab*," a pan-Maya title phrase. Although many of these titles are used at other sites, the pattern of name phrase elaboration tends to be locally developed, with each site characterized by its special phrases and sequences.

Following suggestions by Christopher Jones (1977:41-42), Mathews, Lounsbury, and I have documented the existence of genealogical statements that are yet another way of elaborating name phrases on Classic monuments (Schele, Mathews, and Lounsbury n.d). These statements are usually associated with events like birth and accession, but at Tikal, they occur with katun endings and other events. The order of these extended name phrases is "Person A, the child of [mother] Lady B, the child of [father] Lord C" or "child--father--mother."

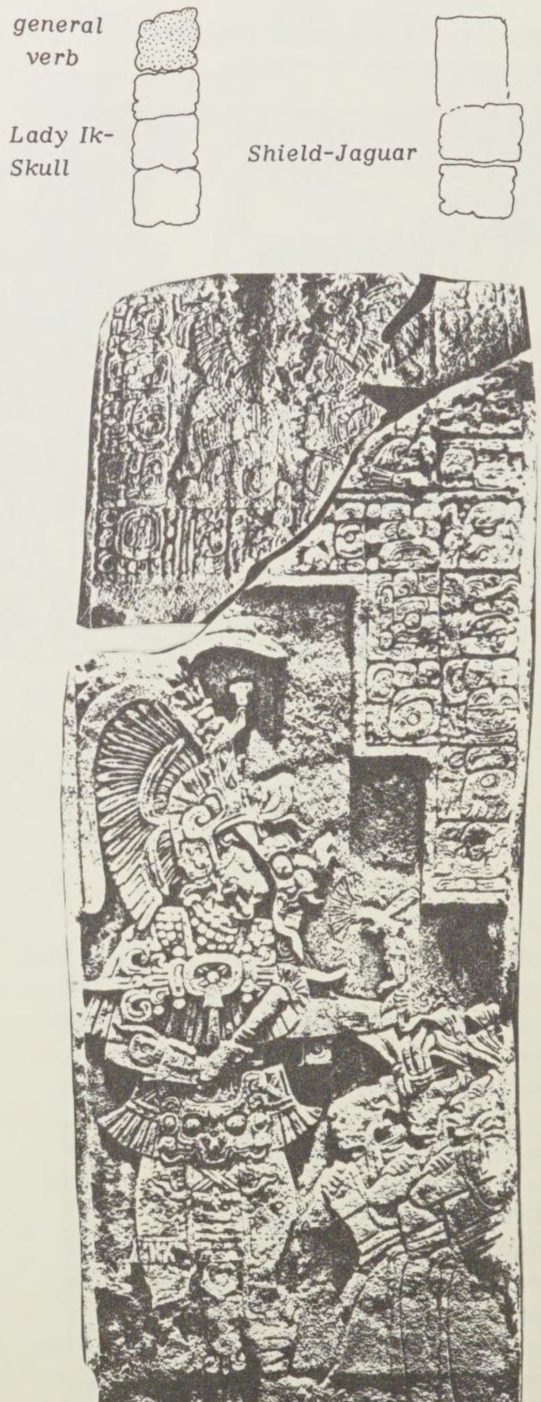
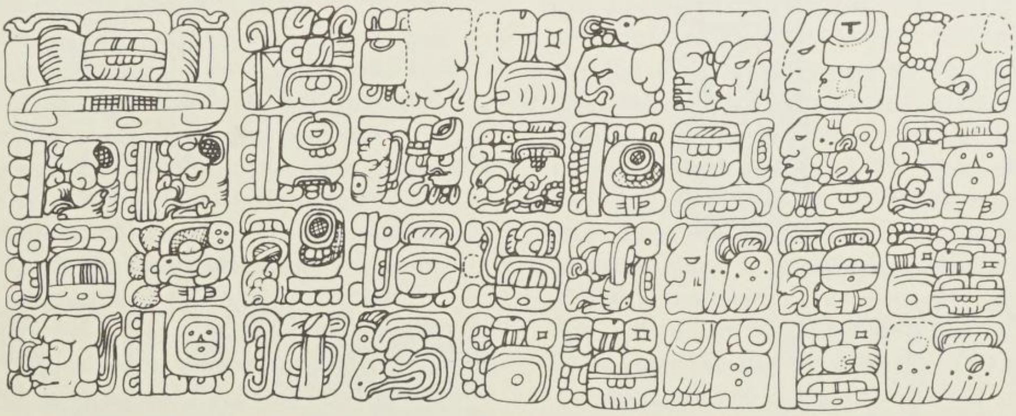
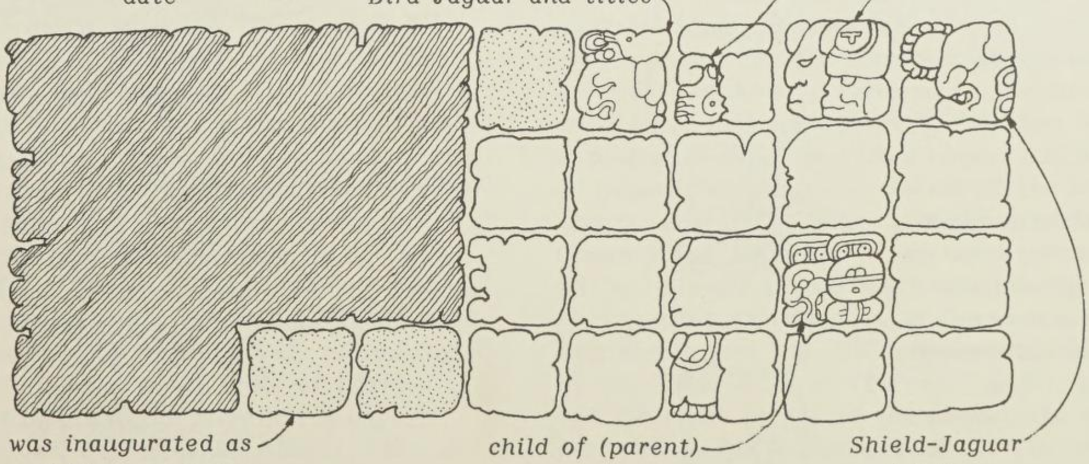


Figure 19. Yaxchilan Stela 11, rear: name phrases of parents (after Maler).



a. Yaxchilan Stela 11, right side





b. Yaxchilan Stela 11, front lower register

Figure 20. Various kinds of clause elaboration.

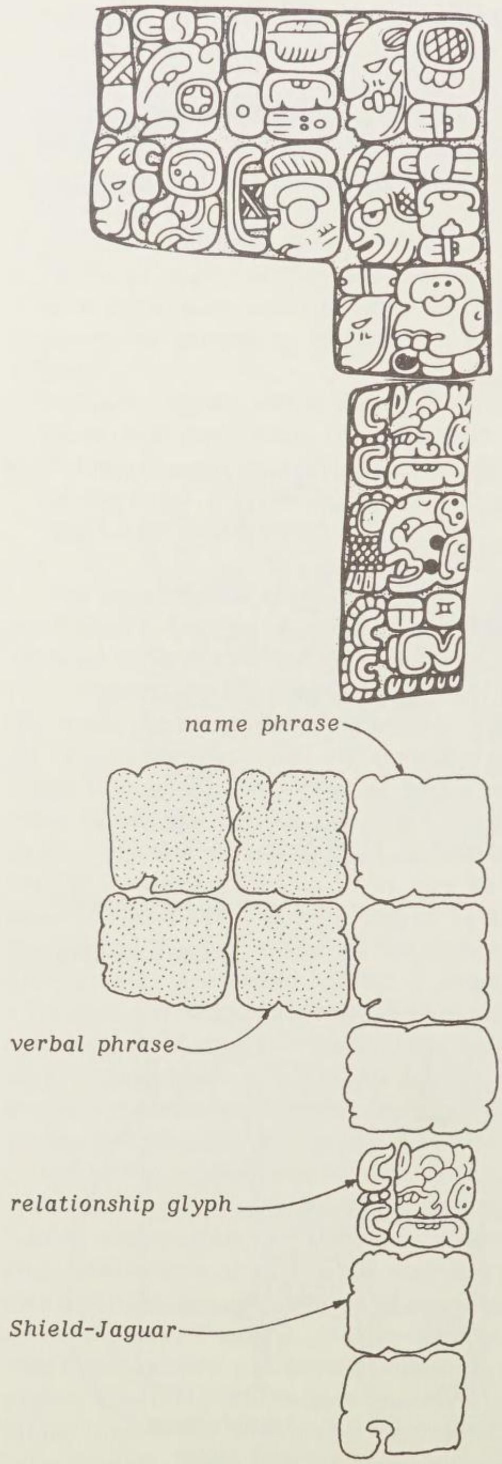


Figure 21. Yaxchilan Lintel 1, F1-K3: elaborated name phrase (drawing by Ian Graham).

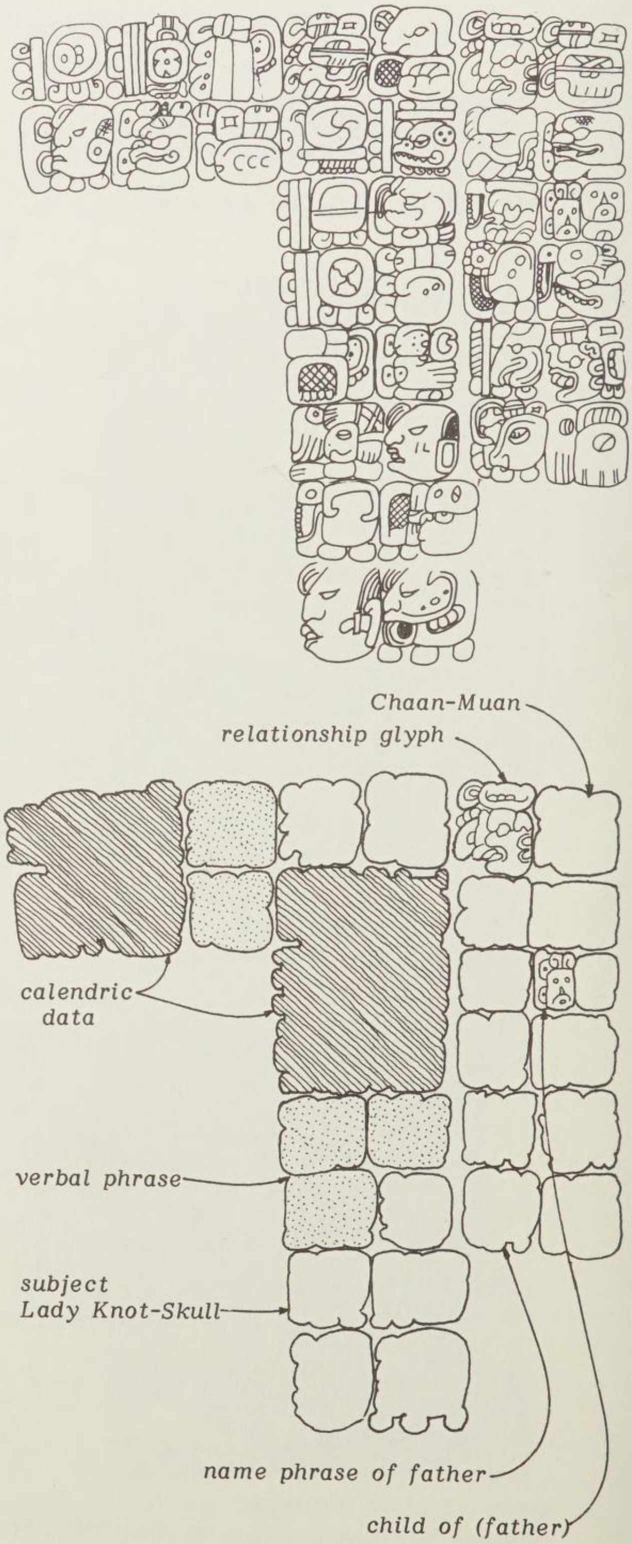


Figure 22. Bonampak Stela 2.

One of the most interesting examples of the use of the various kinds of elaboration and of redundancy is found on Yaxchilan Stela 11 (Fig. 19), which repeats the genealogy and accession of Bird-Jaguar in a number of varied forms. Portraits of his parents, Lady Ik-Skull and Shield-Jaguar I, appear in the upper registers of both sides of the monument, and their names are included in the extended name phrase of Bird-Jaguar in one of the two accession passages recorded on Stela 11. The first accession record occurs on the sides (Fig. 20a) beginning on the left side with an Initial Series (IS) notation of the date, 9.16.1.0.0, along with the Lord of the Night, lunar data, and an additional phrase not yet understood (the left half of the inscription is not included in the illustration). The right text continues with a DN recording the time elapsed between the 819 Day Count station and the date of the event, and the verb and subject of the 819 Day Count clause. The event is recorded as the T684 "inaugural" verbal phrase, and the subject, Bird-Jaguar, is recorded with a name phrase that includes the Yaxchilan "sky-god" expression, his personal name glyph and a personal title, the Emblem Glyph, and *bacab*.

The text on the front of Stela 11 (Fig. 20b) repeats the same information as the sides, but in variant form. The date is recorded in LC notation as an IS date with the Lord of the Night and lunar data framed by the CR notation. The event is again the T684 "inaugural" phrase, but the name phrase of Bird-Jaguar is very different. It begins with his name glyph, a "captor of" notation, a personal title, and a notation as a "three-katun *batab*." The remaining parts of the name phrase however, record him as a "child of [mother] Lady Ik-Skull, Lady of the God C title, Lady Bacab; [and] child of [parent], 'shell-fist' quality, the "five-katun *ahpo*," Shield-Jaguar, captor of Ah Ahaual, Lord of Yaxchilan, *bacab*." The texts on the sides and front base of Stela 11 record the same information in the same kind of syntactical construction, i.e., a simple date-verb-subject clause, but the two texts are elaborated in different and contrasting ways.

Peter Mathews (1980:61) has identified another convention for the elaboration of subject phrases by the inclusion of genealogical data. The text which accompanies the woman on Yaxchilan Lintel 1 (Fig. 16), includes a verbal expression, the name phrase of the woman (Lady Great-Skull), and a two glyph phrase which includes a "bat" glyph and the name glyph of Shield-Jaguar (Fig. 21). It is reasonable to assume that the "bat" glyph that intervenes between the names of this woman and this man records some relationship between them. The rulers who preceded and followed Bird-Jaguar (the protagonist of Lintel 1) into office both carried the Shield-Jaguar name glyph. Since Bird-Jaguar is named as the child of Shield-Jaguar I, and since Shield-Jaguar II is named as the child of Lady Great-Skull and Bird-Jaguar (Stela 7), it seems unlikely that Lady Great-Skull was a descendant of Shield-Jaguar I. The "bat" glyph is more likely to record the relationship between this woman as a mother and her child, Shield-Jaguar II. The subject of the Lintel 1 verbal phrase is thus identified as "Lady Great-Skull, mother of Shield-Jaguar."

A similar kind of construction is found on Stela 2 at Bonampak (Fig. 22). The first clause of the text (A1-E1) records the "inauguration" of Chaan-Muan, the protagonist of the monument. The second clause records an event, apparently pictured on the monument face, that took place 13.7.9 after the accession event. The verbal phrase (D5-D6) is followed by the name phrase of the woman who is recorded on Stela 1 as the mother of Chaan-Muan. On Stela 2, her name phrase (E6-E8) is followed by the "bat" relationship (F1) and the name phrase of Chaan-Muan (G1-F3), and in turn his name phrase is followed by the T535 "child of [father]" glyph (G3a) and the name phrase of the person who is recorded as his father on Stela 1. The subject of the second clause of Stela 2 is recorded as "Lady Knot-Skull, mother of Chaan-Muan, who was the child of [father] White-Lizard." This Bonampak example is one of the most syntactically complex name

phrases known from the Classic inscriptions.

An elaborated simple clause is employed on the Leiden Plaque, the oldest undamaged, dated inscription from the Classic period. The text (Fig. 23) begins with an Initial Series date 8.14.3.1.12 1 Eb G5 (Lord of the Night) seating of Yaxkin. B9 is the "seating" glyph, but in this second occurrence it refers to the "seating" in office of the named and pictured lord. The "seating" verb is followed by the glyph for the office (which is also found on Stela 31, D2). The subject is recorded as a historical person whose name phrase includes the "sky" glyph that occurs in many names phrases of Tikal rulers and an Early Classic version of the Tikal Emblem Glyph also found on Stela 4.

Simple clause constructions are frequent in Classic texts, and they may appear in more or less elaborated form. However, in other cases, texts contain more than one event (and therefore verb and subject) linked together in time by DNs. Such event sequences can contain two or more events within the life of one person, such as the birth and death of a ruler, or different events within the live of different persons. They may also link events in the remote past (historical, legendary, mythological) to events in the historical present. When clause texts relate events in the lives of different persons, all of the components in each clause usually are retained. Such a multiple event series from the west panel of the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque (Fig.

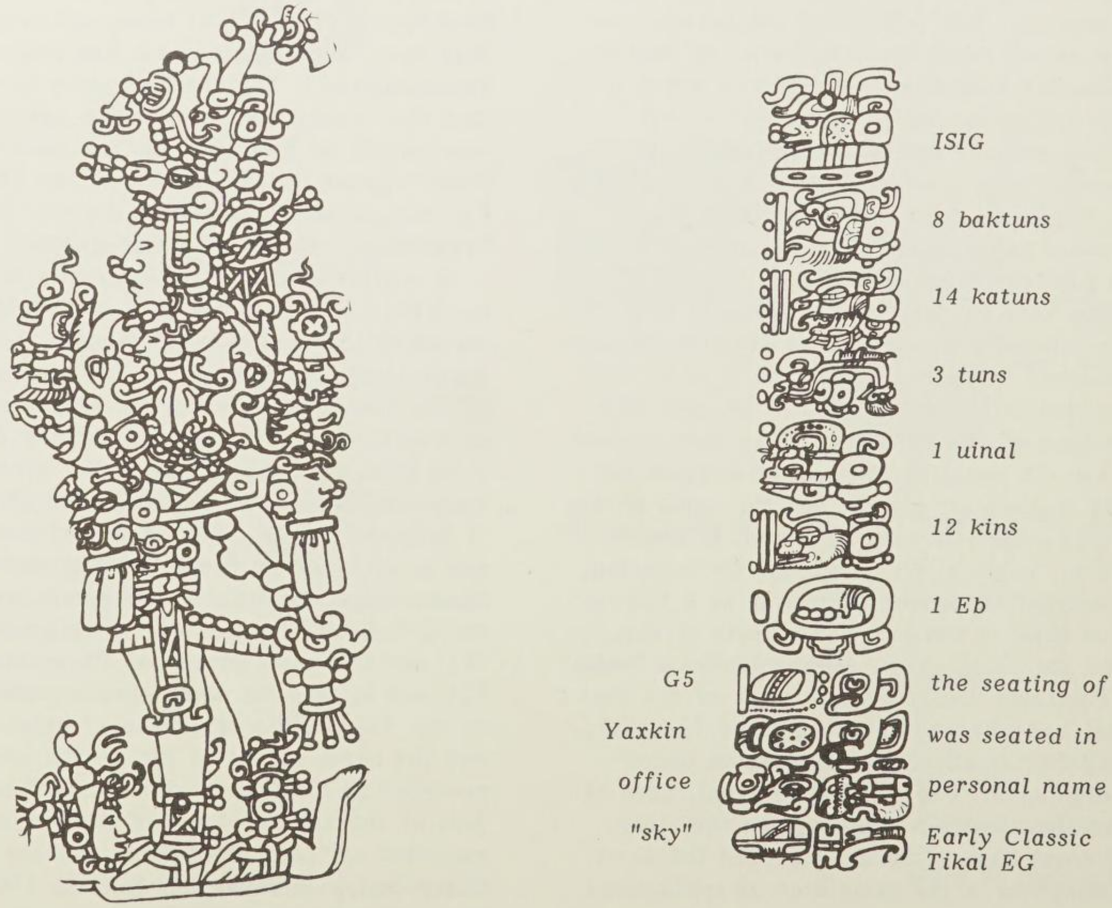
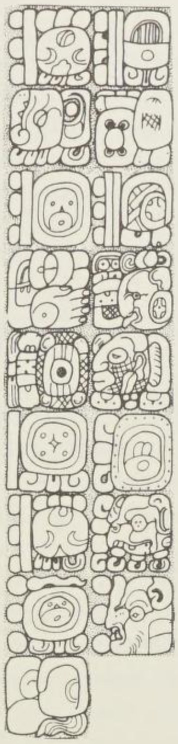


Figure 23. The Leiden Plaque: simple clause with elaborated date (drawing by W.R. Coe).



8 days, 9 uinals, 12 tuns*

since he was born / Mah Kina Pacal pa-ca-l(a)

(on) 8 Ahau / 13 Pop (9.8.9.13.0)

until he took office / in the succession

Mah Kina Pacal / pa-ca-l(a)

(on) 5 Lamat / 1 Mol (9.9.2.4.8)

8 days, 4 uinals / 2 tuns

since 3 Ahau / 3 Zotz' (9.9.0.0.0)

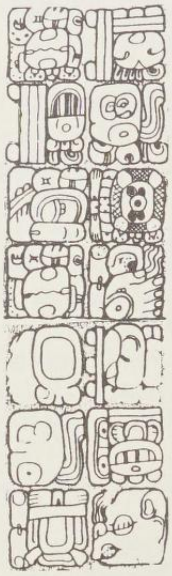
the seating of the tun

Figure 24. Palenque Temple of Inscriptions, west panel, F1-F9: clauses linking events with the life of one person.



6 Ix / 12 Yaxkin	*11 Ahau / 8 Zec*
he died	*he was seated / as ahau of the succession*
title / 5 katun ahpo	*sky god titles*
Shield-Jaguar /captor of	*captor of Ah Cauac / Bat (Bird)*
Ah Ahaual / DNIG	*Jaguar / Lord of Yaxchilan*
6 days 10 tuns / count until	*Lord of Yaxchilan /* bacab

Figure 25. Yaxchilan Stela 12, front: clauses linking events within the lives of two different persons.



12 days, 13 uinals

17 tuns / since he was seated

as ahpo *(+ title) of the succession / Mah Kina Pacal*

ahau *of Palenque / the tun ended (on)*

1 Ahau / 8 Kayab

the seating of / the 10th katun

the half-period of / the baktun

Figure 26. Palenque Temple of Inscriptions, east panel, R9-T4: clauses linking historical events to period endings.

24) links the birth and accession of Pacal to the end of Katun 9. Note that each individual passage retains all of its components--i.e., a CR date, a verb (marked in each case by the Anterior or Posterior Event Indicator), and a subject.

In contrast to the Palenque example, Yaxchilan Stela 12 (Fig. 25) links event within the lives of two different persons, Shield-Jaguar I and Bird-Jaguar, the Great. The first clause records the death of Shield-Jaguar; a DN records the time elapsed between this death and the accession of Bird-Jaguar; and the second clause records the "seating" of Bird-Jaguar. As in the Palenque example above, all of the components (i.e., date, verb, and subject) are retained in each of the two clauses, and the DN simply leads from one date and event to the others.

However, in the more extensive and complicated texts of Palenque, one or more of the redundant components can be deleted. The first two and one-third panels of the Temple of Inscriptions record a series of katun histories between 9.4.0.0.0 and 9.13.0.0.0. Each of these histories opens with a passage linking the last accession within a katun to the appropriate katun ending (with the lahuntun and oxlahuntun used if more than one accession occurred within a particular katun). These passages are very similar in form and include information organized in the following formula: "It was so much time since he was seated as lord, name, until the tun ended, date of the tun." The CR dates of

the accession are deleted, possibly because these dates are not the featured information; the focus is on the sequence of katun endings in which the lords of Palenque were "seated." One of the most typical of these katun histories is that of Pacal (Fig. 26). In this clause as in the others, the CR date of the "seating" is deleted, and the "seating" verb is marked by the AEI. The katun ending not only is named with its CR date, but also is specified as the "seating of the tenth katun, the half-period of the baktun." Compare the pattern of this clause to that of the clause from the west panel (Fig. 24) which all of the components are retained.

The deletion of a date within a clause sequence is usually easy to detect, and the deleted information readily reconstructable. However, other clause components can also be deleted, especially when a sequence records different verbs that have the same subject. This deletion of subjects and the resulting gapping of clauses have caused many problems in decipherment because it was assumed until recently that DNs occur between progressively spaced dates that are all recorded in a text or are easily recovered if deleted. (Thompson called this deletion of dates "suppression.") However, this assumption cannot be made about the Tablet of the Cross, which records the dynastic sequence of Palenque from the mythological past into the historical past of the protagonist of the monument, Chan-Bahlum. Like the text of the Temple of Inscriptions, this text from the interior of the Temple of the Cross relates information in a repeated formula that is slightly varied with each usage. Here the components of the full formula are as follows: DN, verb, subject, date, until verb, subject, date; or, "It was so much time since he was born, subject, on a date until he acceded, subject, on a date." In each usage of this pattern, the sequence of components is slightly varied, and redundant or nonessential components are deleted in a varied pattern. Summary paraphrases with deletions marked as **** are displayed in Figure 27. (Problems with calendric data are not treated in the paraphrases, and complex phrases for accession are paraphrased simply as "he acceded.")

The DNs in this text from the Tablet of the Cross do not link together a series of successive dates, but rather they record the elapsed time between two internally related events, in each case the birth and accession of a ruler. Because only one of the two involved dates need be recorded (the other is implied by the DN), either date could be deleted without loss of information. Syntactical and poetical variation was achieved by changing the patterns of inclusion (both dates could be recorded) or deletion (either date could be eliminated, thus focusing on the other). And since it is obvious from the text that the person born was also the person who acceded, only one subject needed to be named. Again, variation was achieved by alteration of the patterns of inclusion and deletion. Additional variation was generated by the deliberate repetition of information; for example, the birth event is recorded twice in Passages 3 and 5, but only once in the other passages. The extent of variation based on the utilization of redundancy and deletion within the text of the Tablet of the Cross suggests that the scribe was consciously manipulating literary conventions and deliberately avoiding repetition of a single syntactical pattern. Most of the possible patterns of deletion and redundancy appear in the text.

Deletion is rare at Yaxchilan, where simple clauses are more common; it is much in evidence at Palenque, where the texts are longer and more complicated; and it is found in the later texts at Tikal, where accession events are linked to katun endings. Stela 16 is a good example of the use at Tikal of a simple clause to record a katun ending. The text begins with the CR date of the katun ending and a verbal couplet that records the period ending as "the completion of the fourteenth katun" and "the end of the tun." The remaining glyphs in the text record the

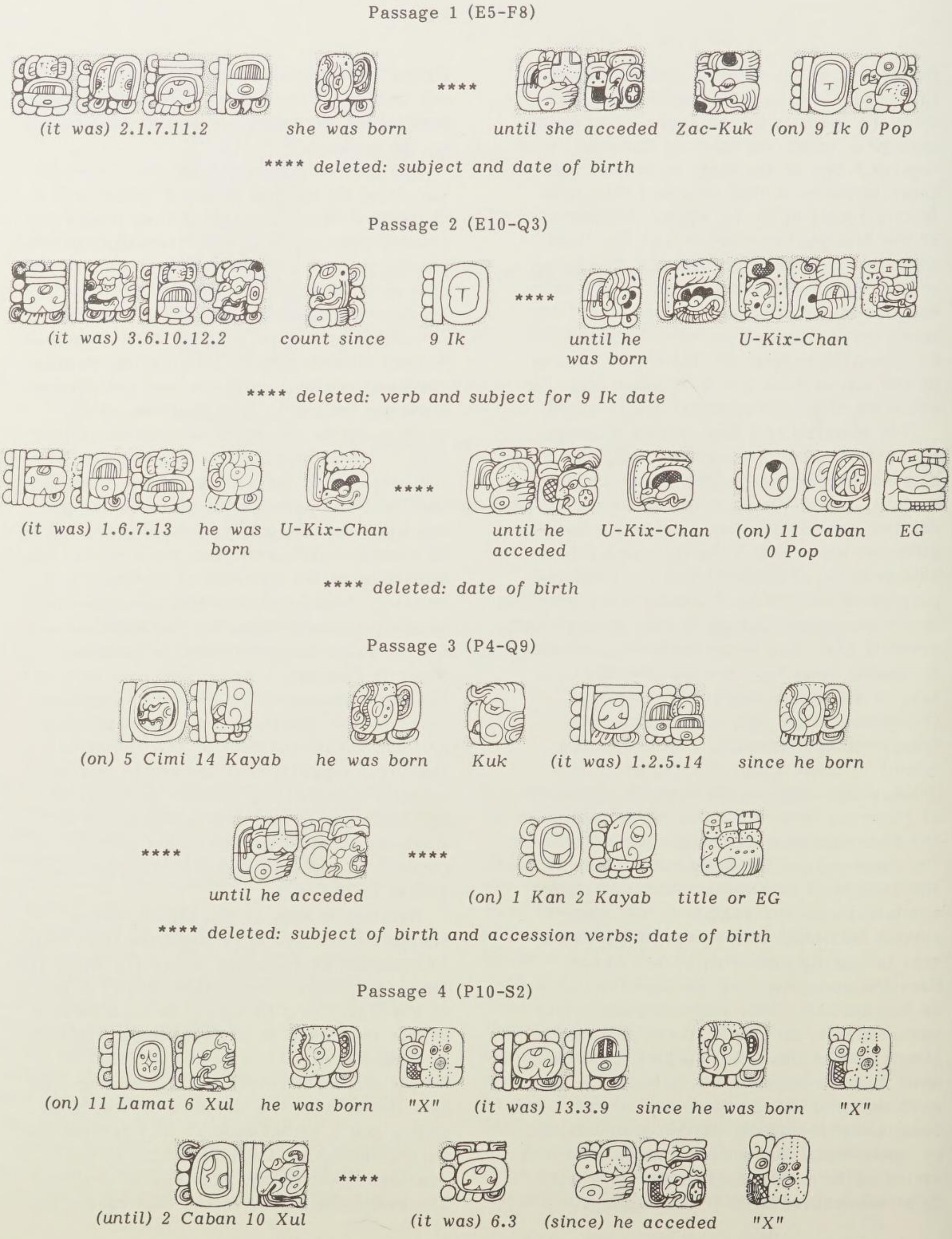
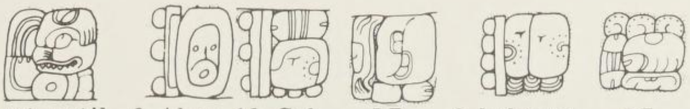


Figure 27. Patterns of deletion on the Tablet of the Cross at Palenque.



count until 8 Ahau 13 Ceh PE 9 baktuns PE

**** deleted: verb and subject of 2 Caban 10 Xul

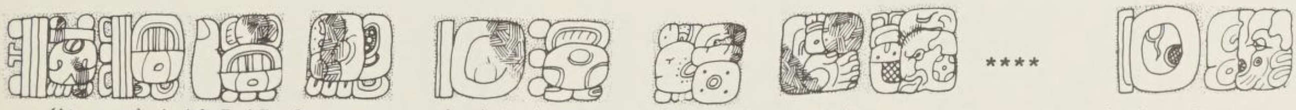
Passage 5 (R3-S7)



(it was) 1.8.1.18 he was born Manik **** until he acceded **** (on) 3 Etz'nab 11 Xul

**** deleted: date of birth; subject of accession verb

Passage 6 (R8-R13)



(it was) 1.16.7.17 he was born (on) 5 Ahau 3 Zec Chaacal until he acceded **** (on) 5 Caban 0 Zotz'

**** deleted: subject of accession verb

Passage 7 (S13-S17)



(It was) 1.19.6.11 he was born Kan-Xul **** until he acceded **** (on) 5 Kan 12 Kayab

**** deleted: date of birth; subject of accession verb

Passage 8 (T1-U6)



(it was) 2.2.4.17 he was born **** until he acceded Chaacal II (on) 1 Imix 4 Zip

**** deleted: date and subject of birth verb

Passage 9 (U11-U17)



(it was) 2.8.4.7 he was born Chan-Bahlum I (on) 11 Chicchan 13 Ch'en until he acceded ****

**** deleted: date and subject of accession verb

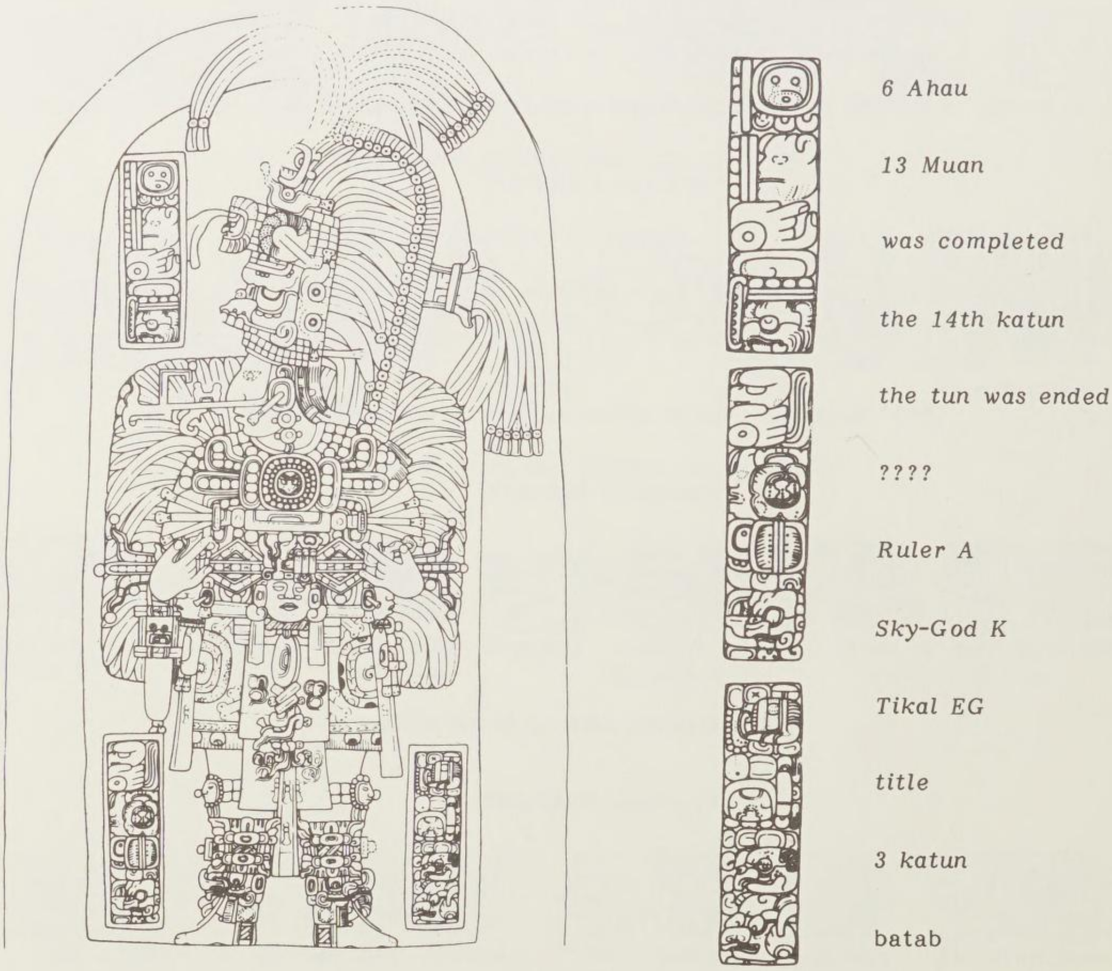


Figure 28. Tikal Stela 16: simple clause recording a period ending event (drawing by W.R. Coe).

name phrase of the protagonist and subject of the verb, Ruler A (Fig. 28).

Tikal Stela 22 (Fig. 29) records the same class of information as Stela 16, but the structure of the text is much more complicated. The text again opens with the period ending CR date (13 Ahau 18 Cumku) and the appropriate verbal expression, "the seventeenth katun, the tun was ended." The remaining glyphs before the next set of calendric data record the name phrase of Ruler C, including a notation of his genealogy as the "child of Ruler B." The second part of the text begins with a DN of two tun and thirty-six days that links the katun ending above to the accession of Ruler C. This passage is paraphrased as follows: "[It was] sixteen and twenty days, two tuns 11 Kan 12 Kayab since he was seated as *batab* of the succession until he scattered." Both verbs are marked by the appropriate indicators: the AEI suffixed to the "seating" verb, and the PEI infixed into the "scattering" verb. The appearance of the temporal indicators and the DN clearly shows that the "scattering" event occurred on the katun ending, and the portrait of Ruler C shows him engaged in exactly this activity.

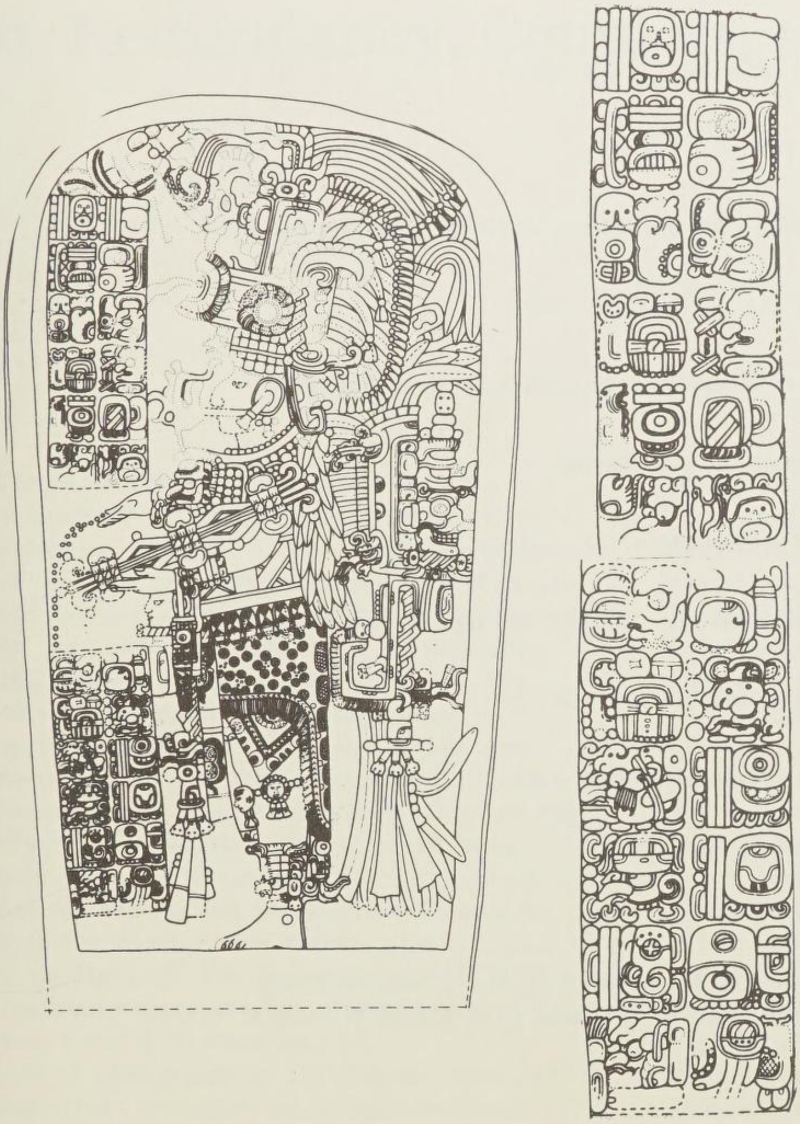
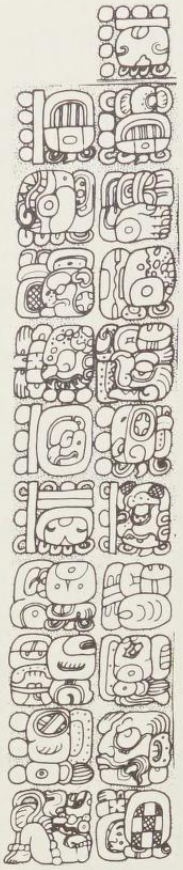


Figure 29. Tikal Stela 22: clauses linking period ending rites to accession. (drawing by W.R. Coe).

The subjects of both the final events in the Stela 22 text have been deleted, but their identity is clear from the context. Ruler C is named as the subject of the first period ending verb, and since the "scattering" event occurred on the same day and on the occasion of the katun ending, it can be assumed that Ruler C is also the actor in the "scattering" event. Finally, since no other person is named as a subject of any of the three verbs (the name phrase of Ruler B occurs as part of the extended name phrase of Ruler C), Ruler C is clearly the subject of the "seating" verb as well as of the period ending event and the "scattering."

Deletion of the subject of a verb is also found in texts that repeat a previously recorded event as the base of a DN. One of the clearest examples of this deletion pattern is found on the Tablet of the Foliated Cross at Palenque (Fig. 30). The first part of the passage records the birth and acces-



(it was) 4 days / 6 uinals

9 tuns / 2 katuns

(since) he was born / until he took the bundle

of the succession / title

Mah Kina Chan-Bahlum / Lord of Palenque

(on) 8 Oc / 3 Kayab

(it was) 6 days, 11 uinals / 6 tuns

since he was seated / as ahpo of the succession

until the event / the ???? of

the Palenque Triad / GI

GII / GIII

Figure 30. Palenque Tablet of the Foliated Cross, M17-O10: verbs repeated as the base of Distance Numbers.

sion of Chan-Bahlum II as follows: "[It was] 2.9.6.4 since he was born until he acceded, Chan-Bahlum, Lord of Palenque, [on] 8 Oc 3 Kayab." The next phrase of the text connects the accession event to an event that occurred six tuns later, but the accession event is repeated in the alternative form of the T644 "seating" expression with the subject deleted as redundant information. This passage not only illustrates deletion of redundant information; it also provides evidence that the T713/757 "accession" expression does not record the taking of an office distinctly different from that recorded by the T644 "seating" phrase, but rather that these two verbal phrases are alternative expressions describing the same ritual occasion.

As can be seen from the examples under discussion, deletion can occur in many different patterns in the Classic inscriptions, but it is most frequently found in contexts where two or more verbs have the same subject; where an event is repeated as the base of a DN; where a verb occurs in a redundant passage; and where an event, such as a period ending, is recorded repeatedly in alternative forms. In all of these contexts, the identity of the subject is clear from the context; where it would not otherwise be clear, the subject of the verb has been explicitly recorded.

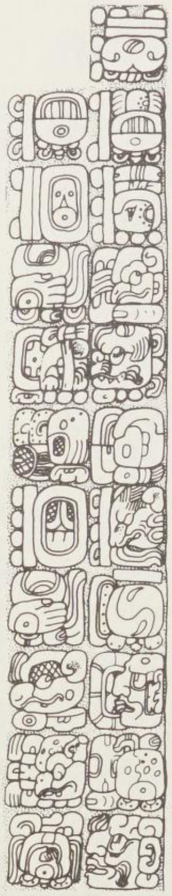
6. Redundancy, Couplets, and Style

The redundancy of Classic inscriptions is documented at many sites, including Copan, Palenque, Naranjo, Piedras Negras, and Yaxchilan. For example, on Stela 11 at Yaxchilan the accession of Bird-Jaguar is recorded on the sides and front lower register (Fig. 20), and his genealogy is proclaimed not only by the portraits of his parents in the upper registers of both sides of the monument, but by the explicit record of it contained in his name phrase in the text of the front lower register. Bird-Jaguar's accession is linked to his birth in the texts of Lintels 29, 30, and 31, and it is associated with the death of his father, Shield-Jaguar I, on Stela 12. The accession and its fifth tun anniversary are again recorded on Lintels 1 and 3 of Structure 33.

The redundancy of the Classic Maya inscriptions is especially notable at Palenque, perhaps because its longer texts allowed for greater complication in syntax and stylistic convention. Longer texts in general seem to be much more redundant at all Maya sites; and at sites like Yaxchilan, where texts tend to be short, redundancy is built into the inscriptions by repeating events in several formats on one monument or on several monuments. In the texts of the Group of the Cross at Palenque, redundancy is a major feature of the inscriptional composition. The accession of Chan-Bahlum II is recorded five times; his heir-designation, nine times; and the eighth tropical year anniversary of his accession, seven times. The record of his designation as heir as recorded in the final columns of the Tablet of the Sun is a most interesting example of redundancy because this passage illustrates the manner in which variation and deletion were used to retain interest in highly repetitive texts.

The first section of this passage associates the heir-designation of the ancestral ruler Kan-Xul I to that of Chan-Bahlum II and to the conclusion of this rite five days later (Schele n.d.a). This section may be paraphrased as follows (Fig. 31): "[It was] 7.6.12.3 [since] 12 Ahau 8 Ceh since he took office as heir of the succession, Kan-Xul I; count since the 'heir-designation' count until 9 Akbal 6 Xul, he took office; five days later he became the sun, Mah Kina Chan-Bahlum, *balan-ahau* of the Palenque succession, related to GI." Notice that the earlier event is recorded twice, and in its second occurrence it lacks a subject and is framed by the Anterior and Posterior Date Indicators. In the verbal phrases recording the later event, only the "mirror-in-hand" verb is recorded for the 9 Akbal 6 Xul event, and both the glyphs recording the "office" and the name of the subject are deleted. This verb is gapped to the next event, which occurred five days later, but which can be identified as part of the same ceremonial sequence by a comparison of all of the expressions recording this heir-designation event. Note also that the verbal glyph (*oc te'*) of the event five days later is a

Section 1



(it was) 3 days, 12 uinals

6 tuns / 7 katuns

(since) 12 Ahau / 8 Ceh

since he took office / as heir of the succession

Kan-Xul I / count since

the "heir-designation" / count until

(on) 9 Akbal / 6 Xul

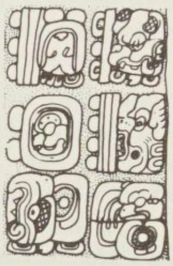
he took office / on the 5th day later

he became / the sun oc te' kin-kin

Mah Kina Chan-Bahlum / balan-ahau of the Palenque succession

relationship or agency / GI

Section 2



(it was) 17* days, 2 uinals / 6 tuns

(since on) 2 Cimi / 19 Zotz'

he was born / until he was heired

Section 3



(it was) 12 days, 8 uinals / 1 tun, 13 Ahau

18 Kankin / 10 tuns

(since) he was "designated" /as heir of the succession

Figure 31. Palenque Tablet of the Sun, O16-Q16: redundant record of heir-designation.

variant of the noun appearing as the office in the first occurrence of Kan-Xul's heir-designation event.

In the second section of this passage, the heir-designation is again recorded, but now linked by DN to Chan-Bahlum's birth, as follows: "[It was] 6.2.18* [since on] 2 Cimi 19 Zotz' he was born until he was 'heired.'" In this section, the subjects of both verbs are deleted, but it is clear from the context and from a comparison of other expressions used in this text that the second event is the heir-designation of the previous section, and that the subject of both the birth and heir-designation is to be understood as Chan-Bahlum. This assumption is supported by the arithmetic, although there is an error of one day in the DN; 2 Cimi 19 Zotz' is recorded as the birth date of Chan-Bahlum on the Tablet of the Foliated Cross, and the DN required between 2 Cimi 19 Zotz' and 9 Akbal 6 Xul, the date of the heir-designation, is 6.2.17. Note that the main sign of the heir-designation event in this section is identical to the noun in the Kan-Xul section above (both are variants of the *oc* glyph), but that it appears with the verbal affix T181 *-ah*.

The third section of this passage again records the heir-designation event, but now linked by DN to the period ending 9.10.10.0.0 as follows (Fig. 31): "[It was] 1.8.12 [until] 13 Ahau 18 Kankin, the lahuntun [since] he 'was designated' heir of the succession." In this, the fourth consecutive record of Chan-Bahlum's heir-designation, the subject of the verb, although deleted, is clearly identifiable because of the context and the repetition in the text. This same event is recorded twice more in the secondary text of this tablet, twice on the Tablet of the Foliated Cross, and once on the Tablet of the Cross. Note that in the final section of the text under discussion, the DN does not lead from the 9 Akbal 6 Xul event to the lahuntun, but rather from the event recorded five days after the heir-designation, suggesting that the heir-designation was a rite of five days' duration, rather than two events occurring five days apart.

The redundancy of the Classic inscriptions resembles a stylistic form noted by Munro Edmonson as a major characteristic of the Quiche *Popol Vuh* and of Quiche discourse:

> *It is my conviction that the Popol Vuh is primarily work of literature, and that it cannot be properly read apart from the literary form in which it is expressed. That this form is general to Middle America (and even beyond) and that it is common to Quiche discourse, ancient and modern, does not diminish its importance. The Popol Vuh is in poetry, and cannot be accurately understood in prose. It is entirely composed in parallelistic (i.e., semantic) couplets.*
> (Edmonson 1971:xi)

Lounsbury (1980) has discovered the presence of semantic couplets as a major feature of the texts of the Group of the Cross at Palenque, and once the presence of couplet structures is recognized, they can be detected as a major feature of many Classic texts. Several of the texts already discussed are structured in the form of semantic couplets: the text of Tikal Stela 22 (Fig. 29) is organized in the form of a couplet, and the last passage of the Tablet of the Sun (Fig. 31) is in the form of a triplet.

Lounsbury (1980:107) first detected couplet structures in the left half of the Tablet of the Cross, where their presence had long caused difficulties in the interpretation of calendric data. In this series of passages, couplet structures are relatively easy to detect, and I will use them as illustrative examples here. The first section of these repetitive passages opens with a DN that leads from the birth of an unnamed person to 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, here expressed as the "completion of thirteen baktuns" (Fig. 32). The second passage opens with another DN counted from 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, but the era event is expressed with a different phrase, thereby forming a parallel couplet with the

* The DN (6.2.18) is recorded incorrectly but can be reconstructed arithmetically as 6.2.17.

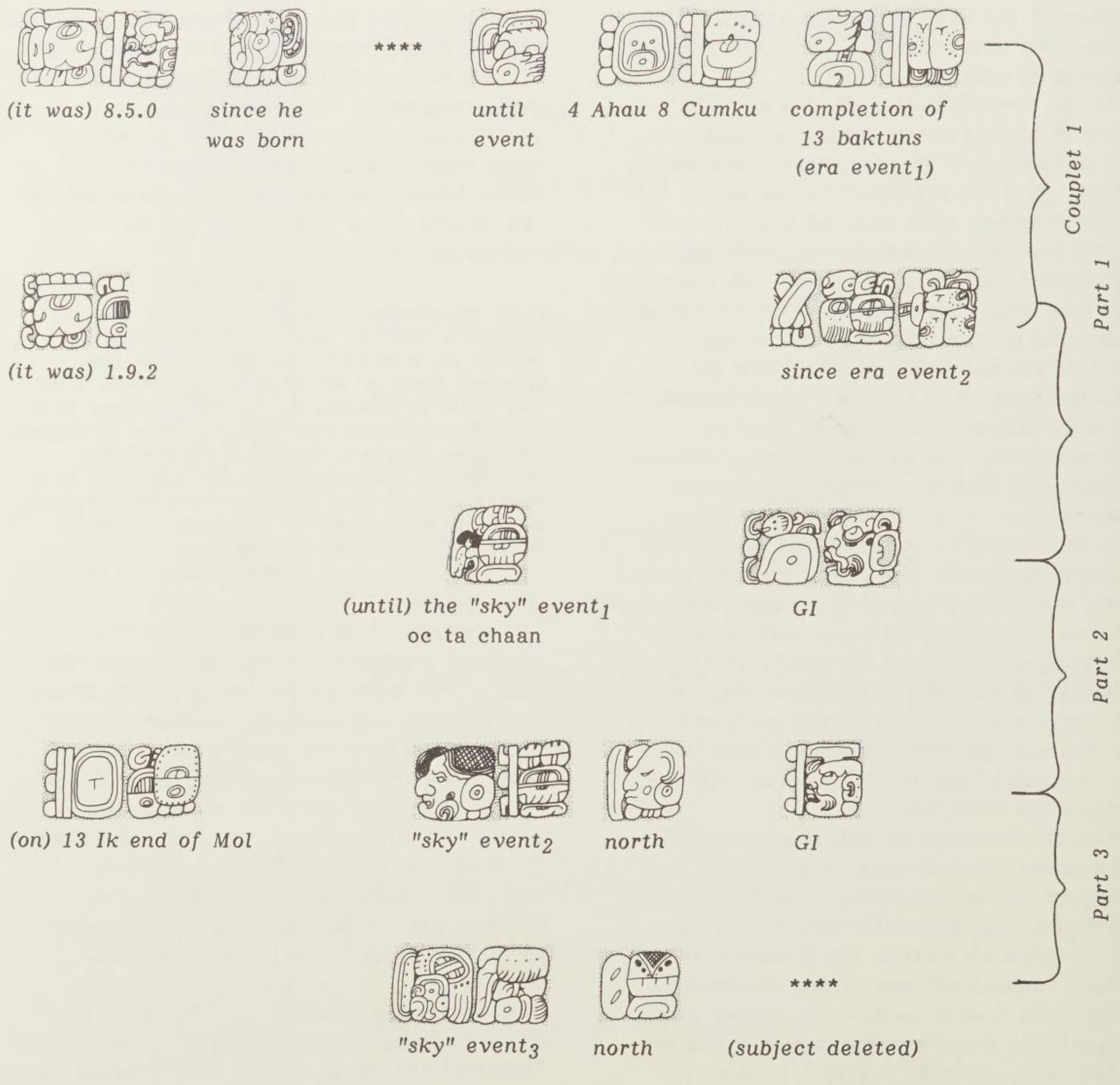


Figure 32. Palenque Temple of the Cross, D2-C13: deletion and repeated structures.

previous era expression. Note that the first era expression is the event to which a DN is to be counted, and the second is the event from which another DN is to be counted.

The second era expression above is also a part of another couplet; it is the event from which the DN 1.9.2 is counted until an event expression composed of the verb *oc*, the locative preposition *ta* (T103), and *chaan* "sky." The subject of this event, GI of the Palenque Triad, must also be identified as the deleted subject of the birth event in the first clause. The calendric data in the first part of this second repetitive section is recorded as the time elapsed since the 4 Ahau 8 Cumku event until the *oc ta chaan* event. The actor is recorded as GI the First (written as GI' in the illustrations), who was the father of the Palenque Triad (Lounsbury 1980).

Section 2 of the passage begins with the CR date 13 Ik end of Mol, reached by adding the DN from the previous passage (1.9.2) to 4 Ahau 8 Cumku. In other words, the dates of the two section are identical, but one is written as the time elapsed since the beginning of this era and the other as the correct CR date. The verbal phrase of Section 2 includes a "sky" glyph, but it occurs within a different verbal construction and is qualified as "north" in order to contrast to the *oc ta chaan* phrase in the first section of the triplet. The subjects of both sections are recorded as GI the First.

The third section of the triplet repeats the same event, but in yet another form that includes a "sky-elbow" with God C and a "house" glyph. An alternative form of "north" completes this section, and since this is the second repetition of the event, the subject (GI the First) is deleted. This triplet includes two versions of the date and three of the verb, but all refer to exactly the same information--an action involving the sky and enacted by GI the First one and one-half years after the beginning of the current era.

The text of the Tablet of the Cross continues with yet another couplet structure organized like the triplet above. The first part of this couplet (Fig. 33) begins with a DN counted since the "sky" event (in yet another form) of GI the First until the birth of another personage, whom Lounsbury (1980:114) had identified as GI of the Palenque Triad. (Lounsbury [1980:114] has shown that the GI recorded in the earlier passages is the father of the Palenque Triad, and distinct from this supernatural bearing the same name.) The second half of the couplet begins with the CR date 9 Ik 15 Ceh, which is 1.18.3.12.0 (the recorded DN) after 13 Ik end of Mol, the date of the earlier "sky" event. The subject is recorded with the same titular glyph that occurs in the first half of the couplet, but here the personage is identified as the "child of" the ancestral goddess whose birth is recorded in the first clause of this inscription. The verb is an alternative expression for birth based on a metaphor still extant in Chol--"to experience the world" (Lounsbury 1980:112-114). This second couplet, like the first, records the first part as "It was so much time since event 1 + subject until event 2 + subject"; and the second part records the CR date of the second event as "On this date was event 2 + subject."

Other texts at Palenque utilize different forms of couplet, triplet, and quadripartite redundancies. On the Palace Tablet, Chan-Bahlum's accession is recorded in a couplet in which all calendric data is deleted from the second part (Fig. 34). The accession of Kan-Xul on this same tablet is recorded in four successive passages of which only the

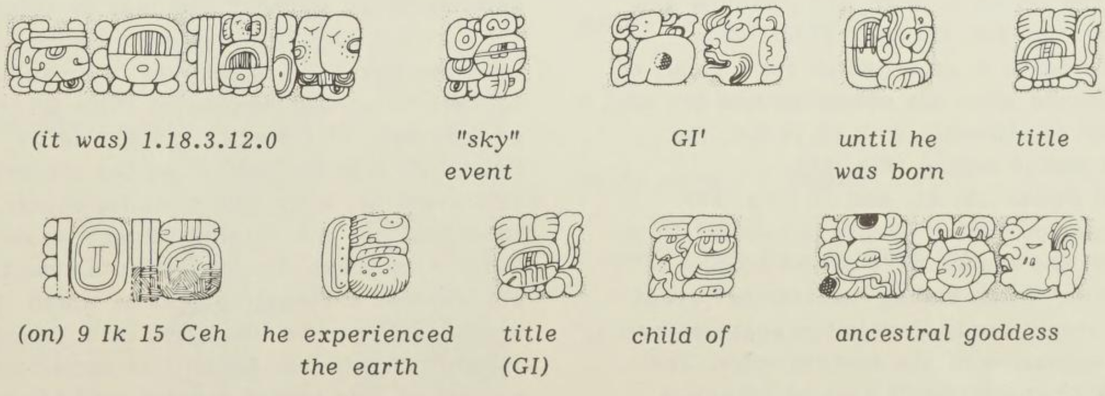


Figure 33. Palenque Tablet of the Cross, D13-F4: couplet recording the birth of GI of the Palenque Triad.

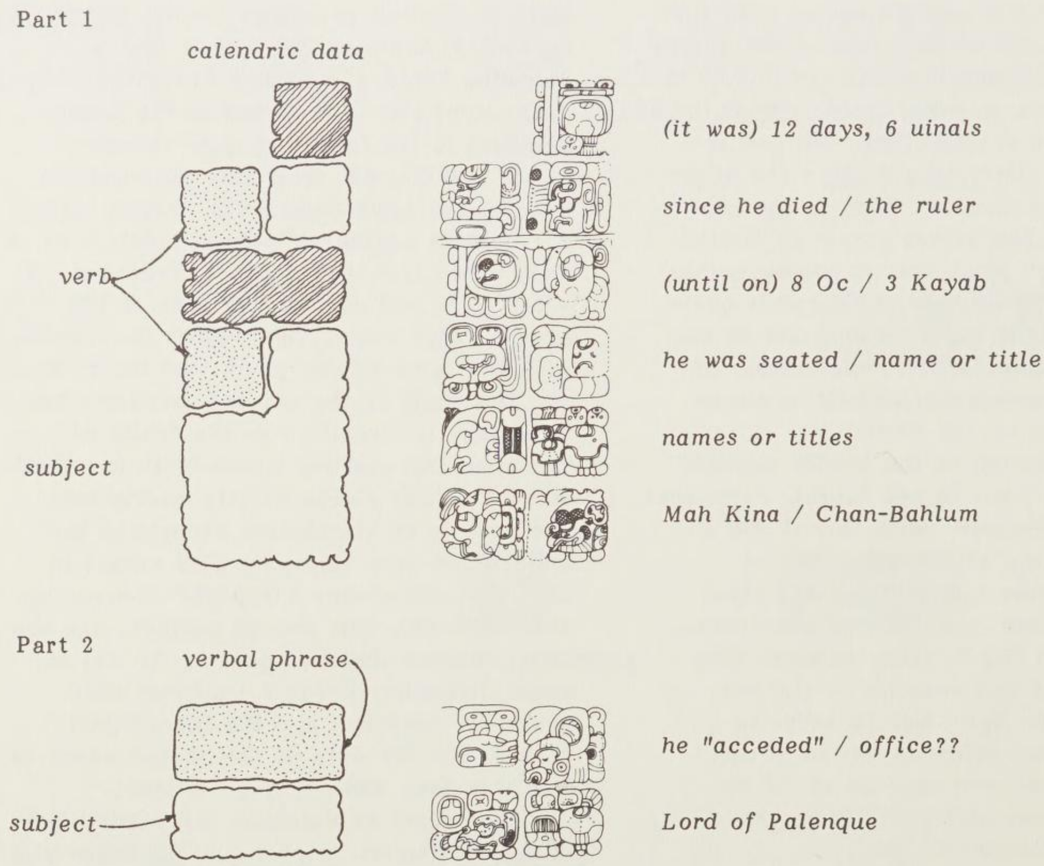


Figure 34. Palenque Palace Tablet, J14-L11: couplet recording the accession of Chan-Bahlum.

first contains calendric data, and of which the last is linked to the accession of Pacal, the father of both Chan-Bahlum and Kan-Xul (Fig. 35). On this tablet, Chan-Bahlum's death is recorded as the amount of time elapsed since his accession and in temporal relationship to 9.13.10.0.0, the nearest period ending (Fig. 36).

Tikal Stelae 19, 21, and 22 (Fig. 29) record period ending events in couplet form in which the second part of the couplet relates the katun ending "scattering" event to the accession or first katun anniversary of the accession of the current ruler. The analysis of the difficult text of Lintels 3 from Temples I and IV at Tikal is also aided by the assumption that each text contains redundant structures. Lintel 3 of Temple I begins with a phrase establishing the LC position of all dates in the text by tying them to 9.13.3.0.0. The second clause records an event which appears to be related to war. Great-Jaguar-Paw of "Site Q" (an undiscovered site earlier thought to be Calakmul) is named either as the subject of this event or, more likely, as its object, in which case the deleted subject would be Ruler A of Tikal. The The third clause (Fig. 37) includes a verbal couplet of which the second half can be identified as a "bloodletting" expression. Ruler A is named as the subject of this verbal couplet, and his name phrase includes notation of his genealogy. The date of this event has been recognized

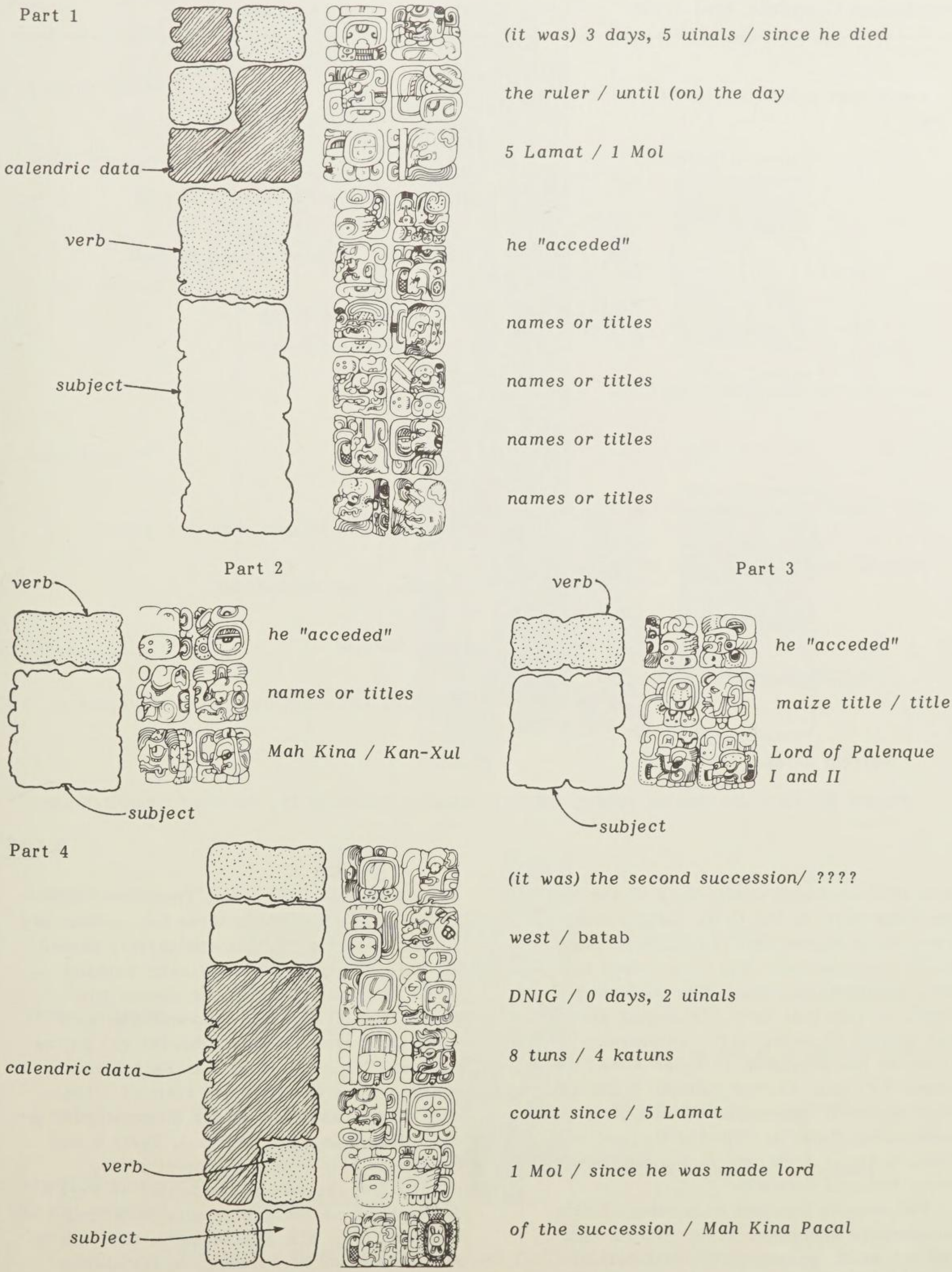


Figure 35. Palenque Palace Tablet, M13-R1: quadripartite record of the accession of Kan-Xul.

Part 1



Part 2

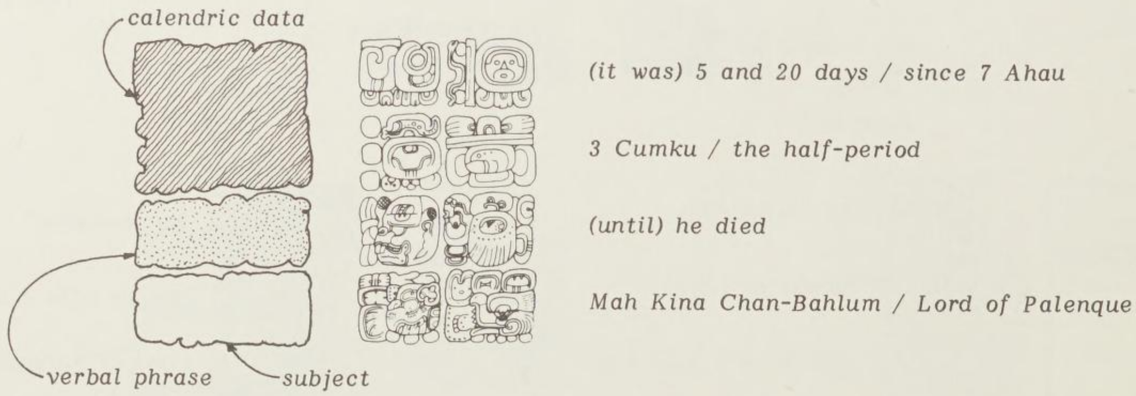


Figure 36. Palenque Palace Tablet, M6-N12: couplet recording the death of Chan-Bahlum.

as a thirteen-katun anniversary of the last surviving date on the Early Classic monument, Stela 31, so that the blood-letting ritual recorded here may be involved in rites of ancestral recall. The remaining glyphs in this text form the second part of the couplet by relating the anniversary event to the accession of Ruler A as follows: "[It was] 13.10.2 [since] 5 Cib 14 Zotz' since he was seated as lord of the succession, Ruler A, Sky-God K, Lord of Tikal, until he took part in the anniversary event (subject deleted)."

The precise meaning or reading of this anniversary expression is not known, but a variant of it appears on the last half of Lintel 3 of Temple 4. The first half of this text records a "star-shell" event and another event one day later. The second half of the text records the three-tun anniversary of the latter event. The anniversary record is divided into five semantically parallel parts (Fig. 38) of which the second and fourth list GVI (of the Palenque god lists [see the introduction to Chapter 9]) as the subject. The event phrase in Part 2 also occurs on the center upper stair of Structure 44 at Yaxchilan, where Shield-Jaguar is the subject. In the Tikal text, Parts 3 and 5 record Ruler B as the subject of the events, and the verbal component of Part 3 is the same as the anniversary verb from Temple I (Fig. 37). Furthermore, the verb in Part 5 is found at Palenque in association with anniversary dates (see Chart 87:3-11). Ruler B's genealogy is included in this

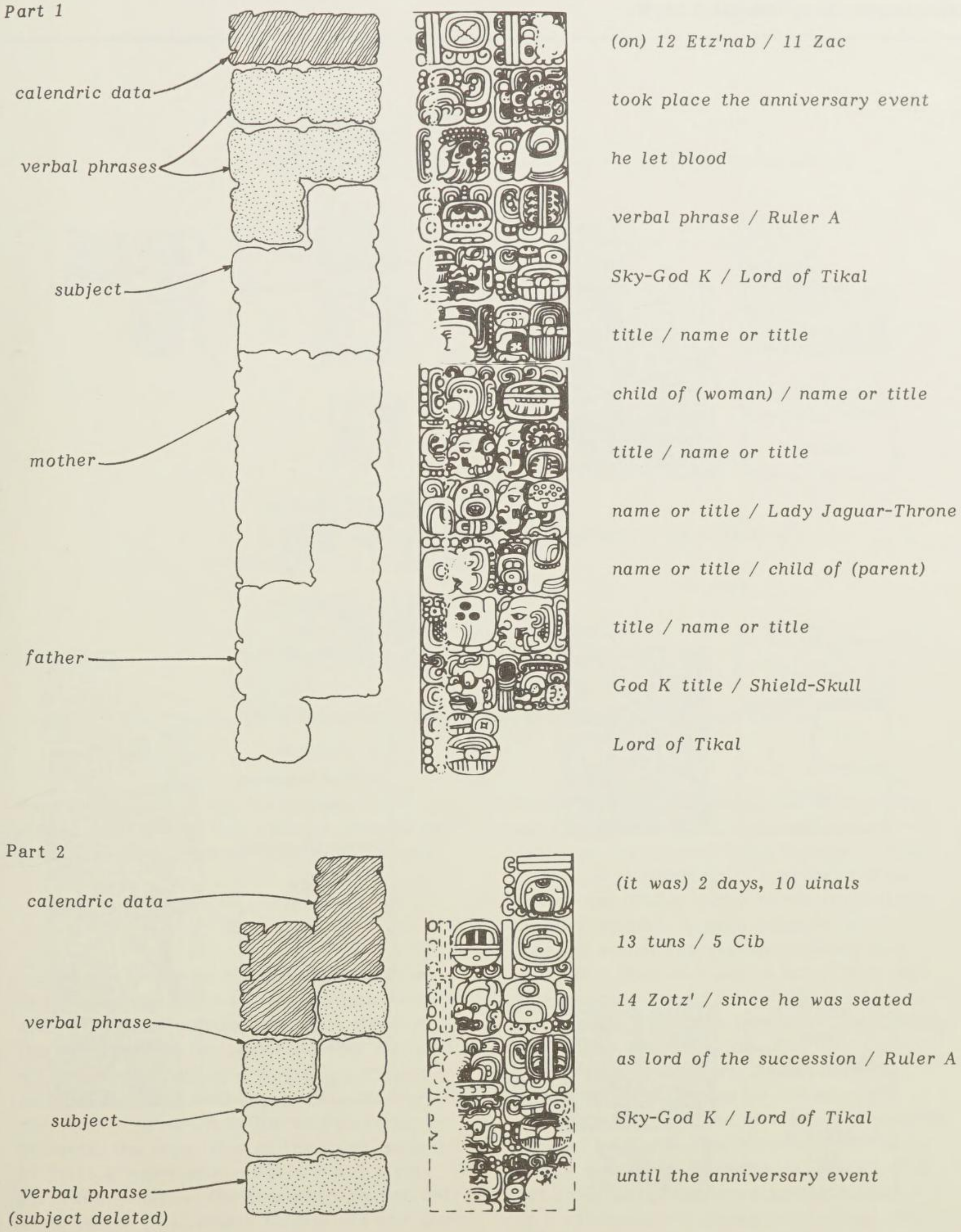


Figure 37. Tikal Temple 1, Lintel 3, C1-F12: couplet recording an anniversary (drawing by W.R. Coe).

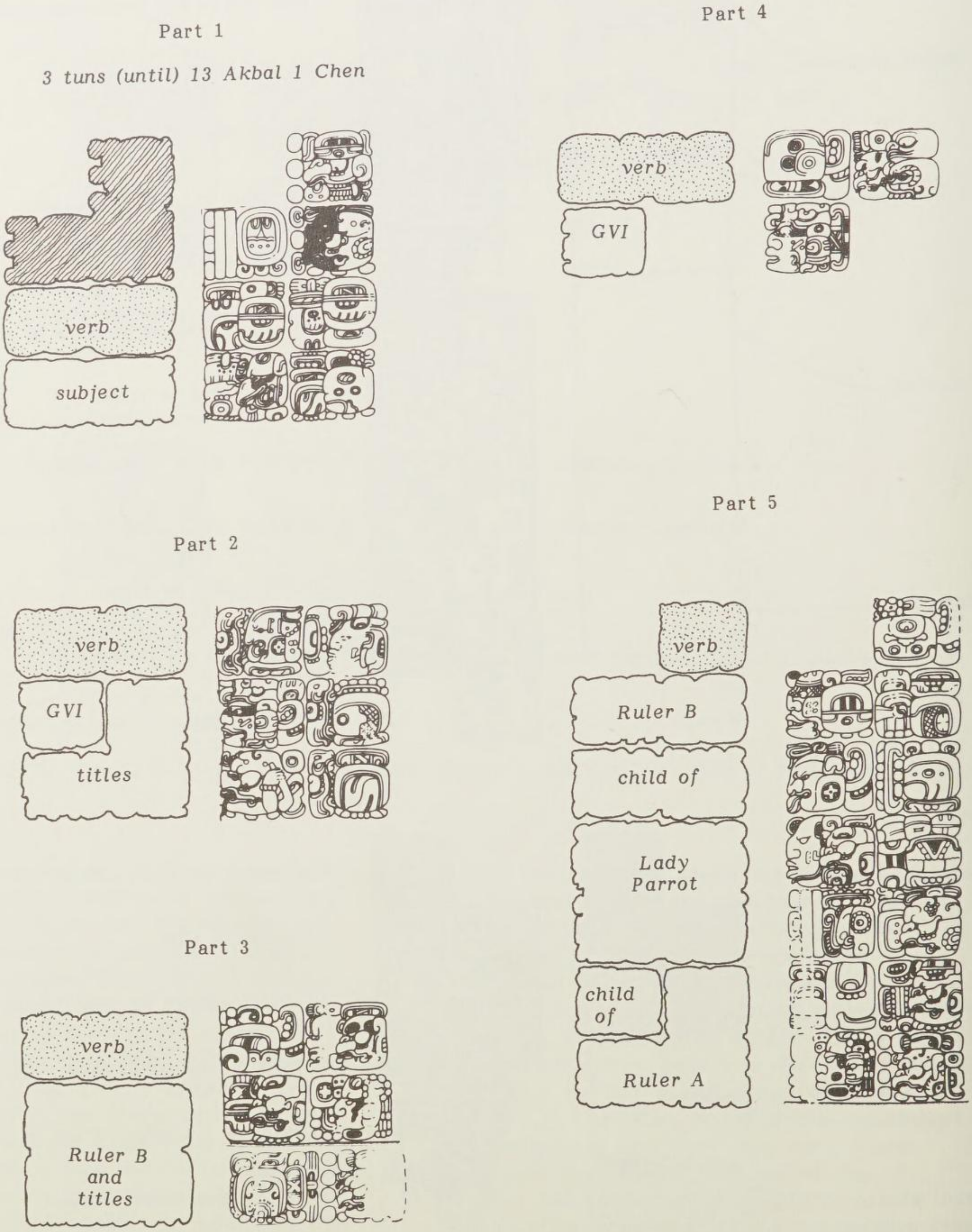


Figure 38. Tikal Temple 4, Lintel 3, F1-H9: five-part record of an anniversary (drawing by W.R. Coe).

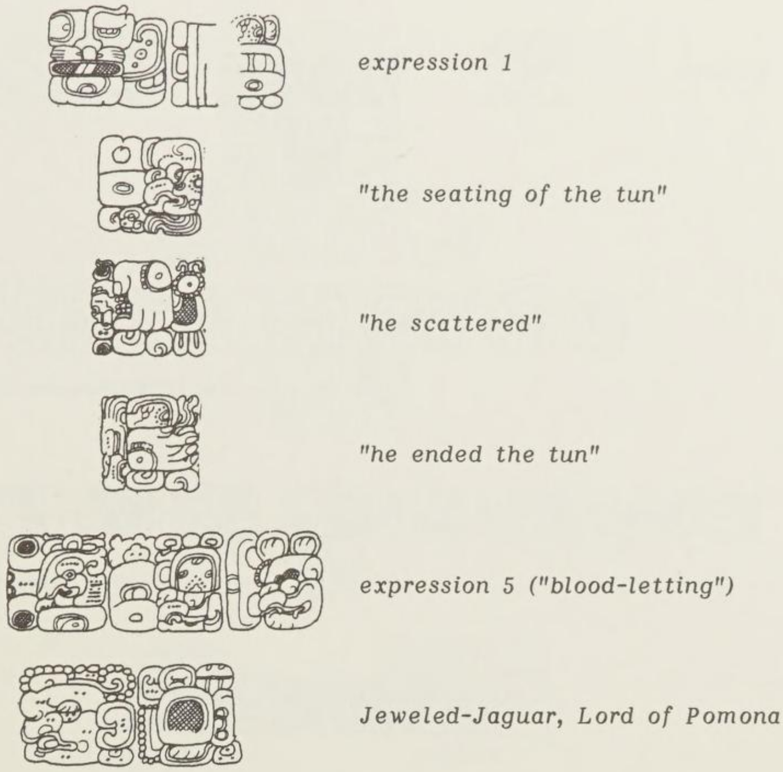


Figure 39. Pomona Wall Panel: six-part record of a period ending.

final occurrence in the text of his name phrase. Notice that this passage exhibits an internal structure of the following pattern:

A	B	C
	B	C

Since very few of the individual glyphs in this long, complicated passage are understood, it is difficult to determine whether the five parts of the text represent different ways of recording a single act and subject, or different actions by different persons on the occasion of the anniversary. However, the repetition of the same subject in Parts 2 and 4 and in Parts 3 and 5 suggests that some of the five parts record the same action in alternative form and the same actor.

Couplet structures are particularly associated with period ending notations. In these contexts, the subject of each individual verb phrase is often deleted (as occurred in the text of Tikal Temple I, Lintel 3 [Fig. 37]) resulting in sequences of as few as two and as many as six semantically parallel phrases. A good example of sequenced verbal expressions is found on a wall panel from Pomona on which five distinct verbal phrases follow the initial date and precede the name phrase of the protagonist of the text (Fig. 39).

Copan is particularly notable for the complication of its period ending texts, resulting from the use of many semantically parallel passages. The texts of two Copan stelae will serve as examples. Stela 6 (Fig. 40) celebrates the period ending 9.12.10.0.0 in a succession of passages beginning with the "scattering" expression, here marked as the half-period 8 Ahau (the numerical coefficient of the day should be 9 as is record-

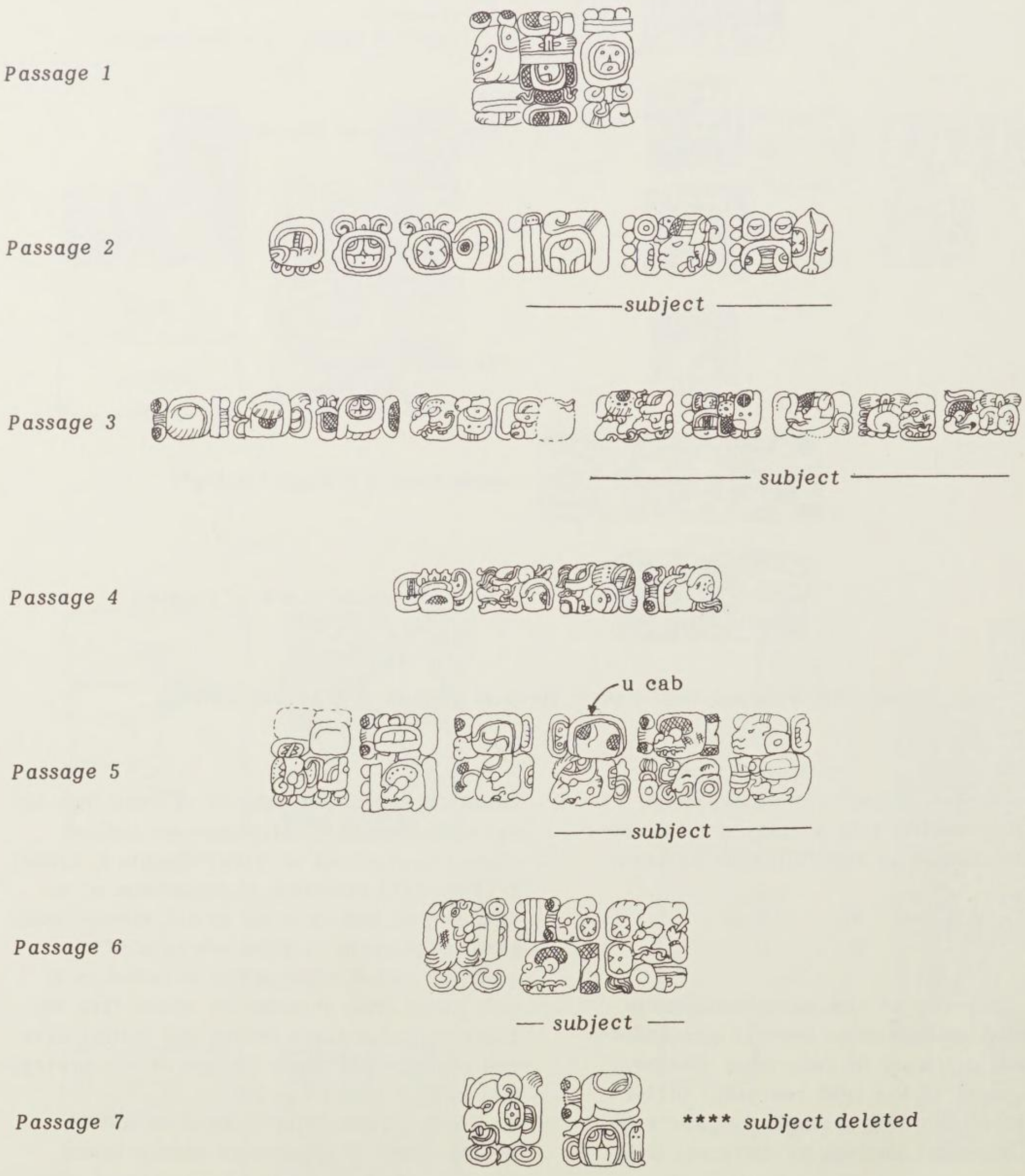


Figure 40. Copan Stela 6: seven-part record of a period ending.

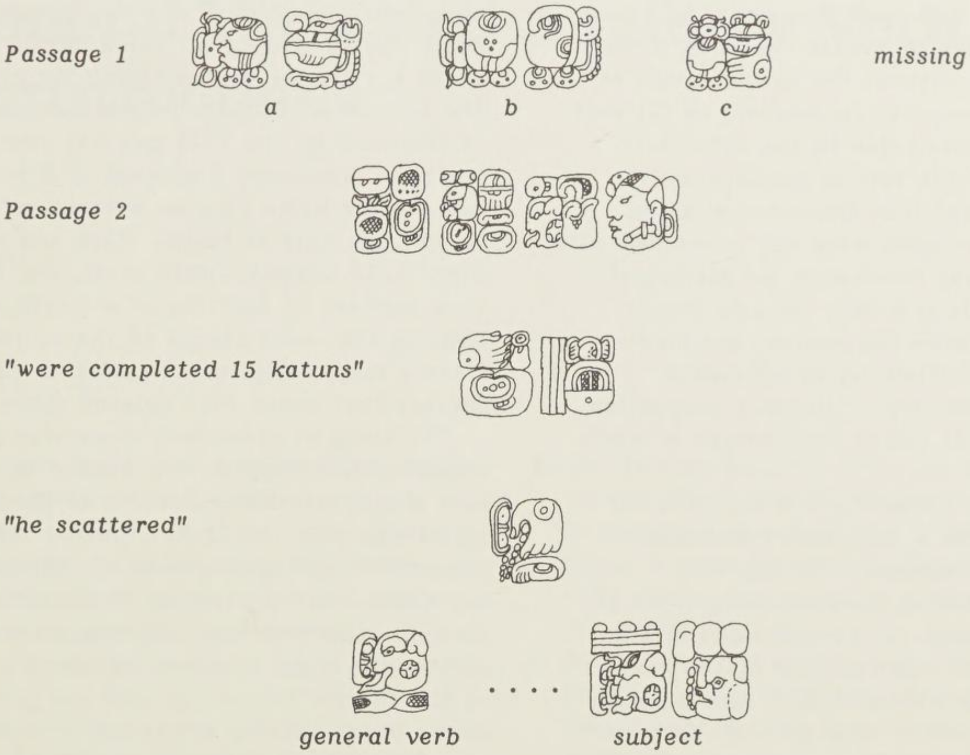


Figure 41. Copan Stela B: eight-part record of a period ending.

ed in the IS date). The "scattering" expression is followed by an "akbal-kin" phrase associated with period endings not only at Copan, but also at Naranjo and other sites. The subject of this second passage seems to be recorded with a "4-Ahau/IV-Rodent-Bone-Kankin" title series. The third passage records both a T712 "blood-letting" event and a period ending in which the main sign is an eye with vision lines emerging from the side of the block. This latter verb is prominent in period ending expressions at Pomona (see the listing under T819 in Appendix 2). The subject of this event is recorded with an "Imix (water-lily)-God K" compound and a series of titles. The fourth passage features the T601 period ending verb that is found at many sites, but no recognizable subject expression can be identified in the text. Passage 5 is the most difficult because the first half of the expression is destroyed. The subject, who appears to be the contemporary ruler of Copan, is named following an *u cab* glyph. The final two passages of the text are arranged in a couplet structure and record a a blood-letting event of which 18-Rabbit is the subject. The verb in the in the first half of the couplet is "fish-in-hand," and in the second half it is the T712-"akbal" expression associated with blood-letting. It should be be noted that the text of Stela J records the "seating" of 18-Rabbit one katun after the date of Stela 6, so he was not involved in these period ending rites as a ruler of Copan.

The number of different clauses that are associated with the one date on Stela 6 is not unusual for the inscriptions of Copan. One may choose between two assumptions about the meaning implied in this text: (1) that only the first clause is associated with the

recorded date and that the remaining clauses refer to a series of events occurring after that date, but without the specification of a particular temporal framework; or (2) that all of the clauses refer to the same date. In the case of the former assumption, it must be supposed that Copanecs alone of Classic Maya peoples were not concerned with a fixed temporal framework for historical events, and this is a very unlikely possibility. If the latter assumption is accepted, then the multiplicity of clauses is viewed as a property of literary convention, and the study of Copan inscriptions is much simplified.

The text of Copan Stela B supports the analysis of Stela 6 as a series of semantically parallel passages referring to a single period ending because many more of its verbal phrases are recognizable as PE expressions. The first section of the text (Fig. 41) opens with an Initial Series date followed by three or four parallel phrases. The constant in these phrases is composed of the zero sign prefixed to the *kan* "maize" glyph. This constant is followed in the first instance by a "sky" glyph; in the second, by an "earth" glyph; and in the third, by a "1-sky-in-hand" glyph. The fourth part is now destroyed.

The second section features the T601 period ending glyph followed by "were completed fifteen katuns" and the "scattering" verb. The subject of all these period ending verbs is recorded in the remaining glyphs of the text as 18-Rabbit, but his name phrase is preceded by the T757 general verb which has been previously discussed as a verb introducing name phrases without reference to specific acts or states. Here and in other Late Classic Copan texts, the T757 verb appears to function as a means of highlighting the name phrase of the subject after a long, complicated series of verbal phrases that occur with deleted subjects.

The kinds of redundant structures discussed in this chapter now appear to represent a major stylistic feature of the inscriptions from the Classic period. The recognition of the presence of couplets and more complicated patterns of semantically parallel structures not only has given insights into many of the more obscure texts of the Classic period but also has provided means of identifying semantically equivalent verbal expressions. The virtuosity of the Maya scribe in the substitution of phonetic, semantic, and graphic metaphors and puns is most easily detectable within the context of this kind of parallel and redundant structures, and the presence of such semantically parallel substitution patterns often provides important clues for decipherments.

7. General Verbs and Auxiliary Verb Constructions

Both Thompson (1962:354) and Proskouriakoff (1968) have commented upon the frequent occurrence of the T1.757 glyph immediately after a date or at the beginning of a text without a date. Proskouriakoff, in her study of this glyph, suggested the following interpretation of its function:

The precise meaning of the opening glyph (T1.757 or T1.788) is unknown, but because it is used in a wide range of contexts, almost always occurs at the beginning of a passage, and often appears in direct association with individual figures, it must stand for some widely applicable expression, such as for example: "Here is portrayed (or recorded) . . .," "In commemoration of . . .," or some such phrase directing attention to the subject of the accompanying picture.
(Proskouriakoff 1968:247)

In her analysis of the T1.757 verb, Proskouriakoff pointed out the multitude of different contexts in which it can appear. The variety of actions associated with it indicates that it cannot refer specifically to any one of these various actions, but rather must serve some general function appropriate to many different actions and states. As a general verb, T1.757 can appear with the following functions:

1. It may function as a verb in clauses identifying persons shown in a scene. In this context the verb does not refer directly to the specific action shown pictorially.
2. On Naranjo Stela 22 (Fig. 15) and on Tikal Stela 5, T1.757 occurs as the verb in clauses associated with a PE date, but again it cannot refer directly to a specific action conducted in celebration of the period ending.
3. At Copan and Yaxchilan, T1.757 may precede a name phrase after a sequence of verbal phrases that have deleted subjects. The presence of this verb between such verbal sequences and name phrases seems to function as a method of highlighting the name of the person who is the subject of all the recorded events (Fig. 41).
4. In parentage statements, T1.757 is frequently found preceding the T1.I:606:23 "child of mother" glyph, which is grammatically a possessed noun paraphrased as "the child of . . ." The subject of the verb in this context is the noun "child," not the female name phrase naming the possessor of the noun (or, in other words, the mother). The function of T1.757 in this context seems to be similar to that in third category--to highlight the name phrase of the mother within a lengthy and complex passage (see Chart 133).
5. T1.757 may also appear in the T712 "child of parent" expression, but the grammatical function in this context is not the same as that of the the general verb. This expression can be shown to be identical in form to the verbal expression of

"blood-letting" in either verb + complement or auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions (see Chart 132).

See Charts 36, 51, 55, 56, 78, 92, 98, 101, and 133 for the cataloged examples of T1.757 as a general verb.

In the texts on the bones from Tikal Burial 116, T1.501:102 seems to occur in contexts parallel to those of T1.757, and the same glyph can substitute for T1.757 in verb + complement and auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions. Finally, there are several cases where T513 *muluc* and its upright version T580 appear to function in contexts parallel to those of T1.757 (see T513 in Appendix 2 for a listing of examples).

T1.757 also occurs frequently in other kinds of verbal expressions in which additional glyphs are added in order to specify the exact nature of the verb. These additional kinds of structures are of two types: verb + complement and auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun. The latter construction especially has been associated with similar verbal morphology in modern Chol and other languages (Josserand, Schele, and Hopkins n.d.). Although the full epigraphic and linguistic evidence for these identifications will be published in the *Fourth Palenque Round Table*, it is appropriate to discuss the major points of evidence within the context of this study.

In verb + complement constructions, the complement may or may not carry verbal affixation in addition to that appearing on the T757 verb. The two clearest examples of this kind of verb construction are found on Tikal Stela 4, dated 8.17.2.16.17, and La Mar Stela 1, dated 9.17.18.6.19 (Fig. 42). Both texts record the accession of a ruler with a well known "accession" expression (the T684 "inauguration" phrase at Tikal and the T713/757 "accession" at La Mar), but in both cases these "accession" verbs function as the complements of the T1.757 verb. And in both, the verbal components of the "acces sion" phrases carry the T181 verbal affix in addition to the inflectional affix (third person pronoun of Set A) on the T757 verb. All other examples of the T1.757 + complement construction now known in the Classic inscriptions appear either without affixing

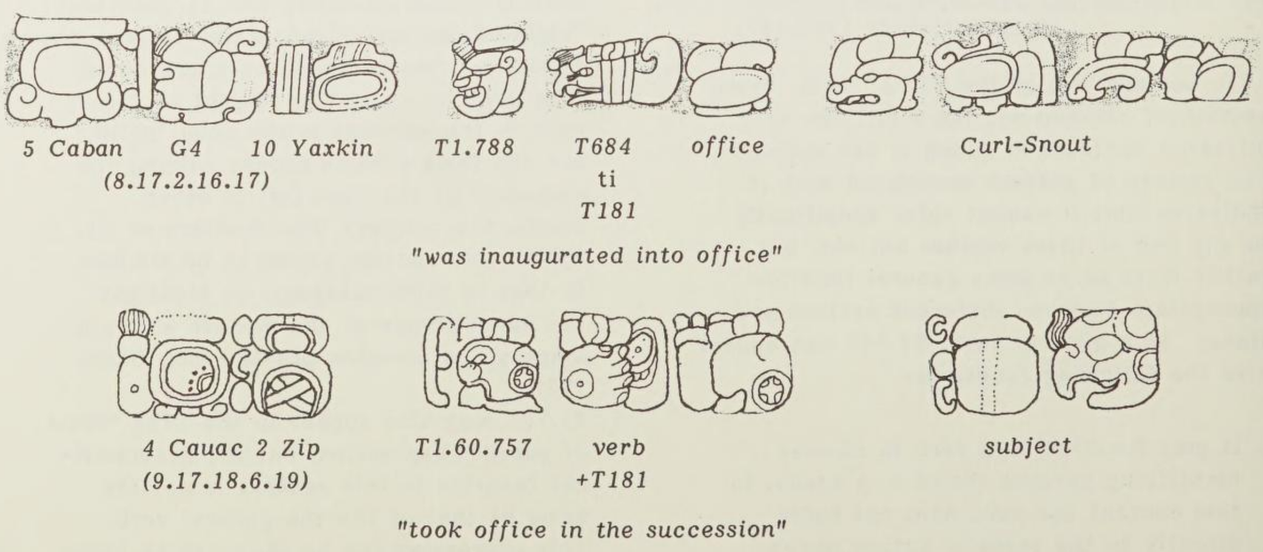
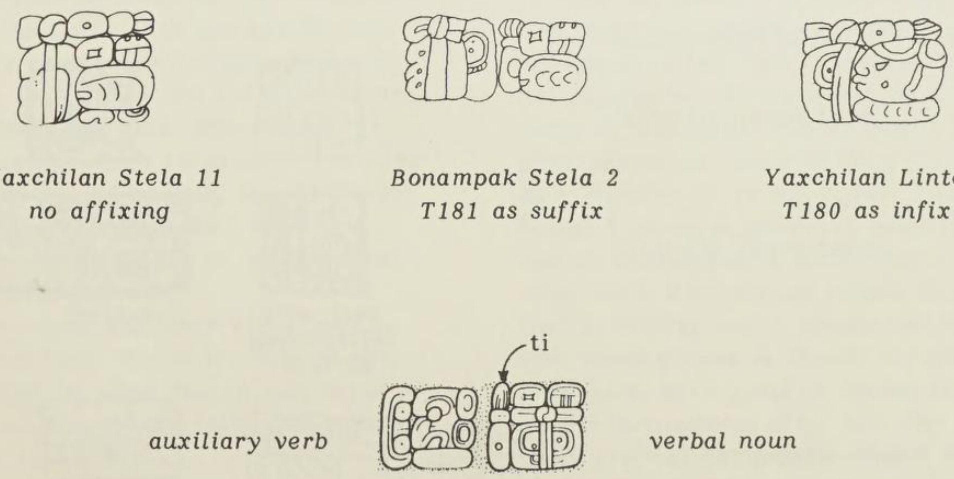


Figure 42. Tikal Stela 4 and La Mar Stela 1: general verb + inflected verb constructions (Tikal drawing by W.R. Coe).

of any kind on the complementary glyphs or with T1 (or an equivalent) prefixed to them. In the latter context, some of the complementary glyphs may well be nouns, rather than verbs.

The second kind of verbal construction includes T1.757 as an auxiliary verb, the particle *ti* or a functional equivalent (such as T103 *ta*), and a glyph that specifies the action in the form of a verbal noun. Two comparative examples will serve to illustrate the contrast between a normally affixed verb and an auxiliary verb construction utilizing the same main sign in different grammatical form. The T684 "inaugural" expression can appear without verbal suffixing; with T181 in its full form (T180) infixed into the bundle sign; with some other infix and T181 as a suffix; and with various other affix patterns (see T684 in Appendix 2 for a full list of these affix patterns). In contrast to this kind of affixed construction, T684 appears on Naranjo Stela 20 following T1.757 + *ti* (Fig. 43) without any apparent change in meaning.

The fact that T684 retains T180 as an infix in the main sign causes some problems because a verbal noun should not be marked with this verbal affix. However, the bundle grapheme is very ancient and may have become conventionalized with T180 as a part of it, or T180 may have been retained as a device to fill the glyph block, since the bundle strap alone is an awkwardly shaped grapheme. The problem of the retention of T180 in the Naranjo example does not occur in the auxiliary verb construction of another "accession" expression, T168.518 (Fig. 44). On the west panel of the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque, this glyph, which appears with the positional affix pattern *-wan*, records the accession on 5 Lamat 1 Mol of the ruler Pacal and the accession of a mythological personage some half million years earlier. The same "accession" expression appears on the Early Classic Lintel 12 (dated 9.4.0.0.0) from Piedras Negras, where it occurs as the verbal noun in an auxiliary verb construction. This verbal phrase occurs without a date in the secondary text above the main figure. However, in the main text of this lintel, the same T518 verb (with normal verbal affixing) and name phrase are associated with the date 9.4.0.0.0 13 Ahau 18



Yaxchilan Stela 11
no affixing

Bonampak Stela 2
T181 as suffix

Yaxchilan Lintel 30
T180 as infix

Naranjo Stela 20
auxiliary verb + ti + *T684*

Figure 43. T684 in various verbal constructions.

Yax. This auxiliary verb construction from the secondary text is the oldest example of the *ti* construction so far known.

After I showed these kinds of verb + complement and verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions in the inscriptions to Nicholas Hopkins and Kathryn Josserand, who were working on Chol grammar at the time, we discovered that these kinds of constructions are prominent in Chol and are used in contrast to transitive, intransitive, and stative constructions. Aulie and Aulie described these auxiliary constructions as follows:

> *The nominative verb is invariable (i.e., it does not form reflexive, passive, participial, or other constructions), since it acts as a nominal subordinated to the intransitive verb* woli *"to be" (estar) in the present progressive tense, and as the complement of the transitive verb* cha'len *"to do" (hacer) in the other tenses. After* woli, *the nominal verb has preposed to it the prepositional element* ti, *but* ti *is not used after* cha'len. *Examples:*
>
> woli ti alas
> *"he is playing"*
>
> tsi' cha'le alas
> *"he played"*
>
> *The nominalized verbs express verbal concepts of intransitive action, which in Spanish (and other languages) are expressed by means of intransitive verbs.*
>
> (Aulie and Aulie 1978:189, translation by Hopkins and Josserand)

In their treatment of these kinds of verbal constructions in Chol, Josserand and Hopkins distinguish between the following kinds of constructions:

1. chonkol pɨk'ob
"they are planting"

An auxiliary verb (chonkol) *precedes an inflected main verb, which has transitive* (-ob *third person plural) inflection.*

2. mik kahel hk'ux
"I'm going to eat"

Kahel *is inflected with a transitive pronoun* (-k *first person), but the second construction is ambiguous.* Hk'ux *could be interpreted as a possessed noun complement of* kahel *("I begin my eating") or as a second*

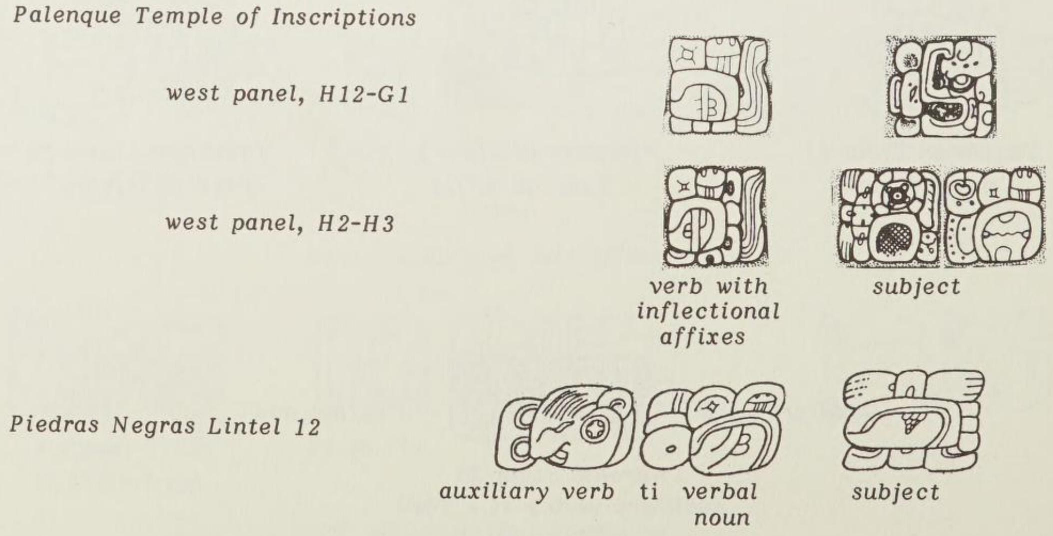


Figure 44. Auxiliary verb construction with T168:518.

transitive verb ("I begin I eat" or "I begin to eat"). (This latter interpretation may be related to the T1.757 + complement constructions found in the inscriptions.)

3. tza mahliy-on ti t'an
"I went to speak"
m i k-mahlel ti paxial
"I'm going to go for a walk"

In the first example, mahl, *the auxiliary verb, is inflected for the intransitive (*-on *first person), and the semantically important element, the action referred to, appears as a noun following the locative particle* ti. *The second example is similar to the first, except that the auxiliary verb is inflected for the transitive. (These constructions are the equivalent of the* ti *constructions in the Classic inscriptions.)*
(Josserand, Schele, and Hopkins n.d.)

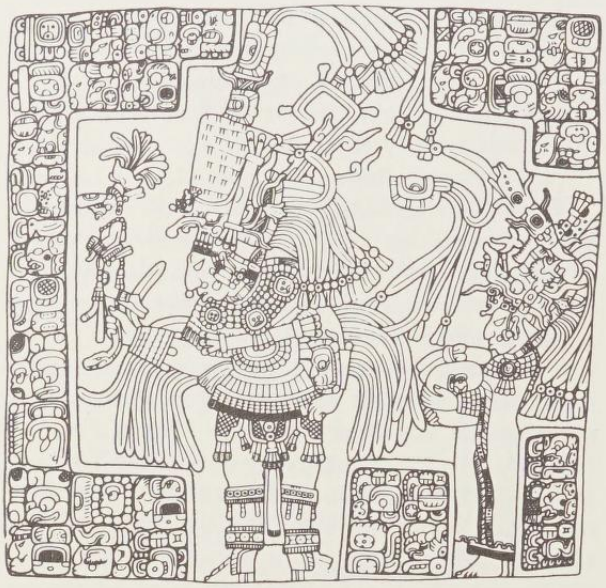
Josserand and Hopkins (personal communication, 1979) report that in their 1978 field work with Salto de Agua Chol, they had difficulty eliciting normal intransitive expressions for several tense-aspects. *Woli ti* "to be doing something" and *sami ti* "to be going to do something" are the normal intransitive expression for those tense-aspects. They suggest that the difference in transitive and intransitive inflection on the auxiliary verb appears to reflect a slight difference in meaning. The transitive forms seem to imply that the action has already been done several times, and the intransitive forms that the action is completed for the first time. This suggested contrast does not seem to exist in the Classic writing system; however, the differentiation in inflection may well reflect a split-ergative system both in modern Chol and in the inscriptions.

There are many auxiliary verbs used in Chol, and this kind of construction is now known to exist in other Mayan languages as well. Prominent auxiliary verbs documented in Chol are as follows:

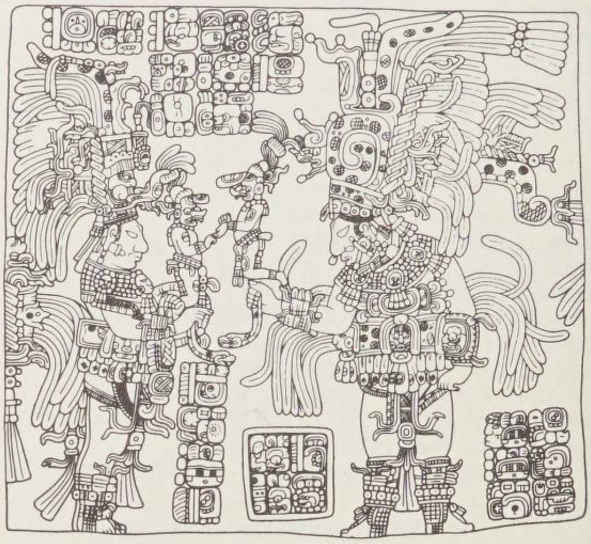
woli	"to be doing something"
sami	"to be going to do something"
chonkol	"to be doing something"
yikel	"to be doing something"
kahel	"to begin to do something"
mahlel	"to go to do something"
ochel	"to enter upon doing something"
la	"let's do something"
uhti	"to finish or to just have done something"

A number of auxiliary verbs have been identified in the writing system, including T1.757, T516:103, T3.580, and T1.501:102, and, in some cases, the main signs of the Anterior and Posterior Date Indicators (T513:59 *mul ti* and T741b:59 *xoc ti*) can function in parallel contexts. For verb + complement constructions, see Charts 3:8, 17?, 35, 37, 52, 57, 107:10, and 132:2,4,5, 14; for auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions, see Charts 3:2,5,8, 5:12, 9:5, 18, 21:8, 35:3,5-6, 38, 48, 53, 55:5-7, 121:9, and 132:15-17. Although most of the constructions, see Charts 3:2,5,8, 5:12, 9:5, 18, 21:8, 35:3,5-6, 38, 48, 53, 55:5-7, 121:9, and 132:15-17. Although most of the examples of these kinds of verbal constructions are included in the verb catalog, it is appropriate here to discuss those examples that are involved in new identifications of events or that are confirmations of previously suggested readings.

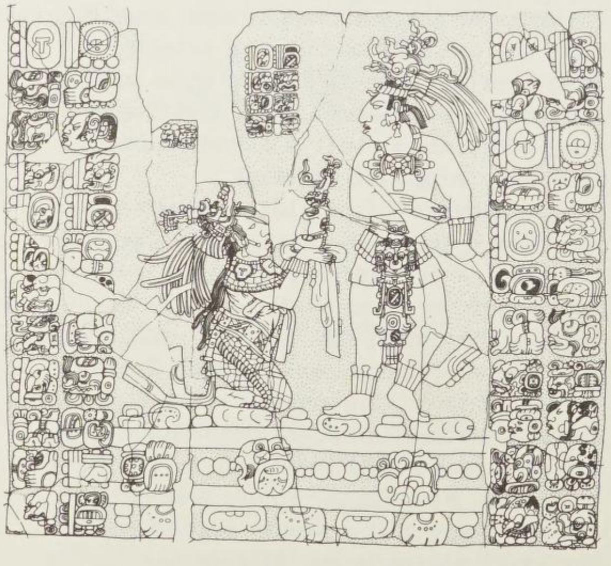
Proskouriakoff (1973:168) suggested that the "God K-in-hand" event might record the receiving of the God K scepter by a ruler. Her suggestion is confirmed by a series of texts at Yaxchilan and Palenque that accompany scenes of rulers holding God K either as a manikin or as a scepter. Yaxchilan Lintel 1 pictures an event occurring on the day of Bird-Jaguar's accession. In the scene (Fig. 45a), Bird-Jaguar stands holding the God K scepter and a woman holds a bundle. The event phrase in the Bird-Jaguar text is a couplet, both parts of which are auxiliary verb constructions (Fig. 46). The semantically critical component of the first phrase is "ahau-in-hand"; the second phrase utilizes T516:103 as the auxiliary verb, but the verbal noun is not yet understood. Lintel 3 of the same structure at Yaxchilan (Fig. 45b) again shows Bird-Jaguar holding a



a. Yaxchilan Lintel 1



b. Yaxchilan Lintel 3



c. Palenque Tablet from Temple 14

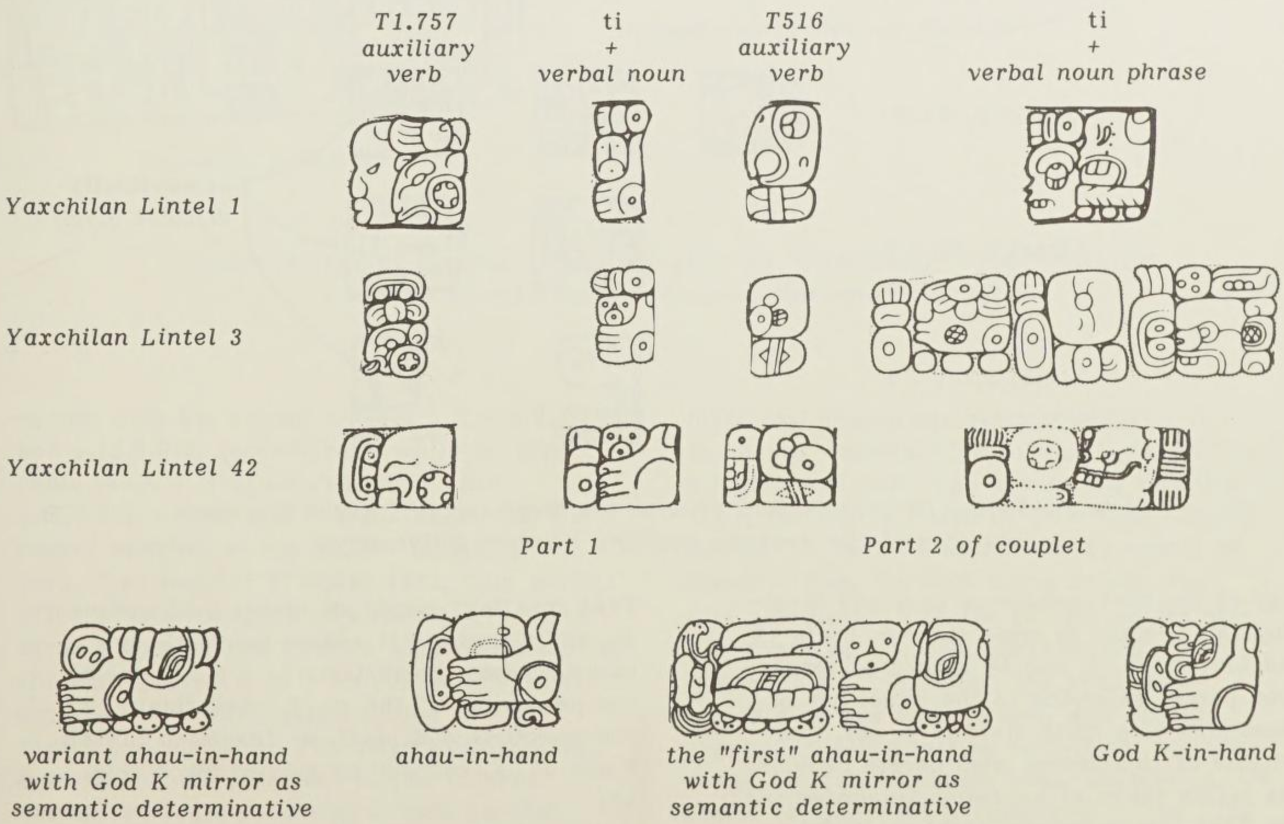
Figure 45. The God K scepter event at Yaxchilan and Palenque (Yaxchilan drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

God K scepter, but on the occasion of the hotun of Katun 16, four tuns after his accession. Again, the verbal phrase (Fig. 46) is a couplet with the semantically critical element of the first phrase recorded as "ahau-in-hand." But while the acts shown on Lintels 1 and 3 are the same, the occasions for them are different, and that difference seems to be reflected in the second halves of the couplets, which are different. On Lintel 3, T516:103 is the auxiliary verb, but the glyphs following the *ti* sign are not the same as those on Lintel 1. This pattern is found throughout the inscriptions of Yaxchilan; displaying the God K scepter was a rite that could occur on many different occasions which are often recorded in the second half of the verbal couplet.

The identification of "ahau-in-hand" as a reference to the holding of the God K scepter and as a semantic equivalent of "God K-in-hand" can be supported by the text of Tablet 14 at Palenque. The scene on this tablet shows a woman in the act of rising from a seated position as she hands a God K manikin toward Chan-Bahlum, who is seen dancing. Because of the probable Long Count

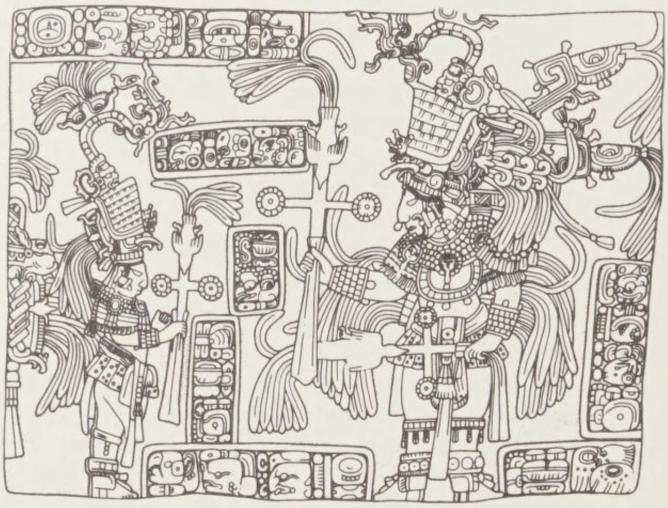
position of the historical date (3 haabs and 1 tzolkin after Chan-Bahlum's death), the scene (Fig. 45c) can be identified as posthumous (Schele n.d.c). The text associates the historical event with its first occurrence far in the mythological past, and as a result both the ancient and the historical events are recorded four times in forms of interest to the Yaxchilan texts. In three of these occurrences (Fig. 46), the main sign is "ahau-in-hand" (or the variant of ahau that occurs as the day sign on Piedras Negras Lintel 12), and in two of these three examples, the forehead mirror diagnostic of God K is suffixed to the "ahau-in-hand" as a semantic determinative specifying the God K manikin. In the fourth example (marked with *yax* as the "first God K-in-hand"), the mirror replaces the ahau sign in the T670 hand. Thus, the "ahau-in-hand" and "God K-in-hand" are alternative versions of the same action, "the display or holding" of the God K scepter, and this ritual display could occur on many different occasions. The T670 hand appears to be a graph showing a human hand poised in the instant before it grasps a vertically oriented object. The hand represents the action; the ahau and the "God K mirror" graphemes appear to represent the object grasped.

Through similar comparative analysis of other Yaxchilan texts, it can be shown that a conflation of the cauac sign and a bat head (Fig. 47) refers to the holding or dis-



event glyphs from Tablet 14 at Palenque

Figure 46. Ahau-in-hand in auxiliary verb expressions (Yaxchilan drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).



Yaxchilan Lintel 2



Yaxchilan Lintel 5

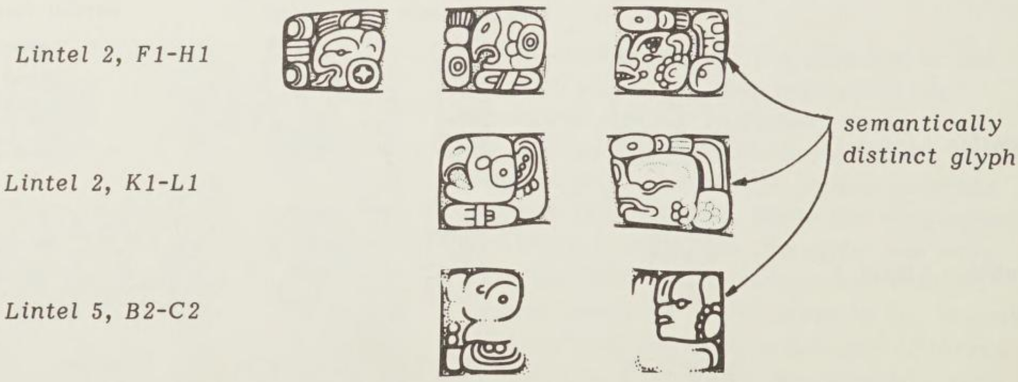
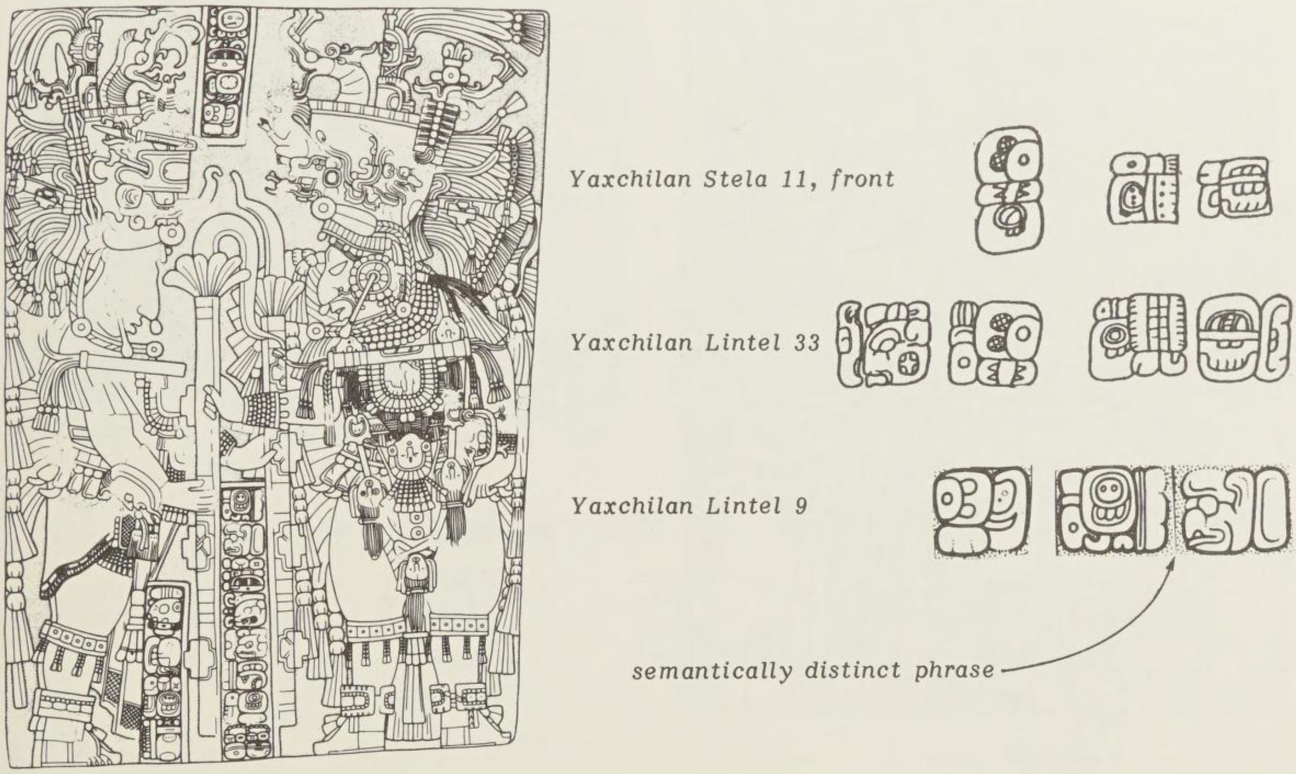


Figure 47. Verbal phrases associated with the "bird-scepter" event (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

play of the bird scepter or to a rite involving this scepter in some manner. Stela 11 and Lintels 33, 9, and 54 record a verbal noun phrase referring to the ritual use or possession of a cloth staff (Fig. 48). Components of this verbal noun phrase occur as the office taken at accession (recorded with the T684 "inauguration" verb) on El Cayo Lintel 1, and the ruler is shown holding the same staff. The glyph phrase associated with this staff is also used to specify the office assumed at accession (recorded with the T644 "seating" glyph) on Lintel 1 of Lacanja, and elsewhere it occurs as a title in name phrases, presumably as a reference to the possession of the staff. And finally, the basket-God K staff on Yaxchilan Lintels 6 and 43 is recorded by a "zip" glyph (Fig. 49).

One of the most interesting auxiliary verb constructions so far identified is one associated with period ending rites and blood-letting (Fig. 50). On the Pomona wall panel (Fig. 39) and Panel X, this expression



Yaxchilan Lintel 9

Figure 48. Verbal phrases associated with the "cloth-staff" event (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

occurs with the period endings 9.17.0.0.0. and 9.18.0.0.0, respectively; while on Quirigua Stela J it occurs with the date 9.16.5.0.0. In the two Pomona examples, the phrase consists of the T1.757 auxiliary verb, "yax-mul-ta" (T16.580:102), "hun uinic" (TI032), and "na-chan" (T4.25:764). The last three glyphs of the Pomona examples occur in the Quirigua text, but the auxiliary verb is replaced by a T501 glyph unique to that text. On Step VII of Yaxchilan Structure 33, a verbal phrase identical to the Pomona examples occurs following a "ball playing" verb (Chart 13:6) and a "scattering" event (Chart 3:12); however, the date of these events is not a period ending, but rather 9.15.13.6.9. The scene shown is one of a ballgame, but the text indicates that the historical events are reenactments or in some way associated with events far in the mythological past. The key to the meaning of these phrases is found on Yaxchilan Lintels 13 and 14, both of which display scenes of blood-letting. On both these lintels, the text associated with the female actors utilize forms of a known blood-letting verb--"fish-in-hand." However, the texts associated with the male actors, also shown engaged in blood-letting activities, use the newly discovered phrase under discussion. On Lintel 13, the verb is composed of the T757 auxiliary verb and the "hun-uinic" glyph, while on Lintel 13 the verbal phrase contains the T757 auxiliary verb, the "yax-mul" glyph, and T712, the blood-letting lancet that occurs as the verbal noun in the *ti*



Yaxchilan Lintel 6

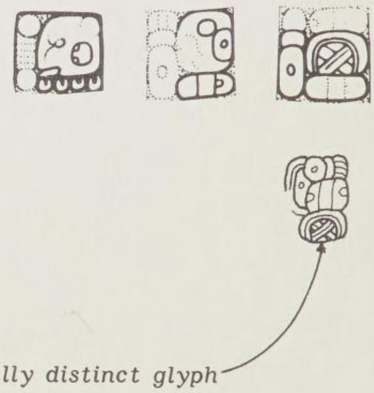
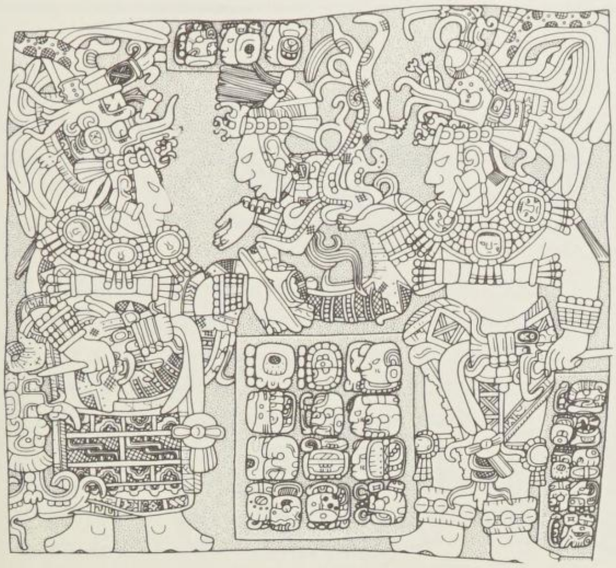


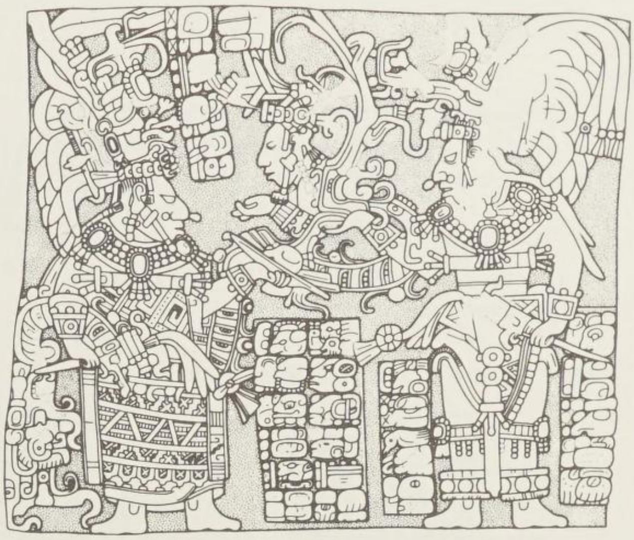
Figure 49. Verbal phrases associated with the "basket-staff" event (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

construction for blood-letting on Yaxchilan Lintel 24. The association of this "yax-mul/hun-uinic/na-chan" expression with the blood-letting scenes on Lintels 13 and 14 is a clear indication that the expression is a reference to a blood-letting rite, an identification strongly supported by the presence of the T712 lancet in the Lintel 14 text (see Charts 21:14, 38:13, and 52:6-9).

The use of the general verb + complement and auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions added enormous versatility to the manner in which events could be recorded in the Classic inscriptions. This versatility and deliberate variation of verbal phrases has caused problems to epigraphers because until the recognition of these structures it could not be assumed that such variations were semantic equivalents. The verbal phrases associated with the blood-letting rite and its attendant "vision" scenes are perhaps the best examples of the kind of variation that could be used to record a single event (see Fig. 51). Since one of the phrases used to record blood-letting also functioned as a metaphor for "child of parent," examples from that context, as well as from verbal contexts, have been used to illustrate the available patterns of variation. The skill and virtuosity of the Maya scribe can most easily be detected in the patterns of variation used in the manipulation of grammatical and syntactical forms of these kinds.



Yaxchilan Lintel 13



Yaxchilan Lintel 14

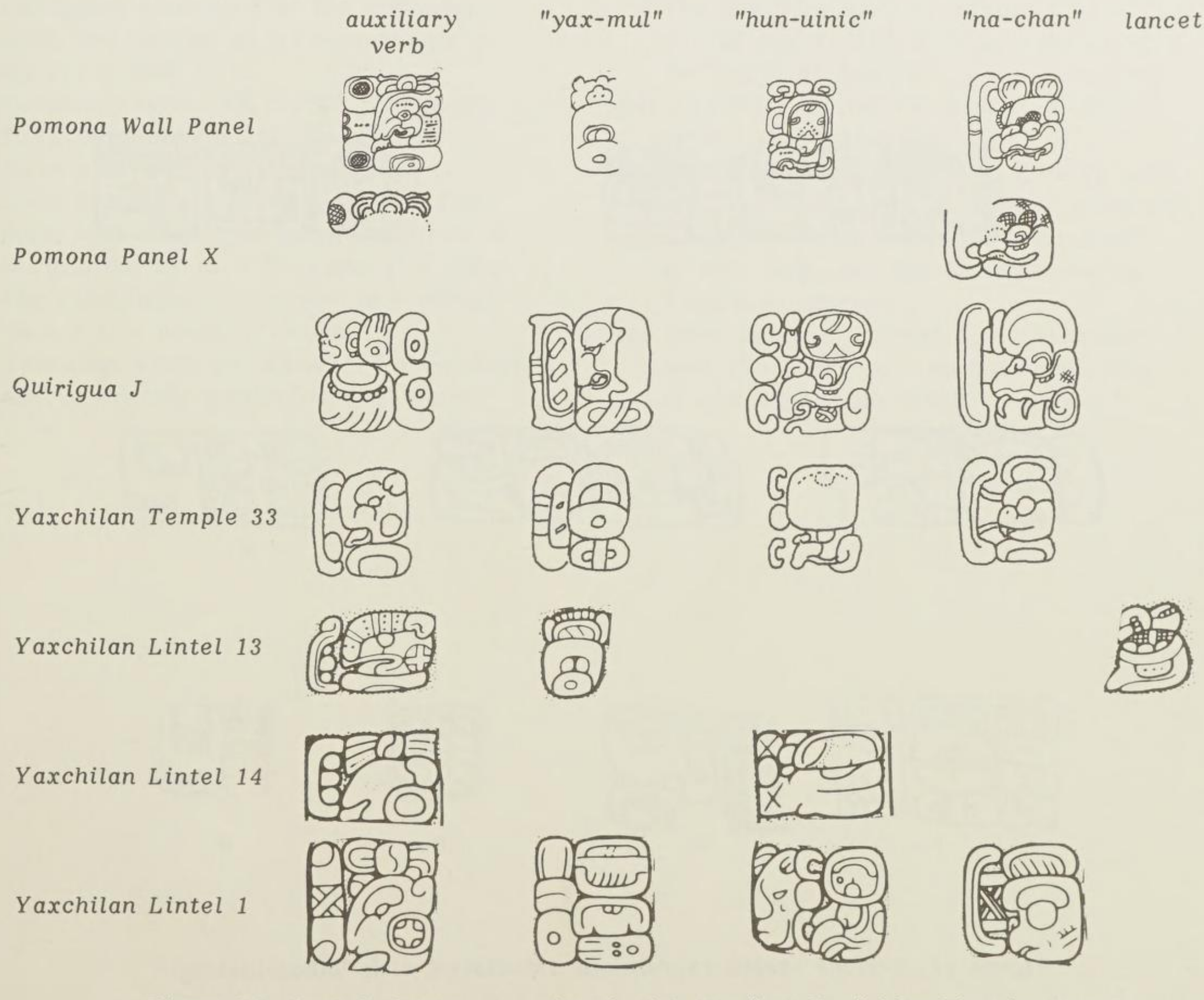


Figure 50. Verbal phrases associated with the "na-chan" blood-letting events (Pomona and Yaxchilan drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

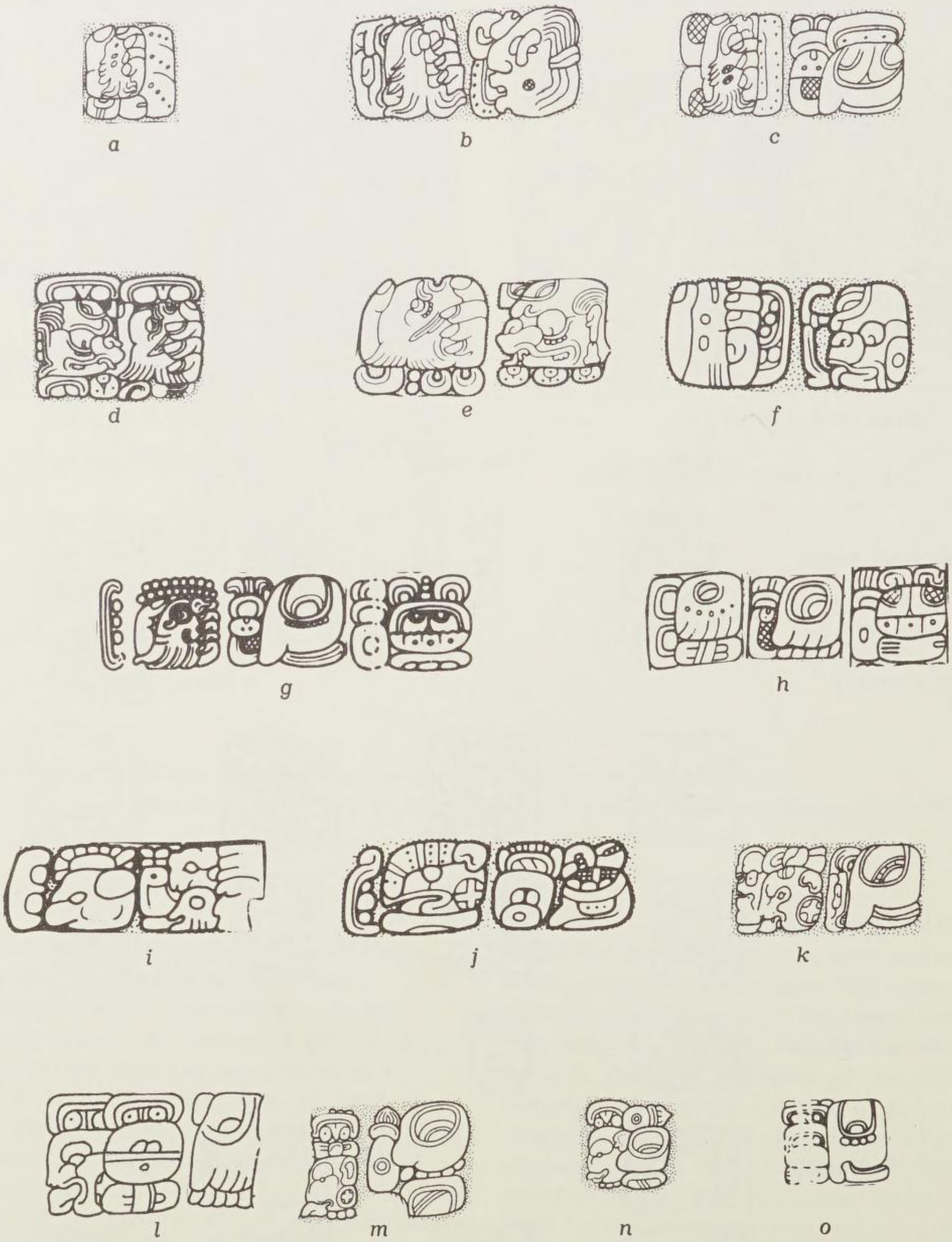


Figure 51. Various verbal expressions associated with "blood-letting."

(a) Palenque Tablet of the Sun, O13.

(b) Palenque Temple of the Foliated Cross, C9-D9. The "water-group" suffix appears in the form of an anthropomorphic head variant.

(c) Palenque Temple of the Foliated Cross, M10-L12. Two intermediate glyphs are not included in the illustration. The T712 lancet appears following T89, the locative tu. *The construction is verb +* complements + tu + *verbal noun.*

(d) Yaxchilan Lintel 25, B1. Additional glyphs in the event phrase are not included. Verb + complement.

(e) Yaxchilan Lintel 25, M1-L2. This is a redundant statement of the previous verb, but neither of its components is inflected with T1 u.

(f) Yaxchilan Lintel 14, D2-E2. The suffix T181 is in contrast to the affix patterns of the first five examples.

(g) Tikal Temple 1, Lintel 3, C3-C4. The main verb is "fish-in-hand," but here it is followed by tu *+ T712 and* ti *+ akbal. The construction is verb +* tu *+ verbal noun +* ti *+ verbal (?) noun.*

(h) Yaxchilan Stela 18, A9-A11. This expression is exactly parallel to that above, except that the "fish-in-hand" verb is replaced by the auxiliary verb T1.501:102. Auxiliary verb + tu *+ verbal noun +* ti *+ verbal (?) noun.*

(i) Yaxchilan Lintel 13, C1-D1. "Fish-in-hand" is now the verbal noun in an auxiliary verb + tu *+ verbal noun construction.*

(j) Yaxchilan Lintel 14, G1-G2. General verb + complements.

(k) Palenque Tablet of the Sun, C11-D11. General verb + complement. This is a metaphor for "child of parent."

(l) Yaxchilan Stela 11, front lower register. Auxiliary verbs + ta *+ verbal noun. The auxiliary verb is reduplicated as T1.757 and T1.580. This is a metaphor for "child of parent."*

(m) Yaxchilan Lintel 24, C1-D1. Auxiliary verb + ti *+ verbal noun.*

(n) Yaxchilan Lintel 24, G1. Auxiliary verb + ti *+ verbal noun. The woman pictured on this lintel is named as the subject of this verb, and the action shown is tongue mutilation.*

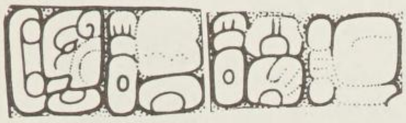
(o) Tikal Temple 1 Lintel 3, F4. Auxiliary verb (T3.580) + ti *+ verbal noun. This is a metaphor for "child of parent."*

8. Some Unusual Examples of Syntax

In the inscriptions, there are two examples in which an unrelated verbal phrase and its subject are embedded within another verbal phrase or sequence of verbal phrases with completely different subjects. The first example occurs on Yaxchilan Lintel 17 (Fig. 52), which does not display a date, although the scene is clearly one of blood-letting. The main text within the pictorial space opens with a four-glyph auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun phrase, but unfortunately the semantically critical glyphs are eroded. However, none of these eroded glyphs is likely to have recorded a subject because both the second and third glyphs in the text are preceded by *ti*, and the fourth is preceded by a pronominal (Set A third person) sign.

The text continues with a "birth" verb and the personal name glyph of Bird-Jaguar's son, Shield-Jaguar II. This two-glyph phrase apparently records the occasion (the birth of a son) on which the blood-letting rite was conducted. This suggestion is supported by the text on another blood-letting monument--Lintel 13, which explicitly records the birth of Shield-Jaguar II as one of the primary events celebrated (Fig. 53). The Lintel 17 text (Fig. 52) continues with another verbal phrase that has as its main verbal glyph a T501 compound. The second glyph of this phrase seems to be a "yax-mul" compound identical to the second glyph in the "fish-in-hand" verbal expression on Lintel 15 (another blood-letting/vision monument), and apparently related to the "yax mul/hun-uinic/na chan" expression for blood-letting discussed in the previous chapter. The remaining part of the Lintel 17 text names the subject as Bird-Jaguar. The structure of this text seems to be composed of the following sequence of components: auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun + *ti* + verbal noun--"he was born, Shield-Jaguar II"--*ti* verb + complement, subject. The occasion for the pictured blood-letting rite--the birth of Shield-Jaguar II--is embedded in the verbal sequence recording the specific rites conducted in celebration of the occasion.

A similar kind of structure is found on the door jamb panels from Temple 18 at Palenque (Fig. 54). The last long clause of this text opens with a DN that leads from a birth to an accession, but the subjects of both are deleted. The text continues with another DN that associated the historical accession with the accession of the ancestral goddess whose birth and accession are recorded in the first half of the Tablet of the Cross (Lounsbury 1976, 1980). The short clause recording her accession utilizes the the same verb as that recording the historical accession, and her name phrase is included in the clause. The text continues with another series of glyphs which Lounsbury (personal communication, 1978) believes contains a "death" reference. Mathews (personal communication, 1978) and I are not yet convinced of the presence of another verbal phrase, but the identification of a fourth verbal phrase is not critical to this analy-



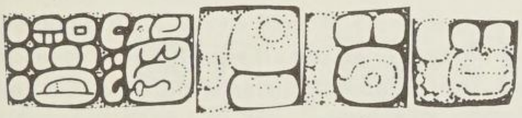
first verbal phrase



embedded clause: "he was born Shield-Jaguar II"



second verbal phrase



Bird-Jaguar (subject)



Figure 52. Yaxchilan Lintel 17. An embedded clause (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).



he was born

Shield-Jaguar II



Figure 53. Yaxchilan Lintel 13: Shield-Jaguar II's birth record (drawings courtesy of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University).

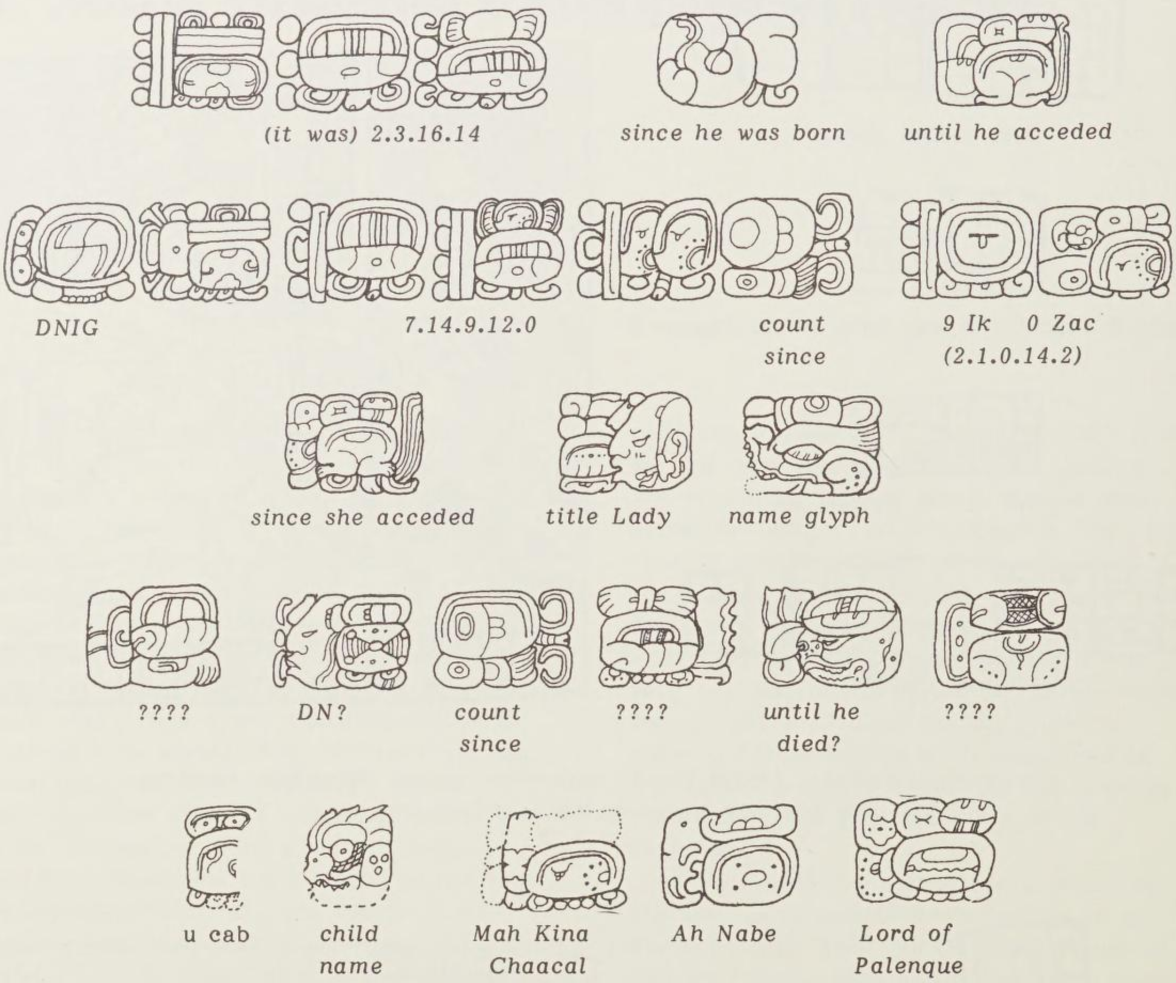


Figure 54. Palenque Temple 18 Jambs, D5-C18: an embedded clause.

sis because in either case, Chaacal (named in the final phrase of the text) is also the deleted subject of the birth and accession that began this passage. The structure seems to be as follows:

DN since he was born (deleted subject) until he acceded (deleted subject)

DN since she was seated, the ancestral goddess (deleted: "until he acceded, subject")

Possible verbal phrase *u cab*, child name, Mah Kina Ah Nabe Chaacal, Lord of Palenque.

Two unusual features are evident in this passage. An event with a different subject is inserted between two verbs and the record of the missing subject of those verbs. And the event to which the second DN is to be counted is not recorded; the only way in which the accession event of the ancestral goddess can be related to the historical

accession of Chaacal is to work out the calendric arithmetic.

The name phrase of Chaacal is preceded in this text by the glyph *u cab*, which Kelley (1962b:324) discussed as a possible appellative indicator. Kelley called attention to the Yucatec uses of *cab* as "town," "place," and "world." In our own studies of the inscriptions of Palenque, Lounsbury, Mathews, and I had entertained a meaning of "second" for *u cab* because its distribution seemed to be in contrast to *ah nabe*, which can be interpreted as "first." However, it is clear now that Kelley's suggestion is more likely to be correct; for example, in the passage from the Temple 18 jambs discussed above, both *u cab* and *ah nabe* appear in Chaacal's name phrase (Fig. 54).

Because of Kelley's speculations and our awareness of the importance of *u cab* as a signal of name phrases at Palenque, the occurrences of *u cab* are recorded in the verb catalog. This assembly of information has shown that *u cab* can appear in the two following contexts: (1) verbal phrase, *u cab*, name phrase; and (2) verbal phrase, name phrase, *u cab*, name phrase. In the latter context, the second name phrase is almost always identifiable as the contemporary ruler of the appropriate site, a fact that is suggestive of an agentive construction. However, *u cab* is associated with too many different verbal affix patterns and with too many different syntactical and semantic contexts to construct a convincing argument for this identification of its function. It seems more likely that Kelley's reference to the meaning of *u cab* as "his town," "his earth," "his world," or "his nation" points in the right direction. At present, I believe *u cab* can be tentatively paraphrased as "during the tenure of . . .," "under the auspices of . . .," or some sort of equivalent phrase. A listing of the catalog numbers of the examples of *u cab* is as follows:

11:4	21:3	75:8	99:7
11:5	21:15	75:10	111:6
12:1	39:5	79:6	114:3
12:9	54:1	80:3	121:4
12:10	58:1	82:1	122:4
13:5	69:8	89:10	124:1
14:2	74:17	95:17	128:4
14:4	75:3	98:17	128:5

T1.501:102 is another glyph that occurs in many of the same contexts as u cab; most particularly it appears between the patient and agent in "capture" records (see Chart 34). However, this T501 glyph is also related to the T757 general and auxiliary verb because it occurs in auxiliary verb expressions (see Chart 35:5), and on the Tikal bones it introduces name phrases in contexts which resemble the introduction of name phrases by the T.757 general verb (Chart 36).

The occurrence of T1.501.102 between the patient (the one acted upon) and the agent (the actor) in "capture" records suggests that this glyph is some sort of agency expression (Fig. 55a-b). The components of this glyph are as follows: T1, a third person pronoun of the ergative set (Set A); T501, phonetic *ma* or *ba*; and T102, phonetic *-al*. Together, the individual signs are read as *u mal* or *u bal*. In nine of the forty-nine examples of "capture" events listed in the verb catalog, *u mal* occurs between the patient and agent, and in one (Fig. 55c), it occurs following the verb and preceding the patient and agent. The occurrence of T1.501: 102 in these contexts may point to its function as an expression of agency, but one related example on the Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairs (Fig. 55d) suggests that it is a second verb inflected for the transitive or the intransitive imperfective. In the Dos Pilas example, the name of the patient follows the "capture" verb, and an alternative form of the T501 agency expression follows the agent and precedes the patient. This alternative form is T501:178. 181, read as *ma:la.ah* or *ba:la.ah*. Since the context of the Dos Pilas example is exactly

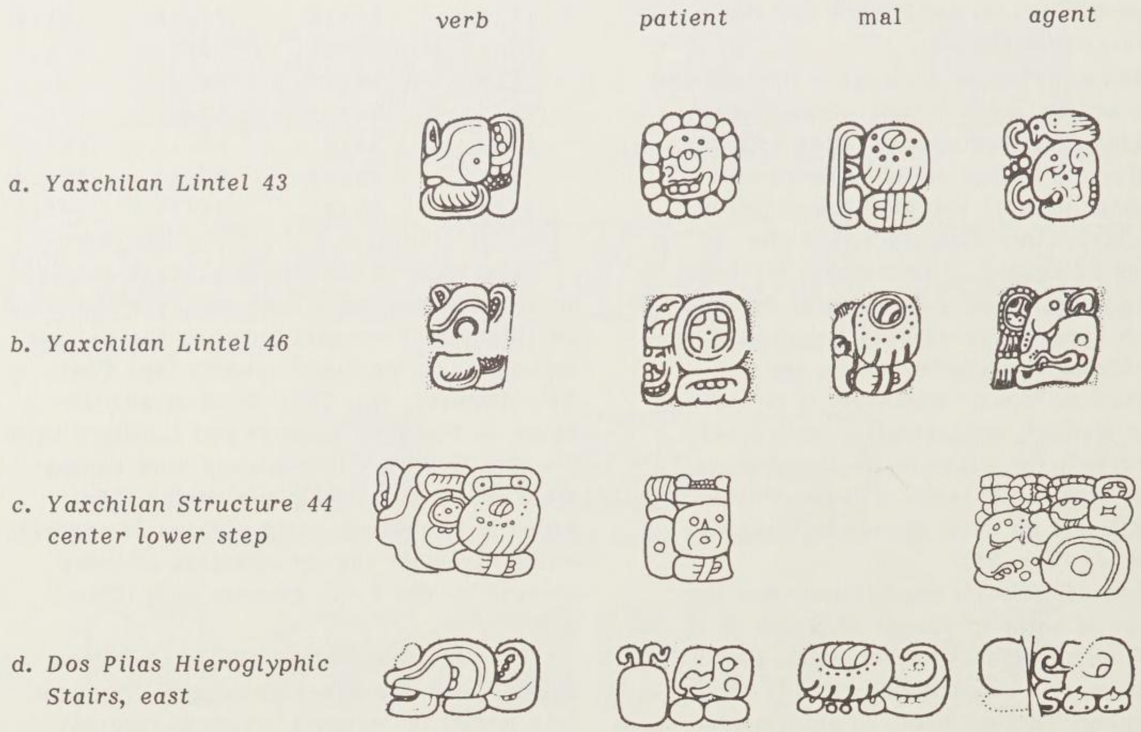


Figure 55. Capture constructions with possible agency expressions.

parallel to the T1.501:102 examples, the different affix patterns can be interpreted as different inflection patterns on the same verbal stems.

In many Mayan languages, agency expressions are composed of some form of the verb "to do," "to make." Various agency expressions documented for Mayan languages and a comparative list of the verbs for "to do" and "to make" are as follows:

Agency expressions:

Yucatec	*u men, tu men*
Chontal	*u men(el), u k'al*
Chorti	*u men(el)*
Cholti	*u men(el)*
Chol	*i men (?)*
	cha'an
	ti k'ɨb' (with human agency)
Tzeltal	*xkah*
Tzotzil	*xkoh*
Jacaltec	*u*
Mam	*u'n*
Quiche	*umal*
Sacapultec	*amal*
Sipacapa	*amal*
Cakchiquel	*umal*
Pocoman	*u'uum*
Pokonchi	*u'uum*
Kekchi	*xk'aba', xmak*
Huastec	*abal, k'al*

"To do, to make, to work"

Yucatec	*men*	"to do, to make, to work"
Mopan	*men*	"to do, to make, to work"
Lacandon	*men*	"to do"
Cholti	*k'ale*	"to do"
Chol	*mel*	"to do"
	cha'le	"to do"
Tzeltal	*mel-*	(in *meltza'an* "to fix, mend")
Tzotzil	*mel-*	(in *meltzan* "to make, to build, to prepare")
Tojolobal	*uman*	"to do"
Chuj	*munil*	"work"
Jacaltec	*munil*	"to work for another person for pay"
Kanjobal	*munil*	"to work"
Teco	*munil*	"responsibility"
Aguacatec	*ban*	"to do, make"
Mam	*ban-*	(in *bancham* "to do")
Uspantec	*ban*	"to do, make"
Quiche	*ban*	"to do, make"
Cakchiquel	*ban*	"to do, make"
Kekchi	*uxman*	"to do"
	ban	"for"
Huastec	*umal*	"to do"

9. The Verb Catalog

The goal in structuring this verb catalog is to provide a tool that can be used in different kinds of studies of the Classic Maya inscriptions. Proskouriakoff and Berlin in terms of the "historical hypothesis" and Knorozov in terms of his "phonetic hypothesis" provided the basic methods and approaches that have yielded our present understanding of Classic dynastic history and the phonetic values of a limited number of signs. Most advances in the last two decades of study have resulted from a application of these two approaches, but prospects of further gains in the understanding of the inscriptions seems limited if our method remains only the extension of the presently available methods of analysis to sites that have not been thoroughly studied. New kinds of information and approaches are being developed that focus on the application of linguistic methods of analysis to the inscriptions, with one of the most obvious areas being a study of the verb morphology of the writing system. Such a study can add to the inventory of deciphered events and, therefore, to our reconstruction of the history of the Classic period. Moreover, a reconstructed grammar and syntax of the writing system of the Classic period will be enormously important to historical linguists, ethnohistorians, and other specialists who work directly with the Mayan languages. A written record does exist of the language(s) spoken between A.D. 293 and A.D. 900.

Personal experience has led me to suspect that no single individual is likely to command all the specialized information about the writing system and historical linguistics required to produce a complete analysis of the verb morphology of the inscriptions. This catalog is designed, therefore, to provide a compendium of information about phrases occupying the syntactical position of the verb in the Classic inscriptions. This body of information is presented from an epigrapher's and iconographer's point of view for the use of other people with the same specialties, as well as for the use of linguists, ethnohistorians, and other scholars who may wish to pursue studies of the inscriptions from their own point of view.

In 1978, I began to establish a file of verbal phrases including calendric and syntactic information on and an illustration of every verbal phrase available to me in my archives. This information was mounted on Key-sort cards with any single card limited to examples in which the main signs and affix patterns of the glyphs were identical. Each example was accompanied by the following information: location, monument and glyph block designations, date of the event, object if any, subject, and date of dedication, which I determined to be the nearest hotun ending after the latest date on the monument or in the architectural setting. The cards were punched for this information and for the affix patterns, as well as for the meaning, if known, of the verb.

Based on the experience gained in making the card file, I organized the final catalog according to the affix patterns of the writing system, rather than according to T-numbers or the meaning of particular verbs, in order to concentrate on the verbal grammar. The resulting catalog is organized in the following arrangement: (1) all phrases occurring with no affixing of any kind; (2) all phrases occurring with the prefix T1 or an equivalent; (3) all phrases occurring without prefixes and with the suffix T181; and (4) all phrases occurring with any other affix pattern.

The charts in the catalog are numbered consecutively with examples subnumbered. In a designation such as "107:11," the first number refers to the chart and the second to the individual example on that chart. At the top of each chart appear its number, the affix charted, the affix cluster in which and main sign with which that sign appears, and, when appropriate, general commentary on the class of verbs contained on the chart. The examples are then listed, with the following information for each example: its location, the date of the event, the "patient" and "agent", and the date of dedication of the monument. The terms "patient" and "agent" are used, rather than object and subject, in order to cope with the problem of passive constructions in which the "patient" (the one acted upon) becomes the subject of the verb. However, both sets of terms are used in the commentary on individual examples, with "object" and "subject" used in the grammatical sense and "patient" and "agent" used in the semantic sense. The terms "patient" and "agent" head the appropriate columns on each chart in order to more accurately reflect those recorded as acting versus those acted upon. The lack of an entry in either the agent or patient column signals that nothing is explicitly recorded in the original texts; however, when I could detect patterns of deletion, they are noted in the appropriate columns.

After experimenting with various formats, it was decided to include an illustration of each example in order to avoid relying on T-numbers. That system is opaque to the uninitiated, and it simply cannot cope with subtle variation in graphic configuration or with glyphs not originally recorded by Thompson.

Commentary on many examples, often including explanations of particular decisions, follows the basic data. These notes also include any commentary or speculation about meaning, and call to attention syntactical patterns of interest and associations with other events. This commentary is intended to record my present thinking about certain patterns of meaning, and not to represent final, irrevocable conclusions; nor is it intended as a summary of all past and present commentary in the literature on the Maya inscriptions. The catalog should be used with this in mind.

Where possible each chart records only one verbal main sign, but in many cases, only one or two examples of a particular verb are known in the Classic inscriptions. In order to conserve space, these verbs of restricted occurrence are grouped together on large charts of miscellaneous organization. The location of these verbs can be quickly identified by the use of the appendices which list the contents of the catalog in the following patterns: (1) Appendix 1, according to the affix patterns; (2) Appendix 2, according to the T-numbers of the main signs of the verbs; (3) Appendix 3, according to site and monument designations; and (4) Appendix 4, according to a chronological summary of the dates of each event. Each major section of the catalog begins with period ending expressions (the largest category of verbs) listed in the following order: T218 "completion of"; T713 "end of the tun"; "scattering"; T601 expressions; and, any miscellaneous period ending phrases. Known dynastic events, such as birth, accession, death, capture, etc., follow the period ending expressions. Because continuous texts were necessarily fragmented in order to list verbs with different affix patterns under the proper affix

category, the commentary are heavily cross-referenced, directing the reader to other parts of a verbal sequence, as well as to other occurrences in different texts of similar verbal constructions.

In many texts, the boundaries of a verbal phrase are difficult to identify because when five or six glyphs appear in an undeciphered phrase, some of the components may record an object or be part of a name phrase. In these cases, I have included all glyphs that follow a Distance Number or date and precede the first recognizable glyph in a name phrase. Some of these glyphs are very probably not verbal, but it seemed to me that it would be better to have all potentially relevant glyphs in ambiguous phrases present and subject to elimination, than to have users of the catalog assume that all such glyphs were present when some had been eliminated.

I have included in the catalog verbal phrases from monuments now located in private and public collections because these texts contain important information for the study of verb morphology. The largest single group of monuments comes from the site tentatively identified as "Calakmul" by Marcus (1973). However, although this Emblem Glyph does occur on monuments from Calakmul, it also occurs at Dos Pilas, Resbalon, Tikal, and elsewhere, so that a secure identification of the Emblem Glyph as Calakmul is not possible at present. Peter Mathews (n.d.a) has identified twenty-five monuments from this unknown site, which he designates as "Site Q," the term used in this catalog.

Monuments from "Site Q" designated according to Mathews' summary and other looted monuments are recorded in the catalog as "Coll 1," "Coll 2," etc. These collection designations refer to the following monuments:

Coll 1	Panel 2 from Site Q, a panel with incised glyphs listed as No. 6 in Mayer 1980.
Coll 2	A wall panel located in the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth. See Mayer 1980, No. 14.
Coll 3	A stela, possibly located in Zurich.
Coll 4	Panel 5 from Site Q. The scene shows a male and female in "scattering" rites. Photograph provided by Irmgard Groth.
Coll 5	A panel probably from Yaxchilan showing a female seated in a moon sign Dutting 1979, 187, Fig. 6.
Coll 6	The Randall stela. See Mayer 1980, No 43.
Coll 7	A stela possibly from the Bonampak region. See Mayer 1978, No. 1.
Coll 8	A round pedestal stone throne in the Chicago Art Institute. See Mayer 1980, No. 7.
Coll 9	Glyphic Panel 8 from Site Q. See M.D. Coe 1973, Fig. 6 and Mayer 1980, No. 48.
Coll 10	A small incised bone said to be from the Palenque region.
Coll 11	Panel 4 from Site Q. See Mayer 1980, No. 2.
Coll 12	An Early Classic glyphic panel in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, Missouri. See Mayer 1980, No. 17.
Coll 13	A panel from the Yaxchilan region now located at the Cleveland Museum of Art. See Mayer 1980, No. 8.
Coll 14	Panel 1 from Site Q. See M. D. Coe 1973, No.3 and Mayer 1980, No. 45.
Coll 15	Glyphic Panel 6 from Site Q. It records the birth of Great-Jaguar-Paw of Site Q. See Mayer 1978, No. 17.
Coll 16	A stela with a standing female figure. Located in the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. See Mayer 1980, No. 10.
Coll 17	Stela 2 from Site Q. Located in the Cleveland Art Museum. See J. Miller 1974 and Mayer 1980, No. 9.
Coll 18	Fragment of a wall panel from the north facade of the Palace at Palenque. Located in Art Museum of the University of Indiana. See Mayer 1980, No. 10.
Coll 19	Stela 4 of Site Q. Located in the Tamayo Collection in Oaxaca.

Coll 20 Glyphic Panel 4 of Site Q. See Mayer 1978, No. 48.

Coll 21 Glyphic Panel 7 from Site Q. See Mayer 1978, No. 18.

Coll 22 Glyphic Panel 9 from Site Q. Located in the Barbachano Collection.

Coll 23 Ballplayer Panel 3 from Site Q. Present location unknown.

Coll 24 Dumbarton Oaks Stela. See Mayer 1978, No. 44.

Coll 25 Stela in Musees Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels. See Mayer 1978, No. 2.

Coll 26 An alabaster bowl on exhibition at the University of Virginia Museum, 1982.

Several other looted monuments can be attributed to Bonampak because of the presence of recognized named phrases and the Bonampak Emblem Glyph in these texts. These panels were assigned letter designations as follows:

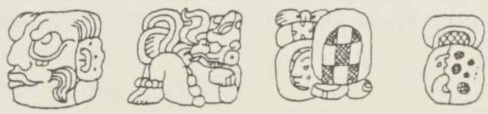
Bonampak A An Early Classic wall panel dated at 9.3.10.0.0. The panel is composed of six columns of glyphs without an accompanying scene. See Mayer 1980, No. 6).

Bonampak B An Early Classic wall panel with two seated figures flanking a central text dated at 9.4.8.14.9. The same persons named on Bonampak A also occur in this text. See Mayer 1980, No. 44.

Bonampak C A stela showing a standing male figure marked with blood-letting iconography. See Joralemon 1974, Fig. 18 and Mayer 1980, No. 65.

Bonampak D A column with a glyphic text. See Liman and Durbin 1975 and Mayer 1980, No. 56.

Abbreviations of site names and technical terms used throughout the catalog and appendices are listed at the beginning of this book. In several texts from Palenque, Tikal, and elsewhere, various supernaturals are identified as the agents of verbal phrases. The designations used in the catalog are drawn either from Schellhas (1904) or from Berlin's (1963) identification of the Palenque Triad. In addition, there is an extended list of deity names associated with the Palenque Triad in the Tablet of the Foliated Cross and the Palace Tablet at Palenque. I have assigned roman numerals to these name glyphs, using the three gods of the Triad as the initial three numerals. The designations and illustrations of these seven deities are as follows:



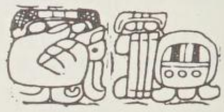
GI GII GIII GIV



GV GVI GVII

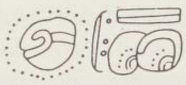
CHART 1 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T218

This glyph is a period ending expression usually given the interpretation "completion of."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 H15	9. 0. 0. 0. 0	9 cycles	Stormy-Sky	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is preceded by T617:126 and followed by TIX.528.528 "9 cycles," but here the period sign usually taken to represent baktuns must record the katun period.

2.	Nar Alt1 K6-K7	10. 0. 0. 0. 0	10 cycles	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by 

3.	Pal Slav G5a	9.14.18. 9.17	3 katuns	deleted (Chac-Zutz')	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase records the 3rd katun anniversary of the birth of Chac-Zutz', and although his name is deleted from this clause, it is clear from the context that he was understood to be the agent.

4.	Tort 6 P2	13. 0. 0. 0. 0 1 Ahau 3 Kankin	13th baktun	missing	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
5.	PN Alt1 K2	13. 0. 0. 0. 0 4 Ahau 8 Cumku	13 baktuns	missing	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 2 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T528:713

This glyph is a period ending expression with an approximate meaning of "it ended, the tun" or "the end of the tun." Note that T116, the phonetic complement *-n(i)*, can be attached to the tun glyph (T528) or to the entire block.

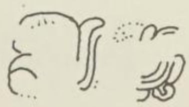
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop PecSk	8.17. 0. 0. 0	tun	Capped-Ahau	8.17. 0. 0. 0	

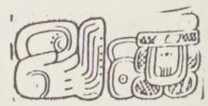
2.	Bon A C8	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 3.10. 0. 0	
3.	Bon A E3-F3	9. 3.10. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 3.10. 0. 0	
4.	Nar 23 G19	9.14. 0. 0. 0	tun	Smoking- Squirrel	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

This verb follows a "completion of the 14th katun" expression.

5.	Nar 29 H12-I13	9.13. 3. 0. 0	tun	Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.14. 3. 0. 0	
6.	Nar 29 H17	9.14. 3. 0. 0	tun	Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.14. 3. 0. 0	
7.	Cop N B18b	????	tun	missing	9.16.10. 0. 0	

The date of this period ending is 14.18.3.0.0.0 before 4 Ahau 8 Cumku and 14.17.19.10.0.0 before 9.16.10.0.0, the dedication date of Stela N. The two and one-half glyph blocks following this passage are badly eroded, and therefore it is not possible to ascertain if the remaining glyphs referred to the period ending or to a supernatural agent.

8.	Tik TI D14	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	tun	eroded	9.16.15. 0. 0	
9.	Tik 22 B2	9.17. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler C	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Tik 20 A4	9.16. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler B	9.16. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Nar 1 F6-E7	9.13.10. 0. 0	tun	eroded	9.13.10. 0. 0	

#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
12.	Nar 22 G20-H20	9.13.10. 0. 0	tun	none	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This phrase closes the inscription, and the agent, if any, is not recorded.

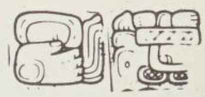
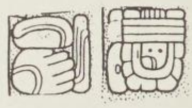
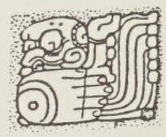
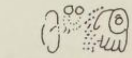
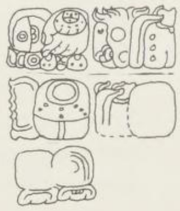
#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
13.	Nar 24 E15-D16	9.13.10. 0. 0	tun	Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.13.10. 0. 0	
14.	Nar 21 E10	9.13.15. 0. 0	tun	Smoking- Squirrel	9.13.15. 0. 0	
15.	Nar 13 A3-A4	9.17.10. 0. 0	tun	Ruler IIIb	9.17.10. 0. 0	
16.	Nar 13 E10	9.17.10. 0. 0	tun	Ruler IIIb	9.17.10. 0. 0	
17.	DPil 8 H5	9.14. 0. 0. 0	tun	Shield-God K	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
18.	Tik 12 B4	9. 4.13. 0. 0	tun	*u cab* Curl-Head	9. 4.13. 0. 0	
19.	Tik 16 B1	9.14. 0. 0.0	tun	Ruler A	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 3 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

The majority of verbal phrases on this chart are associated with period ending dates or occur as the final passage of a text and seem to function as some kind of dedicatory expression. Several "scattering" expressions not associated with period endings or final passages are included because they appear to record the same rite as these period ending expressions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 1 E1-F1	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		Ruler 3	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

2. Pal T18 none none 9.14.15. 0. 0
Jamb D17



This expression occurs as the final passage of the Temple 18 jambs and appears to be a dedicatory expression for the inscription. It includes a couplet contrasting "water," represented by the waterlily glyph, and "sky," and it seems to be a neutral event, which is cosmological in nature, requiring a supernatural subject or none at all. This same couplet expression is found with other dedicatory expressions at Palenque and is especially prevalent with anniversary events (see 87:3,5-11). The first part of the verb includes the *mul ti* constants of the ADI and PDI, but the variable (either T679 or T126) is missing. Here *mul ti* must function, not as part of the "count" glyph, but rather as an auxiliary verb + *ti* construction with "scattering" as the verbal noun. *Xoc ti* occurs in similar construction in #5. The "scattering" verb is accompanied by two phonetic complements: T502 *ma* infixed into the main sign and T178 *la* suffixed to it. Combined, these signs support the *mal* reading suggested by Kelley (1976:51-52). See #12 and #13 for occurrences of alternative "spellings" of *mal*.

3. Tik T4 9.15.10. 0. 0 none 9.16. 0. 0. 0
L3 A2



4. Mach 4 9.19.10. 0. 0 none 9.19.10. 0. 0
A2a



5. Pal TIw 9.12. 0. 0. 0 supernatural? 9.12.15. 0. 0
A11-B12



The *xoc ti* in this expression appears to function as an auxiliary verb + *ti* as does the *mul ti* in #2; however, it should be noted that this phrase is parallel to two others (see 31:1-2) in which a third person pronominal sign from the ergative set occurs instead of the *xoc* glyph. *Xoc* may function, therefore, as a substitute for this pronoun, rather than as an auxiliary verb. This event phrase is followed by two glyphs that do not occur elsewhere as personal names in the inscriptions of Palenque. These glyphs may refer to the period ending event or they may record an unknown personage or supernatural as the agent.

6. Pal TIw 9.12. 0. 0. 0 supernatural? 9.12.15. 0. 0
A10-B10



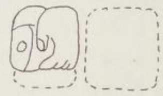
This phrase follows a "tun seating" expression. As in examples #5 and #7, the glyphs following this expression are not known dynastic names.

7. Pal TIw D2 — 9.13. 0. 0. 0 — supernatural? — 9.12.15. 0. 0



This expression is parallel to #6, but it records an event that would have occurred in the future at the time of the composition of this inscription.

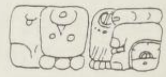
8. Pal PTab R18-R19 — none — none — 9.14.10. 0. 0





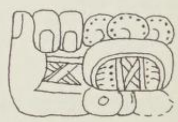
This expression, like #2 from the Temple 18 jambs, closes the inscription and appears to function as a dedicatory phrase. *Mul* again appears to function as an auxiliary verb, but the damaged state of these glyph makes it impossible to determined if *ti* was also present.

9. Coll 18 Pal Frag pA6-pB6 — 9.13.10. 0. 0? — none — 9.14.10. 0. 0



This is the final passage on a panel fragment which stylistically should come from the north facade of the Palace. The verbal phrase is associated with the day 7 Ahau, which corresponds to 9.13.10.0.0, a date 25 days before the death of Chan-Bahlum. It could refer to this period ending date or, like #2 and #8, it may be the final dedicatory phrase of the inscription. Note that T580 (upright muluc) occurs as a phonetic complement to the "scattering" hand.

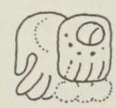
10. Pal Thr1 G1 — 9.11. 0. 0. 0 — quarter-katun PE — Pacal II — 9.11. 0. 0. 0



11. Pal TIw K9a — 9.11. 0. 0. 0 — tun — none — 9.12.15. 0. 0



12. Yax Str33 Step 7 R2 — 9.15.13. 6. 9 — deleted (Bird-Jaguar) — 9.16. 6. 0. 0



This phrase is the second in a series of three events; it is preceded by a glyph that Peter Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has tentatively identified as a verb for the ballgame (13:6), and this text accompanies a ballgame scene. It is followed by an expression associated with blood-letting (see 52:9). All of these event phrases are associated by DN with a series of mythological events that took place in the far distant past. Note that this "scattering" verb is followed by phonetic complements--T501 *ba* or *ma* and T178 *la* forming *mal* as do the complements in #2.

13. Pal T18 missing missing 9.14.15. 0. 0
Stc 472



This stucco glyph was not found in situ, so it cannot be associated with a date or agent. It is important as a confirmation of the reading of the "scattering" hand as *mal*. Here the phonetic complement is composed of T74, Landa's *ma*, in lieu of T502 in #2 and T501 in #12. The lower glyph is the head variant of T178 *la*, an "inverted ahau."

14. Bon 2 9.17.18.15.18 Lady Cauac-Skull 9.18. 0. 0. 0
D6



This phrase is the third part of a verbal series that records an event clearly shown in the accompanying scene to be blood-letting. This direct association of the "scattering" glyph with an act of blood-letting and the consistent occurrence of blood-letting iconography, such as the personified blood-letter (Joralemon 1974), with "scattering" scenes are evidence that "scattering" was an act of blood-letting. The sign below the "scattering" hand is T103, a locative preposition, but the second of these two glyphs is not understood.

15. Yax Str33 no date ??-Chaan 9.16. 6. 0. 0
Step 7 T1



This verb occurs in the secondary text next to the ballplayer in the scene. It appears to function as a general verb much like T1.757 in introducing a name phrase.

16. Yax L26 no date Shield-Jaguar 9.14.15. 0. 0
T1b-U2



This expression is the second part of a verbal couplet of which the first half is a *ti* construction with T684 as the verbal noun (see 48:6). The scene shows Shield-Jaguar dressing is battle gear with a woman in attendance. This lintel is part of a blood-letting sequence, and the woman is shown with blood around her mouth.

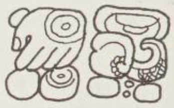
17. NTun no date Chaan-Ah Cauac 9.16.10. 0. 0
GpIVj
A1



18. Yax Str44 9.12. 9. 8. 1 deleted (Shield Jaguar I) 9.15. 0. 0. 0
Ctr up
D10-C11



This phrase is the first part of a verbal couplet recording the accession Shield-Jaguar. Either his name phrase was deleted and was to be understood as the agent from the context, in which he is the only person named as an agent, or his name was recorded on the unphotographed riser of this step (Mathews, personal communication, 1980).

19.	Cop 23 E5-F5	9.10.18.12. 8	missing	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
20.	Hauberg A7-A8	3 Kan 12 Zotz' or 3 Kan 12 Xul	Bone-Deer	Late Pre-Classic	

The CR date on this monument occurs in an unothodox form, suggesting that at this early time the Maya had not yet decided upon a format for presenting the CR (Mathews, personal communication, 1982). The text begins with an ISIG followed by the haab position, designated as 12 with an animal head. The month is either Zotz' or Xul, but without examination of the original monument, identification of the particular animal head is not possible. The haab is followed by two glyphs, the first of which has the shape of the kin-helmet of the Quadripartite Monster (although the center is entirely obscured by erosion) and an eroded set of signs within a day sign cartouche. These two glyphs are followed by what appears to be Glyph C of the lunar series; however, it has a coefficient of seventeen, a number impossible in the Lunar Series of the Classic Period. A6 records the tzolkin position 3 Kan, with a head variant marked as Kan by maize signs along the top of the head. The possible LC positions of 3 Kan 12 Zotz' and 3 Kan 12 Xul are as follows:

7.16.18. 4. 4	3 Kan 12 Zotz'	September 20, 21 B.C.
7.19.10.17. 4		A.D. 32, October 8
8. 2. 3.17. 4		A.D. 84, September 24
8. 4.16. 7. 4		A.D. 136, September 13
8. 7. 9. 2. 4		A.D. 188, August 31
8.10. 1.15. 4		A.D. 240, September 19
8.12.14.10. 4		A.D. 292, September 5

7.14.17.14. 4	3 Kan 12 Xul	December 9, 61 B.C.
7.17.10. 9. 4		November 26, 9 B.C.
8. 0. 3. 4. 4		A.D. 44, November 14
8. 2.15.17. 4		A.D. 96, November 1
8. 5. 8.12. 4		A.D. 148, October 19
8. 8. 1. 7. 4		A.D. 200, October 8
8.10.14. 2. 4		A.D. 252, September 15
8.13. 6.15. 4		A.D. 304, September 13

The verb is composed of two glyphs: (1) a version T712 blood-letting that also occurs on Tikal Stela 10 (76:7) and Caracol Stela 3 (128:5) and (2) an early version of God C. This God C has the mirror infixes characteris-

tic of the God C variant frequently shown on loin cloths; however, since it is preceded by the locative + preposition *tu* (T89) and is in association with a blood-letting verb, I suspect it is an early version of the God C "water-group" head (T41), now known to represent blood. The verbal phrase is followed by four glyphs recording the name of the subject. The first of these glyphs, a long bone adjoined to a long-eared skull, I assume is the personal name of the subject. It is followed by an open-mouthed monster; a vulture, marked as the locative *ta* by the presence of a "torch" (*tah*) in his forehead lock; and a glyph that may be an Emblem Glyph. The main sign of this possible EG is T563, superfixed by T168 *ahpo* in the reversed order characteristic of Late Classic inscriptions. The "blood" glyph usually found preceding EGs may be recorded as the set of beads enclosing the other signs; blood is shown in this manner around the lips of the woman on Yaxchilan Lintels 24 and 26 and in Yaxchilan "scattering" scenes. This text accompanys a scene showing a ruler holding a serpent whose tail is marked as flint by etz'nab signs; this serpent appears to be the proto-type of the blood-letting serpents shown on Yaxchilan Lintels 13 and 14, Tikal Temple 4, Lintel 3, and Copan Stela D.

21. SDiego Clift A4-B4 | ???? 18 Yax | Turtle-Shell | Late Pre-Classic



Like #20, the CR date of this inscription does not occur in orthodox order. Mathews (personal communcication, 1982) has suggested that since no tzolkin date occurs in the surviving inscription and one eroded glyph block is located above the ISIG, the order was tzolkin, ISIG, haab (18 Yax), and Glyphs G and F. Although this order does not match that of the Hauberg stela, it is similar enough in its unorthodoxy to suggest that both inscriptions were recorded during a time of experimentation with format. It is interesting to note that the use of a ISIG with a CR and Lord of the Night notation, and without an LC date, also occurs on Tikal Stela 4, which may deliberately echo this very early tradition. The verb appears to consist of the T757 auxiliary verb (here without inflection) and the T712 blood-letting sign. See #20, 21:21, 35:2,4-6, 37:25. 38:28, 39:3,7, 55:5-6, 40:3, 76:7, 98:5,9, 101:2, and 132 for related verbs.

CHART 4 Affix ∅ in Cluster ∅.*.∅ with Main Sign T644

This period ending expression is generally accepted as the "seating (or placing) of the tun." However, in the context of period ending expressions, it occurs fourteen times with "zero" affixing and six times with the possessive pronoun *u* prefixed to it. The lack of occurrence with other affix patterns suggests that this is a compound noun expression, such as "tun seating."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Chin Thr1 K	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.10. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Pal TFC Jamb B11	9.13. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Pal DH F2	9.13. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pal DO A3	9.11. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This "seating" phrase is an earlier event from which a DN is counted to a later and featured event.

5.	Pal Slav J3a	9.15. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Pom Stela Frag	9.13. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0?	
7.	Pom PanX pB3	9.18. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

This event phrase is preceded by an "inverted bat" event and an "18 katuns" glyph. The two glyphs following it are eroded, but the surviving text suggests that it was followed by a third event expression which included the T1.60:757 verb. See 52:8 and 64:3.

8.	Pom PanY pC1	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph is followed by  and by the name "Mah Kina 5-Jaguar." The subject of the second event may also function as the agent of this "seating" event.

9.	Pom PanY pB1	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is following by the same glyphs as #8, but the agent of this event is recorded as "GI-Jaguar."

10.	Pom Wall Pan pG1	9.17. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph is part of a series of verbs and is followed by the "scattering" and "end of the tun" (T204.528:116:713:130) events. The sign usually found infixed into T644 has been placed below the main sign, rather than inside it. See 41:4, 43:7, 52:7, and 66:9.

11.	Pal TIw B9	9.12. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
12.	Pal TIw C2	9.13. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
13.	Pal T18 Stc 411	missing	tun	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
14.	Pal Thr1 N1b	9.11. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
15.	Pal TC Cens1 H2	9.12. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.10. 0. 0	
16.	Pal TIe N3	9. 8.13. 0. 0.	tun	Ahc-Kan	9.12.15. 0. 0	
17.	Pal TIe S2-S3	9.10. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

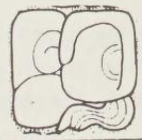
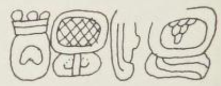
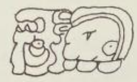
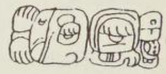
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
18.	Pal TIw E9	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

CHART 5 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop Str11 Rev S1	9.17. 0. 0. 0		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Cop AltD' E-D	9.17. 0. 0. 0		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Itz 12 C1-D1	10. 2. 0. 0. 0	tun	local ruler	10. 2. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Quir Fw B15a	9.15.10. 0. 0	tun	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Yax L31 K5	9.17. 0. 0. 0	tun?	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Tort Box C2-D2	9.12. 6.17.18		Ahpo-Balam	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase follows a CR, a DN of two days, and the PE 9.12.7.0.0. If the verbal refers to the PE, then there is no date associated with the initial CR. Since the PE is most probably used to lock the CRs of this text into the LC, it seems likely that the verb refers to the initial CR.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Pal Cr I1	eroded		none	9.16. 0. 0. 0?	

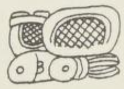
See 14:4.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
8.	Cop AltD' E1	9.17. 0. 0. 0		deleted (New-Sky-at Horizon)	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is the second part of a verbal triplet of which #2 is the first part and a T1.757:126:82 general verb is the third part. The subject for all three phrases is named as New-Sky-at-Horizon.

9.	Pal Thr1 D1	9.11. 0. 0. 0		deleted (Square-Nosed-Beastie)	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

The verbal phrases under #9 and #10 occur in the text of the subterranean throne of the Palace. These two phrases form a couplet which follows an initial phrase in which the verbal component is too eroded to be read. Note that the first halves of these phrases are identical, but that #9 includes a *ta* locative and a "sky" glyph while #10 includes a *ta* locative and the phonetic glyph *ca-b(a)*, *cab*-"earth". The subject of both phrases is a square-nosed zoomorphic head which appears as the subject of a possible astronomical event of the east panel of the Temple of Inscriptions (N10).

10.	Pal Thr1 E1	9.11. 0. 0. 0		Square-Nosed-Beastie	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Pal Thr1 L1	9.11. 0. 0. 0	12 Ahau 8 Ceh	none	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
12.	Pal T14 A2-B2	9 Ik 10 Mol		*u cab* Moon Goddess	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is one of several (see 3:2, 3:5, and 3:8) which incorporate components of the Anterior and Posterior Date Indicators as auxiliary verbs. In all of these examples, the distinctive signs of the ADI (T126) and the PDI (T679) are not included when these two glyphs (T513:59, *mul ti*, and T741b, *xoc ti*) function as auxiliary verbs. The verbal phrase is followed by *u cab*, with the *cab* sign occurring in head variant form. The agent is expressed by three glyphs, the first of which is the T1000a female head with T181 attached to its rear. The syntactical location of this female head is that of a noun, not a verb, so that T181 cannot function here as a verbal suffix. Rather it seems to be a semantic determinative for the female head, which without additional information would be taken to mark the general class of female names and not the moon goddess specifically. Here T181 is literally the moon, marking the female head as that of its prototype--the moon goddess. Her name is followed by two aged male heads, each with a numerical prefix, but since their name glyphs are unique to this inscription, they have not been so far identified. To identify one of the agents of this event as the moon goddess is in keeping with its very ancient date.

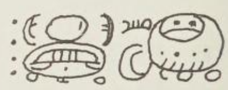
13.	Pal T18 Stc 464	missing	8 katuns	none	9.14.15. 0. 0	
14.	Pal TC K10	9.10.10. 0. 0		none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 6 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

These glyphs represent rare period ending and anniversary expressions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cal 43 B8-A9	9. 4. 0. 0. 0		none	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is the first half of a verbal couplet. See 82:19 for the second half of the couplet.

2.	Tik MT 38a-b	none		deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

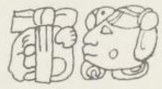
This anniversary phrase closes the text in both examples, and since Ruler A is recorded as the subject of the immediately preceding event, he is understood to be the agent of this closing event also.

CHART 7 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*Ø with Main Sign T684

Proskouriakoff (1960) identified this expression as one recording "inauguration" of a ruler.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop 9 F3	9. 6.10. 0. 0?		Waterlily- Jaguar	9. 6.10. 0. 0?	

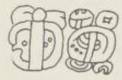
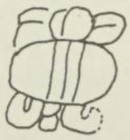
T684 is preceded by a "water-group" prefix (T35), and the head of the sun god appears in the succeeding block. Another zoomorphic head of the sun god (T1017a) appears with a cartouche as the infix of T684. These head glyphs may refer to the office to which this ruler acceded.

2.	PN 25 A15	9. 8.10. 6.16		Ruler 1	9. 8.15. 0. 0	
3.	PN 25 I12	9. 8.10. 6.16		Ruler 1	9. 8.15. 0. 0	

This event is the same as that recorded as #2, but in this case, it is linked by DN to a period ending event.

4.	PN L2 K'l-L'l	no date		Ah Cauac	9.11.15. 0. 0	

This verbal expression occurs in the secondary text framing the smaller figure behind the protagonist of the scene. In the context of the historical environment associated with this lintel, the event cannot be the accession to the office of ruler, but rather it must represent a ritual involving some other office, perhaps that of heir-designate.

5.	PN 36 B8	9.10. 6. 5. 9		Ruler 2	9.11.15. 0. 0	
6.	Yax 11 Sides C'11	9.16. 1. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
7.	Cop Str11 nStep K2	9.16.12. 5.17		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
8.	Cop Stone Table	9.16.12. 5.17		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.16.15. 0. 0	
9.	Cop Str11 nDoor e D2	9.16.12. 5.17		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
10.	PN L3 A'1-Z2	9.16. 6. 9.16	Bat-Jaguar	*u cab* God N title	9.16.10. 0. 0	

The name immediately following this verb is Bat-Jaguar, but in turn his name is followed by *u cab* and the God N title that appears prominently in the name phrases of Rulers 2 and 4. Since the God N title appears in more than one ruler's name at Piedras Negras, it cannot be used in this clause

to identify a particular ruler. But in addition to the problem of subject identity, the syntactic structure of this secondary text is not entirely clear. It begins with a verbal phrase (21:26) of which the same Bat-Jaguar is named as subject. That initial verb is followed by the CR 2 Cauac 2 Muan (9.16.6.10.19); another verb (21:27); a DN of twenty-three days; this clause; a second CR (9.16.6.9.16 2 Cib [19] Mac); and a final clause (21:28). The first CR is the later of the two, so I am tentatively assuming that this inaugural verb records the event from which the DN is to be counted. If this analysis is correct, the verb following the 2 Cib 19 Mac date can be identified structurally as the second part of a couplet construction.

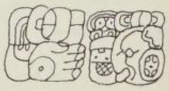
11.	Seib 7 B2	9.17. 0. 0. 0		Ah Tah	9.18.10. 0. 0	

T126, the AEI, is postfixed to T684, and the affix above the AEI may be a verbal suffix.

12.	Nar 32 R3	9.19. 4. 1. 1		18-Rabbit	9.19.10. 0. 0	
13.	PN 25 I8a	9. 8.18. 6.16		Ruler 1	9. 8.15. 0. 0	

CHART 8 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Signs T60:713/89.60:757

This "accession" compound is an expression composed of a verb (T713), identified as such because all verbal affixing and "temporal" indicators are always attached to it, and a prepositional phrase introduced by T89 *tu*, a contraction of the locative *ti* and pronoun *u*. It is my belief that this prepositional phrase records a metaphor for the concept of "succession," and that the office taken is recorded by the glyphs above the T713 hand. Many of these glyphs appear as titles in name phrases and can occur as the designation of office with other accession glyphs.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIw E4-F5	9. 9. 2. 4. 8		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The sign above the T713 hand is the knot from the T684 bundle, and the verb may refer to the possessing or taking of the bundle by the incumbent ruler. The PEI is prefixed to the verb, reflecting the fact that it is a later date to which a DN is counted.

2. Pal TIw S9-T9 | 9.12.11.12.10 | Chan-Bahlum II | 9.12.15. 0. 0



The glyphs above the T713 hand are the glyphic version of the Jester God, which appears as the term for office of ruler on the east panel of this temple (see 112:9-10, 12), and as a semantic determinative for Ahau (see Palace Tablet, D11, and Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, J1).

3. Pal TFC O2-P3 | 9.12.11.12.10 | Chan-Bahlum II | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This event is marked with the PEI because it is linked by DN to Chan-Bahlum's birth.

4. Pal TFC F7-E4 | 9.12.11.12.10 | Chan-Bahlum II | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



The glyphs above the T713 appear in titles in the Chaacal name at Palenque and throughout the inscriptions of Tikal.

5. Pal TC F7-E8 | 2. 1. 0.14. 2 | ancestral goddess | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



PEI; the accession is linked by a DN to birth.

6. Pal TC P1-Q1 | 5. 8. 17.15.17 | U-Kix-Chan | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



PEI; the accession is linked by a DN to birth.

7. Pal TC Q7-P8 | error | Kuk I | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



PEI; the accession is linked by DN to birth; however, the DN does not work with the recorded CRs, and no explanation for the error has been discovered.

8. Pal TC Q15-P16 | 8.19.19.11.17 | Ruler 2 | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



9.	Pal TC R6-S6	9. 2.12. 6.18	Manik	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI; this accession is linked by DN to birth.

10.	Pal TC S11-R12	9. 3. 6. 7.17	Chaacal I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI; this accession is linked by DN to birth.

11.	Pal TC R16-S16	9. 4.14.10. 4	Kan-Xul I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI; this accession is linked by DN to birth.

12.	Pal TC T3-U3	9. 6.11. 5. 1	Chaacal II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI; this accession is linked by DN to birth.

13.	Pal TC T17-U17	9. 6.18. 5.12	Chan-Bahlum I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI; this accession is linked by DN to birth.

14.	Pal TS L2-M2	9.12.11.12.10	Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
15.	Pal TC O4	9.12.11.12.10	deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb occurs as a redundant expression from which a DN is counted to a later and featured event. Because it repeats information recorded fully in the immediately preceding clause, the prepositional phrase usually found following the verb as well as its agent are deleted as redundant information.

16.	Pal Slav C2	9.14.11.12.14	Chac-Zutz'	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Notice that the smoking mirror characteristic of God K is infixed into the bundle knot.

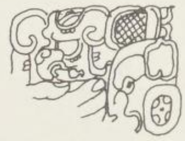
17.	Pal T18 Stc 449	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
18.	Chin 1 A2	7 Cib 13 Pop		Ah Cauac	Late Classic	

CHART 9 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All these expressions are associated with the taking of an office.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 E10-F10	8.17. 2.16.17		Curl-Snout	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb is associated with a date which occurs on Stela 4 with the accession of Curl-Snout (see 37:4).

2.	Coll 1 E4	9. 8.12.12. 9		deleted (Ah Naab-Chan)	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	

AEI; a DN is counted from this event to a subsequent one in a structure that can be paraphrased as follows: "it was so much time since the seating as lord until. . ." Since the agent of this event is named in the immediately preceding clause, his name is deleted from this repetitive phrase. The protagonist (Ah Naab-Chan) is clearly understood from the context to be the agent of this verb also.

3.	Cop AltQ B4-A5	9.15. 6.17. 0		New-Sky-at- Horizon	9.17. 5. 0. 0	

This event occurred three days after a "God K-in-hand" event and seems to record some sort of ritual for the taking of office, but both events precede the event in which New-Sky-at-Horizon became ruler of Copan.

4.	Nar 24 D2-E2	9.13. 7. 3. 8		deleted	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This event expression is the first part of a verbal triplet restating the event recorded on the front of Stela 24 in the form of T1.757 + *ti* + the

T1001 female title. The agent is deleted within the sequence of verbal phrases, but it is recorded as Lady 6-Sky of Tikal after the conclusion of the final phrase. See #5, 38:5, and 52:1.

5.	Nar 24 D3	9.13. 7. 3. 8	deleted	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This phrase is the second part of the verbal sequence described above. It is composed of an auxiliary verb in the form of T580, the locative *ti*, and a verbal noun, the meaning of which is not known. For other examples of this T580 auxiliary verb, see 132:9,15,16,17.

6.	Bon Scp1 B1	9.12.11.6. 9	Ah Hun- Chu-??	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Yax L49 B3	no date	missing	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

The T700var verbs listed in ##7-12 are preceded by ordinal constructions that are numerically ordered from 5th through 10th. Although the numbers preceding #7 and #8 are now missing, they can be reconstructed from the context. Since the main sign of these ordinal glyphs is known to appear in DNs at Palenque (TC, O8; TFC, L10; and TS, N13 and Q7), and since the main sign is a variant of the T573 hel glyph, these ordinals appear to mark the T700var "accession" events according to their numerical order in the history of the succession of the dynasty of Yaxchilan.

8.	Yax L49 B7	no date	Ta-??-Skull	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is preceded by "6th succession."

9.	Yax L49 D4	no date	Moon-Skull II	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is preceded by "7th succession."

10.	Yax L37 B1	no date	Bird-Jaguar I	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is preceded by "8th succession."

11. Yax L37 B7 — no date — Knot-Eye-Jaguar — 9. 8. 0. 0. 0



This verb is preceded by "9th succession."

12. Yax L35 B2 — no date — Ta-??-Skull II — 9. 8. 0. 0. 0



This verb is preceded by "10th succession."

13. Quir O Y2-Z2 — 9.14.13. 4.17 — Two-Legged-Sky — 9.18.10. 0. 0



AEI.

14. Hauberg B13 — ???? — eroded — Late Pre-Classic



This verb follows a possible DN of 2.12; however, the main sign of this DN is not a uinal sign, but rather a disk carved in the same manner as the disks (jade?) worn by the protagonist. The main sign of this verb seems to be T518 with a variant of T168 above. I suspect this is the same verb used to record the accessions of Pacal and a supernatural at Palenque (113:1-2) and heir-designation of Smoking-Squirrel at Naranjo (130:2). Most of the glyphs immediately following the verb are very badly damaged, and, as a result, it is not possible to determine whether the subject of this verb is the same as that of the first clause (see 3:20).

Star War Glyphs

CHART 10 — Affix Ø — in Cluster Ø.*.Ø — with Main Sign T510

Kelley (1977) first suggested that these "star" events are associated with astronomical intervals. Closs (1979) associated a limited number of them with the maximum eastern and western elongation of Venus, and more recently, Lounsbury (n.d.) has found others associated with other phases of Venus, especially with Venus as Evening Star. It should be noted that these events occur frequently in association with the "Tlaloc" blood-letting complex of iconography, and that most, if not all, "star" events were occasions for raiding and war.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Car 3 F3	9. 9.18.16. 3	????	eroded	9.10. 0. 0. 0

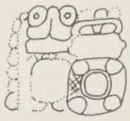


Lounsbury (n.d.) has associated this date with the observation of the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star.

2. Nar HS N1b 9.9.18.16. 3 ???? Ruler 4 of Caracol 9.10.10. 0. 0



3. Nar HS B1 9.10. 3. 2.12 18-Rabbit Ruler 4 of Caracol 9.10.10. 0. 0

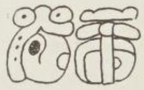


4. Tort 6 A10-A11 9.10.11. 9. 6 ???? deleted 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This example seems to be composed of a triplet structure in which two of the sections are marked by the PEI T679. The first section includes the "flint-shield" glyph which is also associated with a "star" event at Dos Pilas. The main head in the first part is an *oc* while in the second, it is the front head of the celestial monster. This monster's head is preceded by the T565 locative preposition and an an "inverted sky" glyph marked as a verb by T181. The last part includes "star-over-earth" and a glyph not yet understood, but probably part of the verbal phrase, rather than a patient or agent. These events are linked by DN to the accession (T644 "seating") of Ahpo-Balam.

5. Tort EarB C-D 9.10.17. 2.14 ???? deleted 9.12. 0. 0. 0

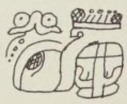


This "star-over-earth" event is followed by a bundle glyph that appears to function as a part of the verbal phrase. A very similar bundle (with an "inverted sky" glyph enclosed) follows this same glyph on the sarcophagus (see #7); furthermore, the dates of these two events are the same. If the second glyph is part of the verbal phrase, then there is no agent named in this clause, or the agent is deleted and the clause gapped to the following one, which contains a second "star-over-earth" event (see #6). Ahpo-Balam is named as the agent of this second event.

6. Tort EarB I 9.10.19. 8. 4 Ahpo-Balam 9.12. 0. 0. 0



7. Tort Sarc 43 9.10.17. 2.14 *u cab* Ahpo-Balam 9.12.10. 0. 0



This "star-over-earth" event is followed by a series of glyphs which includes a variant of the "capture" glyph. The name Ahpo-Balam is found at the end of this passage following an *u cab* glyph. See 74:2.

8. DPil HSe A4 9.11.17.18.19 see note 9.12.12. 0. 0



Dos Pilas H.S. 2 E Step 4
Error in Date: 9.11.17.18.19

See: Maya Politics: Star War 1 (1), page 4
Star War 2, pp 5, 7
Star War Aveni+Hotaling, pp 6, 7
Star War Planets and Gods RES (1), page 7
Star War Venus Tlaloc, page 34
Classic Maya Politics, page 9
P - UNAM: CEICUM: V1 N3 Star Wars, page 9

This "star-shell" event is followed by a series of glyphs, none of which can be identified as local personages. The additional glyphs either qualify the event or name unknown agents, perhaps supernaturals. The T575 "shell" sign appears in other contexts which suggest its function as a verbal suffix, and it may therefore be a verbal suffix in ##8-9, 12, 14, 16-17, 19-23, and 24.

9. DPil HSw A3-A4a — 9.12. 5. 9.14 — Twist-Skull — 9.12.12. 0. 0



10. Ton M122 A3 — ???? — none — 9.14.15. 0. 0



This "star" event is not followed by any glyph, but the name glyph of Kan-Xul and the Emblem Glyph of Palenque appear on the thigh of a bound captive immediately adjacent to this text. It is interesting to note that Kan-Xul's death is not recorded in the surviving texts of Palenque, and that the accession of the next ruler, Xoc, is recorded in the final passage on the Palace Tablet in a manner suggesting that it was not part of the original composition of the tablet. It seems that on the occasion of this event the people of Tonina took captive the aging ruler of Palenque. The haab station in the CR is either Yax, Ceh, or Chen, but the distinctive characteristics of the superfix were never carved.

11. Tik MT 38a-c — 9.11.19. 4. 3 — Paddlers — 9.15. 0. 0. 0



The "star-over-earth" event appears with canoe scenes on two of the bones from Burial 116 at Tikal. In each text, the "star" event is followed by glyphs which have been identified by David Stuart (personal communication, 1980) as the names of the paddlers of the canoe. The agents of the event seem to be both paddlers, and this subject of this clause is, therefore, compound.

12. Agua 2 A2 — 9.15. 4. 6. 4 — none — 9.15. 5. 0. 0



Lounsbury (n.d) has identified the occasion for this event and #13 as the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star. The Emblem Glyph main sign (with locative prefix) infixed into the center of the glyph is that of Seibal, and Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar, a Seibal lord recorded in the text of the Hieroglyphic Stairs at Seibal, is recorded as the patient of one of the subsequent events. See 54:1-2 and 95:11-12.

13. DPil 16 9.15. 4. 6. 4 none 9.15. 5. 0. 0
C1



This text records the same series of events as the inscription on Aguateca Stela 2. See #12, 54:1-2, and 95:11-12.

14. Tik T4 9.15.12. 2. 2 none 9.16. 0. 0. 0
L3; D4



See #15.

15. Tik T4 9.15.12.11.13 none 9.16. 0. 0. 0
L2; B8



Both this event and that of #14 are followed by a series of glyphs including T1044, an anthropomorphic head which appears in a list of supernaturals on the Tablet of the Foliated Cross and the Palace Tablet at Palenque (see the introduction to the verb catalog). The signs flanking this glyph are in an unusual configuration that allows their identification as water because the rectangular motifs appear in the Tikal canoe scenes and at Palenque as the distinguishing marks for water.

16. Yax L41 9.16. 4. 1. 1 none? 9.16. 5. 0. 0
A2-B2



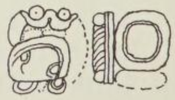
The second glyph in this phrase may name the agent or location of the event or provide additional information about the event. If this second glyph does not name the agent, the event is recorded without one.

17. Ton M91 missing Kin-Te'-Mo' Late Classic
pA-pB



This event appears on a fragmentary stela base on which no calendric information survives. The second glyph of the phrase seems to be the "flint-shield" glyph that occurs with "star" events (see ##4 and 5), but the flint sign appears in head variant form.

18. ASac Pan4 9.14. 2. 0.14? destroyed Late Classic
pC6-pD6



This text is in very poor condition with only the CR date and this verb in readable condition.

#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
19.	DPil HSw A2-B1a	9.12. 0. 8. 3		none	9.12.12. 0. 0	

AEI.

#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
20.	Yax L10 A4a	9.18.17.12. 6		none?	9.19. 0. 0. 0	

This "star" event from Lintel 10 is part of a sequence of verbal phrases including an "ahau-in-hand" event (see 129:6-7) and a "capture" event (see 74:27).

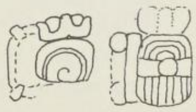
#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
21.	DPil 25 K1-L1	9.13. 4.17.14		*u cab* Shield-God K	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
22.	PN 35 B12a	9.11. 9. 8.12		eroded	9.11.10. 0. 0	
23.	PN 37 C7	9.11.16. 11. 6		*u cab* Ruler 2	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
24.	PN 12 D1a	______ 10 Zotz'		eroded	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
25.	DPil 1 G3a	9.13.13. 7. 2		Shield-God K	9.13.15. 0. 0	

CHART 11 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

These verbal phrases seem to be related to the complex of events which includes the "star" and "flint-shield" events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Nar 22 E16	9.13. 1. 9. 5		none	9.13.10. 0. 0	
2.	Nar 22 F18-E19	9.13. 1.13.14		none	9.13.10. 0. 0	

3. Nar 22 G12-H12 | 9.13. 5. 4.13 | none | 9.13.10. 0. 0 

The events listed under ##1-3 are related and occur successively in the text of Stela 22. This event series seems to have been initiated by the assumption of a T518 title by Smoking-Squirrel at the age of five. The event listed as #1 occurred shortly thereafter at age 5.13.18; #2 at age 6.0.7; and #3 at age 9.9.6. No name glyphs follow these verbal phrases, but it may be assumed that they are associated with Smoking-Squirrel's assumption of office.

4. Nar 22 H14 | 9.13. 6.10. 4 | Kan-Flint | *u cab* Smoking-Squirrel | 9.13.10. 0. 0 

This version of the event is followed by Kan Flint (T281:23.168:86:529), the name appearing in the phrase immediately in front of the sacrificial victim on the front of the stela. This victim's name is followed by *u cab* and the name phrase of Smoking-Squirrel. If *u cab* is taken as "under the auspices of. . ." or some equivalent phrase, then Kan-Flint would be the subject of the verb. I suspect that Kan-Flint is the patient and Smoking-Squirrel the agent. Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has noticed that the Kan-Flint glyph also occurs as the Ucanal EG and suggested that such a reference may be intended here.

5. Nar 23 E9-E10 | 9.13.18. 4.18 | ???? | *u cab* Smoking-Squirrel | 9.14.10. 0. 0 

The boundary of this verbal phrase is not clear from the context, but T712 (blood-letting lancet) is the likely candidate for the terminal glyph of the phrase. These three glyphs are followed by an eroded block and what might be the Emblem Glyph of Yaxha. The T518 title glyph then occurs, but it is not clear whether it functions as a second verb or as a nominal glyph. This clause concludes with the T126.522:23 "wife" glyph, the name "Lady of Tikal," and the name phrase of Smoking-Squirrel. The presence of *u cab* before Smoking-Squirrel's name may indicate that the "Lady of Tikal" is the subject of the verb, and that the rite was enacted under his authority.

6. Tik MT 29 | ???? | ???? | 9.15. 0. 0. 0 

Since no other glyph follows this verbal phrase, the second head (the head variant of ik and the number 3) may function as a part of the verb or as the subject. This event is preceded and followed by death events occurring on different dates.

7. DPil HSw A5 — 9.12. 5.10. 1 — Flint-Sky-God K — 9.12.12. 0. 0



This event occurred seven days after a "star-shell" event. See 10:9.

CHART 12 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T266.21:575

In all of these examples, T575 appears in a postfixed position which may identify it as a verbal affix. In other contexts, such as the T218 "completion" glyph, the optional appearance of T575 almost certainly identifies it as a verbal suffix. However, since it appears not to be optional in this compound, I am tentatively identifying T575 as a part of the main sign and not as a verbal affix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Car 3 D17	9. 9.13. 4. 4	He of Naranjo?	*u cab* Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0



The second glyph in the clause includes the male article *ah* T12, suggesting that it records the name of a person. Since the main sign of this second glyph is the Emblem Glyph of Naranjo, and since one of the "star" events involving Naranjo and Caracol occurs within five years of this date, I am tentatively identifying the second glyph, "he of Naranjo," as the patient of the verb.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	DPil HSw D2-C3	9.12. 6.16.17	????	????	9.12.12. 0. 0

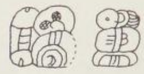
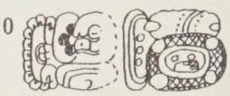


None of the glyphs following this verbal expression are recognizable names from the Dos Pilas dynastic list. However, the contemporary ruler of Dos Pilas, Flint-Sky-God K, is the protagonist of this text, and he is the agent of a now eroded verbal phrase following this event.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal TS P16-Q16	9.10. 8. 9. 3		deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



The event phrases of both #3 and #4 consist of a verb + prepositional phrase (recording the office of heir-designate). This example closes the main text of the Tablet of the Sun and appears without an agent. However, this phrase is at the end of a long passage recording the same event four times; in the preceding three records, Chan-Bahlum is clearly recorded as the subject, and he is to be understood as the subject of this verb.

4.	Pal TS I1-J1	9.10. 8. 9. 3		Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Tik T1 L3; A4-B4	9.13. 3. 7.18	Jaguar-Paw of Site Q	deleted (Ruler A?)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This event occurred 40 days before the rite celebrating the 13-katun anniversary of the last date on Stela 31. The event is followed by the name phrase of Great-Jaguar-Paw of Site Q. This same person was identified by J. H. Miller (1974:155) as the protagonist of Stela 2 of Site Q, now located in the Cleveland Art Museum. Jaguar-Paw may well be named as the subject of this verb, but his name is followed by a glyph containing the main sign (a bone) of the Palenque Emblem Glyph. Certainly this "bone" glyph does not identify Jaguar-Paw as a person from Palenque, but the word for "bone" (*bac*) also is a term for "captive." Furthermore, a stucco relief on Structure 5D-57 shows the disposition of a captive 13 days after this event. Since this captive event occurs in such close temporal proximity to the Lintel 3 event, and since the name phrase of Jaguar-Paw contains a glyph which may name him as "captive," I am tentatively assuming that he is the patient, rather than the agent, of this verb. If this proposed syntactical structure is correct, Ruler A would also be the deleted subject of this fir•t event. It should be noted that the texts of Jaguar-Paw record his birth as 9.10.16.16.19 3 Cauac 2 Ceh (Site Q Glyphic Panel 6 and Calakmul Stela 9); his accession at age 36 as 9.12.13.17.7 6 Manik 5 Zip (Cleveland Stela and Dos Pilas Stela 13), and the Tikal event at age 46 on 9.13.3.4.18 11 Etz'nab 11 Chen. See 95:13.

6.	Nar 22 F14	9.13. 1. 4.19	Chikin-Cab	deleted	9.13.10. 0. 0	

The glyph Chikin-Cab (T671[544]:82.526) follows this verbal glyph, but it apparently does not record the agent of the event. This same name glyph appears on the thigh of the sacrificial victim on the base of Stela 24, a monument dedicated to Lady 6-Sky of Tikal, the probable mother of Smoking-Squirrel. The identification of Chikin-Cab as a sacrificial victim suggests that he was the recipient rather than the perpetrator of the act.

7.	Nar 22 H1-G2	9.13. 2.16. 0	????	Smoking-Squirrel	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This version of the event seems to include the main sign of the Tikal Emblem Glyph, but the sign which precedes the Tikal bundle is now destroyed and it is not possible to ascertain whether or not it was a locative preposition. The illustrated phrase is followed by the "capture" glyph ([87]515a:25?.25?.181) without the captor named and a birth glyph

(T741:missing.181). The name phrase of Smoking-Squirrel is then recorded, presumably as the agent of all three events. This event occurred to him at age 6.11.3.

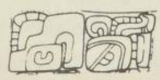
8.	Tik MT 39a-b	9.13. 3.13.15	Bone-Imix	Split-Earth of Site Q	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph occurs as the verb on MT 39a and 39b, which both show a standing bound captive. In both texts, the verb is followed by a three-glyph phrase presumably naming the captive; by *u cab*, possibly specifying the authority under which the event occurred; and by a final name glyph (Split-Earth), presumably the agent of the event. This same "Split-Earth" glyph appears in the secondary texts in the following sequence: (1) *ox-kal-te'* (TIII.683:87); (2) *ahpo-ix-il(?)* (T168:524:24); (3) *u-??* (T1.747var); (4) "Split-Earth" (T249:526.nn); and (5) the Site Q Emblem Glyph. The first two glyphs should name the captive, although only *ix* and a jaguar head (both referring to jaguars) are common elements in the name phrases of the main and secondary texts. Glyph 3 is a possessed noun in which the noun refers to the first two glyphs and the possessive pronoun refers to the last two. The secondary texts many be paraphrased as follows: "Ox-Kal-Te', Ahpo-Ixil, the something (captive?) of 'Split-Earth,' Lord of Site Q." It is interesting to note that a lord of Site Q appears in this text as well as that of Temple 1 Lintel 3 (see #5).

9.	Bon L4 A2-A4	9. 8. 9.15.11	Ah ??-Imix	*u cab* Chaan-Muan	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Car 3 C19-C20	9. 9.14. 3. 5		*u cab* Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0	
11.	Pus D D13	9. 8. 1.12. 8		local ruler	9.10.15. 0. 0	

CHART 13 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T331 or T32.843

The most likely graphic identification for this main sign is a footprint on the profile of a pyramidal facade. The meaning of this event is not known, but it is an important part of the Primary Standard Sequence (M.D. Coe 1973) in inscriptions on ceramics.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 E6-E7	missing		Curl-Snout	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

The glyphs immediately before this passage are destroyed so that the date of the event cannot be established.

2. Car 16 D9 — ???? — supernaturals — 9. 5. 0. 0. 0



The name phrase following this verb includes the "sky god" (Tmissing.74?: 561:23/1013c), a skull, and the head of the sun god (T1010).

3. ASac 5 C3-C4 — 9.10.11.12.17? — a female — 9.11. 0. 0. 0



4. Cop AltZ B3 — 9.17. 0. 0. 0 — New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.17. 0. 0. 0



This particular version of the T843 verb may not be equivalent to the first two examples. The superfix is the same, but the main sign is more like T515. Furthermore, the event on Altar Z is clearly a period ending, and this same version of the T843 verb (with the addition of T74 *ma* as a superfix) is associated with a period ending on Copan Altar GII.

5. Cop AltQ F1-E2 — 9.17. 5. 0. 0 — *u cab* New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.17. 5. 0. 0



6. Yax Str33 Step 7 Q2 — 9.15.13. 6. 9 — deleted — 9.16. 6. 0. 0



Mathews (personal communication, 1980) suggests this glyph may graphically represent a ball striking the profile of a ballcourt, and this verb is the principal one in a text accompanying a ballgame scene.

7. PN Thr1 B'1b-C'1 — 9.17. 9. 5.11 — deleted (Ruler 7) — 9.17.15. 0. 0



This may not be a verb, but if it is, the deleted agent would be Ruler 7.

8. NimP 2 K1-L1 — 12 Ahau? — missing — 9.15.10. 0. 0



9. PN L7 Y17-X18 — ???? 8 Kayab — missing — 9. 9.10. 0. 0?

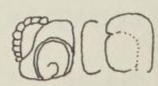


CHART 14 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T333

The main sign of this glyph is an "axe." Some examples found at Quirigua, Aguateca, and Dos Pilas are associated with war and conquest events and with "star" events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal HS F1	9.11. 1.16. 3	Crossed-Bands-Sky of Site Q	????	9.11.10. 0. 0	

The identification of the agent of this verb is difficult because it is followed by a series of glyphs including "Crossed-Bands-Sky, Lord of Site Q" and the names of all three members of the Palenque Triad. In addition, the T518 title glyph precedes the "Crossed-Bands-Sky" name. I suspect that the Site Q lord may be the patient and the Triad gods, the agent.

2.	Quir Fe C17b-C18	end of 13 cabaltuns	????	*u cab* eroded	9.17. 0. 0. 0.	

This event occurs in a series of dates counted with very large DNs. The name of the agent is eroded, but it was preceded by *u cab*.

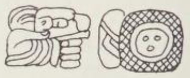
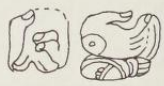
3.	LMar 3 A6	9.18. 1. 8.18	????	eroded	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
4.	Pal Cr J1-I2	no date	????	*u cab* Chac-Rodent-Bone	9.16. 0. 0. 0?	

The left half of the Tablet of the Creation is so badly eroded that the text leading to this "axe" verb is undecipherable. The verbal phrase is preceded by a PEI and an "imix" compound which may be a period ending glyph. It is followed by two pairs of glyphs which may record the patients of the verbs. The agent is recorded following an *u cab* glyph as Chac-Rodent-Bone (T109.758:110[203]); the Palenque EG with ahau as the main sign; and two versions of GI of the Palenque Triad. The Chac-Rodent-Bone name does not appear elsewhere in the Palenque dynasty lists, but "rodent-bone" is a prominent title in Palenque name phrases. It should be noted that an alternative int erpretation of the syntax of this clause would be that the glyphs I have identified as patient may record the agents, and that this event took place "under the auspices of" Chac-Rodent-Bone.

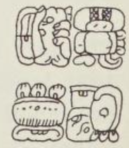


CHART 15 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T714

The T714 "fish-in-hand" glyph can be associated with blood-letting rites.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop AltX A2-B2	9. 5.19.12.18 or 9. 8.12. 7.18		eroded	9. 5.15. 0. 0 or 9. 9. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Quir L A2-A3	9.13.13.16.11		Smoking-Turtle	9.14.15. 0. 0	
3.	Tik MT 32	9.12.14. 3.11		Ahpo-Kin	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Tik MT 33	9.13. 2. 4.11		18-Rabbit Lord of Tikal	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

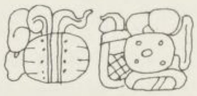
The agent of this verb and that listed under #5 is 18-Rabbit (TXVIII. 1:757), presumably the same person who is named on Lintel 2 of Temple 1.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Tik MT 36	9.13. 2. 4.11		18-Rabbit Lord of Tikal	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Yax L15 F2-G3	9.16.17. 2. 4		none	9.16.18. 0. 0	

This phrase is the second part of a verbal couplet, the first section of which is "fish-in-hand" (T714.181); *yax mul* (T16.513H); *na chan* (T4.764); *u balan ahau* (T.539:126); and God K (T1030b:142). No subject is named in the main text, but the name Lady Ahpo-Ik appears in the secondary text next to the figure, who is involved in a serpent vision scene associated with blood-letting. See 76:2.

CHART 16 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T207var

All of these verbal phrases appear to be related to a set of rites which at Palenque are involved with ancestral anniversary celebration, and at Yaxchilan with ancestral anniversaries and blood-letting rites.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal DH A2-B2	9.12.19.14.12		GVI or Chan-Bahlum	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This event occurred on the occasion of the eighth tropical year anniversary of the accession of Chan-Bahlum. The same date is recorded on the alfardas and jambs of the TC and TFC, but in those texts, the main verb is T22:60:515.4, which suggests that the "fire" event is in some way equivalent to this more common expression. The agent of this verb is either GVI of the Palenque god list or Chan-Bahlum; both names follow the verb.

2.	Yax L31 J4	9.16.13. 0. 0.		Itzam	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

The main sign in the name glyph following this verb has been identified by Mathews (personal communication, 1980) as the front head of the Celestial Monster, usually thought to be Itzamna. I have used the provisional name Itzam for the name glyph, although I suspect Bird-Jaguar is the intended agent of this event. This verb is the first part of a couplet in which the event expression of the second part includes a "house" glyph. This "fire" event may be related to the class of events included on this chart, or it may refer to the dedication of the building housing Lintels 29, 30, and 31. See 126:3.

3.	Yax L26 H2-J2	9.14.14.13.17		Lady Xoc	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

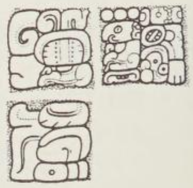
The subject of this event is almost totally eroded, but the head variant of the "na-baat-cab" (T1000a."axe":526:23), which is also present in regular form in the name phrase of Lady Xoc on Lintel 24, appears in the eroded area. This substitution of the anthropomorphic head for the "axe-over-earth" title can be confirmed in the name phrases of Kan-Xul on the Palace Tablet at Palenque (Schele 1976:Fig. 21).

4. Yax L23 9.14.14.13.17 Lady Xoc 9.15. 0. 0. 0
M5a-M6b



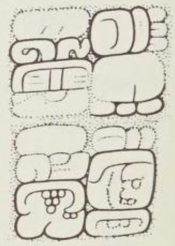
This event from Lintel 23 is parallel to that on Lintel 26, but here the date is clearly 9.14.14.13.17.

5. Yax L56 9.15. 6.13. 1 Lady Rodent-Bone 9.15.10. 0. 0
H1-J2



Lady Xoc is the subject of this event as well as those of Lintels 26 and 28. In this text and that of Lintel 26, her name phrase concludes with a passage that appears to record a relationship between her and Shield-Jaguar.

6. Yax L28 9.16. 4. 6.17 Lady Xoc 9.16. 5. 0. 0
W1-X1

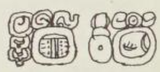


This verbal phrase concludes a series of events, including the deaths of Lady Pacal and Shield-Jaguar. The text begins on Lintel 28, continues to Lintel 59.

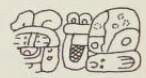
7. Tik TI 9.16.14.17.17 missing 9.16.15. 0. 0
I'3-J'3



8. Coll 6 10. 1.14. 5.12 Bat 10. 1.15. 0. 0
D3-D4



9. Ton F92 ???? 13 Kayab missing Late Classic
pC2-pD2



10. Yax Str44 9.11.18.15. 1 Shield-Jaguar 9.15. 0. 0. 0
Ctr low
B1-A2a



This verbal phrase is the first part of a verbal couplet; see 52:3 for the second half.

11. Bon T1 9.18. 1. 2. 0 Chaan-Muan? 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Rm1
P2d-Q2c



This final event in the main text of Room 1 occurred 236 days after the IS date (one which the child in the upper register was designated heir

[M. Miller 1981]) on the day that Venus first appeared as Evening Star (Lounsbury n.d.). The text which names the agent is badly damaged, but enough detail can be seen to identify a "sky" glyph, one of the principal glyphs of Chaan-Muan's name. Mary Miller (1981:88) has proposed that this verb corresponds to the processional scene in the lower register. Two badly eroded glyphs were once between the two illustrated glyphs, but I cannot see them well enough in any of my sources to produce a drawing.

CHART 17 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T1014a

Since the shell glyph is one of the distinctive features of God N, I have categorized these examples as "zero" affixing, but it is possible that some of the shell signs are verbal suffixes. In these phrases, the God N glyph seems to function as an auxiliary verb.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal TC C10-D11	13. 0. 1. 9. 2		GI the First	9.13. 0. 0. 0





These two sets of glyphs represent parts of a triplet recording some activity conducted by GI the First, the god identified by Lounsbury (1980:114) as the father of the Palenque Triad, 1.9.2 after 4 Ahau 8 Cumku. The "6-Sky" glyph appears in other texts as a title in GI's name, and the event may involve the assumption of that title. See 20:1 and 32:13.

2.	Pal TFC M6-L8	9.12.18. 5.17		Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0



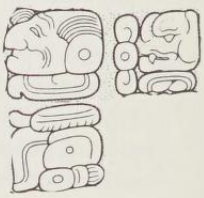
This event is the second in a series of three events spanning a period of four days which are conducted by Chan-Bahlum in commemoration of the seventy-fifth tropical year anniversary of the death of his father, Pacal. The fourth glyph is a special version of the "house" glyph used on the tablets of the Group of the Cross. The third glyph, *mah kina*, has been identified by Mathews (n.d.d) as a substitute for "west," the glyph that appears in the same position in #3.

3.	Pal TS O8-N10	9.12.18. 5.17		Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0



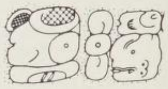
This event is the parallel version from the Tablet of the Sun to the anniversary event above. The only variation between the two passages is the substitution of the "west" glyph for *mah kina*.

4. Yax L25 9.14.11.15. 1 Lady Xoc 9.15. 0. 0. 0
O2-Q1



The event is linked by a DN of 2.2.7.0 to the accession of Shield-Jaguar, recorded glyphically and pictorially on the bottom of this lintel as a blood-letting rite. Lady Xoc is named as the person pictured in the scene and as the agent of this "God N" event.

5. Yax L24 9.13.17.15.12 Turtle-GI? 9.15. 0. 0. 0
H1-H2



This phrase occurs as an unframed secondary text on the bottom of Lintel 24. The agent seems to be recorded as a variant of GI of the Palenque Triad. The suffix to this God N, as well as the one in #4, may function as a verbal suffix, but it should also be noted that the shell in #3 is a diagnostic feature of God N. The "bat" glyph (T61.756c) also occurs as an independent verb (see Chart 22).

6. Yax L26 9.14.18. 6.12 GI? 9.15. 0. 0. 0
D1-F1



This event follow a CR and appears in an unframed text on the bottom of Lintel 26. The agent seems to be a version of GI of the Palenque Triad.

7. Pal TIw 9. 9.13. 0. 7 Lady Ahpo-Hel 9.12.15. 0. 0
R4-Q5



In the clause that follows this one, a DN is counted from the "seating" of Lady Ahpo-Hel to her death. Since the calendric arithmetic of this and the following clause makes it clear that the "seating" event and this God N event occurred on the same day, the God N expression must represent some alternative expression for "seating" or for an "accession" ritual of some sort.

8. DO Alab 9.15.13.12. 1 Ah God C-Shell-Imix 9.15.15. 0. 0
4-7



The meaning of this event phrase is unknown, but it appears in the rim text on an alabaster vase which shows a scene related to the traditional accession scenes at Palenque. A male figure sits in the center, holding a square-nosed, jeweled serpent, and facing a male figure holding the 7-Ek-Kan god. A female sits on the other side holding the "9 god" that is paired with 7-Ek-Kan in many contexts. The name glyphs surrounding the principal figure in the scene are also recorded as the agent of this verb.

9. RAm Alt1 M2-P2 — 9.10.10. 2.16 — Rodent-Bone-Turtle — 9.11. 0. 0. 0?



This verbal phrase may be preceded by the T757 auxiliary verb.

CHART 18 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T516:103

These examples are auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Coll 1 F4-E5	9. 8.18.12.12		deleted	9. 9. 0. 0. 0



PEI; this phrase records the event to which a DN is counted from an earlier event. This verb is on Site Q Panel 2.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	DPil 25 F1	9.14. 0. 0. 0		Shield-God K	9.14. 0. 0. 0



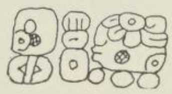
This verbal phrase follows T218 "completion" (of 14 katuns) and T528.116:713 "end of the tun" expressions. Since no new date occurs between these period ending expressions and the auxiliary verb construction, it must record some period ending rite.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Yax L42 C2-C3	9.16. 1. 2. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0



This verbal expression is the second part of a couplet which includes as its first part an auxiliary verb (T1.757) + *ti* + "ahau-in-hand" (T533:670) expression. The first part of the couplet refers to the act shown in the scene; i.e., the holding of the God K scepter by Bird-Jaguar (see 38:8). Since the display of God K can occur on many different occasions, the second part of the verbal couplet may record the specific ritualistic context in which God K is displayed. This same event is recorded on Lintel 7. T228 *ah*, which appears as a prefix to T516:103, occurs optionally with this auxiliary verb, but it is not known whether it functions as a preposed pronoun or as a phonetic complement. See Chart 130 for other examples of T228 prefixed to verbs.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Yax L3 C2a-D2	9.16. 5. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 6. 0. 0



This verbal expression, like that of example #3, follows an auxiliary verb + *ti* + "ahau-in-hand" compound. Bird-Jaguar is again shown holding the God K scepter, although on a different date and ritualistic occasion. See 38:10.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Yax L1 C1b-D1	9.16. 1. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 6. 0. 0	

This expression follows the same "ahau-in-hand" auxiliary verb expression as #3 and #4, but the occasion as recorded elsewhere in the inscriptions of Yaxchilan is the accession as ruler of Bird-Jaguar. See 38:9.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Cop E Alt	????		missing	9. 9. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 19 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T21:23.585

This event has been identified by Lounsbury (1974) as "death."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TI Sarc 7 PEI	9.12.11.5.18		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	
2.	Pal TI Sarc 17a	9. 4.10. 4.17		Chaacal I	9.12.15. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TI Sarc 19a	9. 6.11. 0.16		Kan-Xul I	9.12.15. 0. 0	
4.	Pal TI Sarc 21a	9. 6.16.10. 7		Chaacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	
5.	Pal TI Sarc 26a	9. 7. 9. 5. 5		Chan- Bahlum I	9.12.15. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TI Sarc 29a	9. 8.11. 6.12		Lady Kanal- Ikal	9.12.15. 0. 0	

7.	Pal TI Sarc 33	9. 8.19. 4. 6		Ac-Kan	9.12.15. 0. 0	
8.	Pal TI Sarc 39	9.8.18.14.11		Pacal I	9.12.15. 0. 0	
9.	Pal TI Sarc 47a	9.10. 7.13. 5		Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	
10.	Pal TI Sarc 50a	9.10.10. 1. 6		Kan-Bahlum-Mo'	9.12.15. 0. 0	
11.	Pal TIw S6a	9.12.11. 5.18		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

CHART 20 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TC D7	13. 0. 1. 9. 2		GI the First	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is composed of verb and prepositional phrase. The verb is *oc*, the term for "to enter" or "to begin." The prepositional phrase includes the locative *ta* (T103) and *chaan* "sky" (T561), suggesting this event took place in the sky or heavens. The agent is GI the First, the parent of the Triad. This verbal phrase represents the first section of a triplet construction in which this "sky" event is recorded in three different forms (see 17:1 and 32:13).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tik Alt5 3-4 AEI	9.12.19.12.19		Lady Cauac	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Pal T18 Stc 443	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	

4. Tik T4 L3; B4 — 9.15.12.11.12 — Ruler B — 9.16. 0. 0. 0



5. Xul 3 A4a — 10. 0. 3. 3. 8 — deleted — 10. 1.10. 0. 0



This "birth" glyph is part of a passage linking it to the period ending 10.1.10.0.0. It appears in the same glyph block as the "end of the tun" glyph (T1:528:713.116), and since it records already-known information, the subject is deleted.

6. Mach 7 E5b — 10. 0. 0.14.15 — deleted — 10. 0. 5. 0. 0



7. PN L12 N1 — 9. 4. 3.10. 1 — eroded — 9. 4. 5. 0. 0

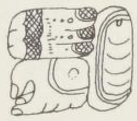


See 127:4-6.

8. Pal T14 D4 — 9 Ik 10 Mol — deleted — 9.13.15. 0. 0



This event occurs immediately after a DN leading from this mythological event to a historical one. The earlier 9 Ik 10 Mol event is recorded in detail in the first half of the inscription as an event celebrated perhaps by the moon goddess many hundreds of thousands of years in the past. This occurrence of the verb is designed to insure that the initial event of the sequence is understood as the base of the DN, and therefore the agent of the event is not included in the restatement of the event. The glyph preceding the "ahau-in-hand" glyph reinforces the reference of the verb; it is composed of a possessive pronoun (T204), *na* (T4), *ta* or *ti* (T565), and *la* (T178), combining to form *u na:ta:l(a)*. From another occurrence of this glyph on the east panel of the TI (30:4) functions to mark the katun seating on 9.9.0.0.0 as the "first" katun ending of Pacal's reign. The possessive pronoun is present to mark the construction as an ordinal, and the T565:178 *-tal* suffix occurs with other ordinal constructions utilizing numbers. The stem for "first" is then the *na* sign, and *nahil* is "first" in modern Chol and other adjacent languages. The "ahau-in-hand" glyph clearly refers to the monument scene which records the presentation of God K. The God K mirror in the second half of the verbal glyph functions as a semantic determinative to insure that the identification of the scepter as God K is understood. The earlier mythological event occurred 5.18.11.7.8.13.18 before its reenactment in historical times. See #2, 23:7, 45:11, 87:10, and 121:4.

9.	Sac 1 B10a	9.16. 8.16. 1		Shell-Hand	9.16.10. 0. 0	
10.	Pal T18 Stc 425	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
11.	Sac 1 A8	9.16.10. 0. 0		Lady 5-Sky??	9.16.10. 0. 0	
12.	Pal PTab E7	9.10.18.17.19		Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is the first part of a verbal couplet recording an event that occurred to Kan-Xul II at age 7.0.19. The meaning is not known, but the sign held in the hand later occurs as a title in the name phrase of Kan-Xul II (Palace Tablet, P4). See 92:6 for the second part of the couplet.

13.	Bon A F5	9. 3. 0. 0. 0		none or deleted	9. 3.10. 0. 0	
14.	Cop J 20a	9. 0. 0. 0. 0		Yax-Mo' I?	9.13.10. 0. 0	
15.	PN 12 B21	9.18. 4.16. 7		Ruler 7?	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

This phrase records the forty-sixth tun anniversary of Ruler 7's birth.

CHART 21 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 D2	missing		*u cab* GIII	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb occurs following a rare "count" glyph in which a skeletal variant of chuen is the main sign. The immediately preceding phrase is located in a partially destroyed area so that the temporal context of the event is unclear. The subject appears to be GIII of the Palenque Triad, whose name follows an *u cab* glyph at the end of the clause. It should be

noted that this vulture sign is identical to that following the seating event on the Leiden Plaque (see 97:1), and that it may, therefore, refer to some sort of office.

2. Car 16 A12-B12 | 9. 4. 0. 0. 0 | GIII | 9. 5. 0. 0. 0



3. Nar Alt H1-H2 | 9. 7.10.11. 3 | *u cab* Ruler I | 9. 8. 0. 0. 0

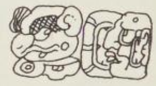


4. Tort 6 E6-F6 | 9.11.16. 8.18 | deleted (Ahpo-Balam) | 9.12. 0. 0. 0



PEI. The subject of this verb is deleted, but structurally it is clearly to be understood as Ahpo-Balam, the protagonist of the monument. This phrase follows a DN of 1.5.5.8 and "since he was seated, Ahpo-Balam until . . ." T181 is suffixed to the second glyph in this verbal phrase, suggesting that it consists of a two-word phrase which is suffixed as a whole. Because of this alternative interpretation, this example is listed both under "zero" affixing and under -T181 (see 82:21).

5. Pal TS P8-Q8 | 9.10. 8. 9. 3 | Chan-Bahlum II | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This *oc-te* event occurs five days after the heir-designation of Chan-Bahlum; however, structural comparison of the texts recording this heir-designation suggests that it consisted of a rite of five days' duration, rather than two separate rites five days apart. The second glyph *kin-kin* appears to record the office (Schele n.d.a).

6. Pal TS P4 | 9. 3. 1.15. 0 | deleted (Kan-Xul I) | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This glyph, like the expression under #5, must record an alternative expression for heir-designation. It stands between an ADI (counted from an heir-designation event) and a PDI, marking the CR date of a later heir-designation, in the following context: Event 1 + Subject 1 count since *Event 1* count until Date 2 + Event 2.

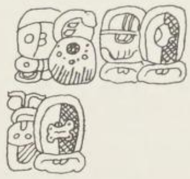
7. Pal TS Alf | 9.12.19.14.12 G1 | GIII | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



A structural comparison of the texts from all the alfardas from the three temples of the Group of the Cross suggests that this verb must be equivalent in some way to the verb T221.60:515.4. The subject of the verb is named as T74.184.217var.nn:526, but structurally the name following the

lent in some way to the verb T221.60:515.4. The subject of the verb is named as T74.184.217var.nn:526, but structurally the name following the 5 Eb 5 Kayab event on the TS alfardas should be GIII or a title for him.

8. Pal TFC M14-L14 9.12.18. 5.16 GI 9.13. 0. 0. 0



PDI. This passage is parallel to a passage from the TS in which T79:[178] 180 is recorded as the verb. I suspect tha the same event is recorded in this phrase, but with a noun phrase in which the verb has been deleted. See Chart 87 for examples of the T79 verb.

9. Pal T14 A10 9 Ik 10 Mol deleted 9.13.15. 0. 0



This event glyph occurs in a passage delineating the temporal directions for the counting of a very long DN. Structurally, it occupies the position in which the earlier event (occurring on 9 Ik 10 Mol) is expected, and must be equivalent in some way to the "ahau-in hand" event. The 9 Ik 10 Mol date of this text occurred 5.17.15.13.14.16.18 before 4 Ahau 8 Cumku.

10. Pal T18 Stc 483 missing missing 9.14.15. 0. 0



PEI. Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has called to my attention that this glyph occurs on bundles both at Yaxchilan and in scenes on pottery.

11. Tik MT 30 9.14.15. 6.16 ???? 9.15. 0. 0. 0



The boundary of this unknown verbal phrase is not clear from the context, and the name glyph of the agent cannot be identified at this time.

12. Tik MT 51a-b no date GI 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This verb is the graphic representation of a canoe, reflecting the canoes in the scenes it accompanies. The syntax of both texts is not yet clear. Each begins with the "canoe" verb followed by the name of GI, who appears as the actor in each scene. However, in both cases, GI is followed by *u mal* (T1.501:102) and the name phrase of Ruler A (see 34:3). In the capture texts Yaxchilan, this *u mal* glyph appears in a structurally similar context; i.e., between the names of the captive and the captor

(or patient and agent), where one expects an expression of agency. Since the texts on MT 51a and b are structurally identical, the *u mal* glyph may record "agency" or represent a second verb inflected with *u* and recorded with a different agent. See 32:5 and 99:6 for other "canoe" verb.

13. Pal PTab C2 — 9.10.10.11. 2 — God K — 9.14.10. 0. 0



AEI; this is an 819 Day Count verb.

14. Bon Scp1 C2b-D2a — 9.13. 0. 0. 0 — ???? — 9.13. 0. 0. 0

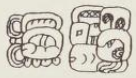


See 82:32-33 for additional examples of this verb.

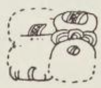
15. PN Thr1 D'1 — 9.17.10. 6. 1 — *u cab* Ruler 7 — 9.17.15. 0. 0



This event phrase is the first unit of a very complicated sequence occurring on the legs of this throne. The repetitious pattern of phrases seems to be as follows: "On this day was Event 1 of Ruler 7 (Z1-Z'1); it was 1.0.10 until Event 2 of Ruler 7 (A'2-E'1); count since Event 1 [subject deleted] (E'1-G'2) to the day of Event 2 [subject deleted] (F'3-F'6); it was 3.3 until Event 3 (accession) of Ruler 7; it was 4.8.16 until 9.17.15. 0. 0, a period ending." The characterization of each event phrase has been simplified, but the comparison below will show the existence of common elements in each example of the two events:

Event 1, form 1 

Event 1, form 2 

Event 2, form 1 

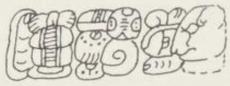
Event 2, form 2 

See 82:32-33 for other events in this series.

16. PN Thr1 E'3-F'1 — 9.17. 9. 5.11 — deleted (Ruler 7) — 9.17.15. 0. 0



17. Pal TC I1-K1 | 9.10. 8. 9. 3 | Chan-Bahlum II (by title) | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



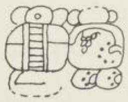
This event from the secondary texts of the TC records the heir-designation event of Chan-Bahlum II, perhaps as a direct reference to the front of the Temple of Inscriptions, where the piers show the presentation of Chan-Bahlum as God K. It should be noted also that a child appears prominently in the Bonampak murals in what may be heir-designation rites in which he is presented from the front of a pyramid. This event occurs in many different forms in the inscriptions of the Group of the Cross; for other examples, see #5, #6, #18, 12:3-4, 38:4, 82:7, and 113:3-4.

18. Pal TS E2-F2 | 9.10. 8. 9. 3 | Chan-Bahlum II (by title) | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This event phrase from the Tablet of the Sun is parallel to #17, but the office is now recorded with the *oc-te* glyph that functions as the main verb in #5.

19. Cop HS | missing | missing | 9.17.10. 0. 0



20. Quir J C4-C5 | 9.16. 5. 0. 0 | Two-Legged-Sky | 9.16. 5. 0. 0



This blood-letting expression also occurs with period endings on the monuments of Pomona and at Yaxchilan. See 38:13-14, 52:6-9, and 76:2.

21. Pus D H10-H12 | 9.10.15. 0. 0 | local ruler | 9.10.15. 0. 0



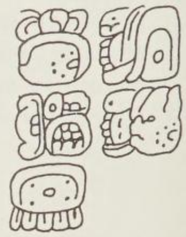
22. Tort 6 A10 | 9.10.11. 9. 6 | none | 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This is the first part of a verbal triplet that includes "inverted-sky" (75:7) and "star-over-earth" (10:4) events. T761 *chi/ti* hand may function as a phonetic complement specifying the Cholan pronunciation *och* versus the Yucatecan *oc*.

23. Tort 6 F11 | 9.11.16. 8.18 | eroded | 9.12. 0. 0. 0



24.	Tort 6 J2	8 ???? 8 Mac	Flint-Quetzal	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
25.	PN Thr1 A'1b	9.17. 9. 5.11	none	9.17.15. 0. 0	
26.	PN L3 X1-X3	no date	*u cab* Bat-Jaguar	9.16.10. 0. 0	

The second and fourth glyphs have T228 *ah* as prefixes, which may identify them as nouns. See 7:14 for a discussion of the structure of this secondary text.

27.	PN L3 X7-Y7	9.16. 6.10.19	deleted (Bat-Jaguar?)	9.16.10. 0. 0	
28.	PN L3 A'5-Z6	9.16. 6. 9.16	missing	9.16.10. 0. 0	
29.	Coll 26 D2	9.16.16. 2. 5	Ti-Kab-Cauac	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb occurs on an alabaster vase with a two column text on either side and is linked by DN of 5.5.8.2 to a "wing-shell" death event occurring on the earlier date (25:19). The verb consists of a canoe glyph, marked as wood by the presence of the *te* sign and shown atop a series of stacked rectangles now known to signal the surface of water. The most extraordinary feature of the glyph, however, is the presence inside the canoe of an aged human head wearing a jaguar helmet. This Aged Jaguar God is the same as the jaguar paddler in the canoe scenes from Burial 116 at Tikal. Since the canoe verb on the alabaster vase occurs in the first half of a parallel couplet in which the second verb is a known "death" verb (see 24:11 and 12), it confirms the Tikal scenes as metaphorical references to death. See #12 and 32:5.

CHART 22 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T61.756c

None of these examples is associated with a date or followed by a name phrase with a recognizable dynastic name, although there does seem to be a pattern in these phrases. Since there are no dates associated with any example and since I cannot identify particular glyphs as patient and agent, I will list these examples under a different format containing #, location, date of monument dedication, and full illustration of each clause. All examples are located in secondary texts.

#	LOCATION	DEDICATION	
1.	PN L4 Frame Pan a	9.11.10. 0. 0	
2.	PN 6 Front a	9.12.15. 0. 0	
3.	PN 6 Front b	9.12.15. 0. 0	
4.	PN 6 Front c	9.12.15. 0. 0	
5.	PN 6 Front d	9.12.15. 0. 0	
6.	PN 11 left	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

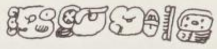
This clause appears to name the standing figure.

7.	PN 13 Front a	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
8.	PN 13 Front b	9.17 0. 0. 0	
9.	PN 15 Front c	9.17.15. 0. 0	

10. PN 15 9.17.15. 0. 0
Back a



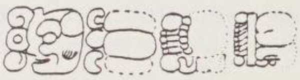
11. PN Thr1 9.17.15. 0. 0
Pan a



12. PN Thr1 9.17.15. 0. 0
Pan b

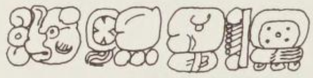


13. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan a



This clause is located in front of the left standing figure.

14. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan b



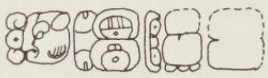
This clause is located below the main figure.

15. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan c



This clause is located at the leg of the main figure.

16. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan h



This clause is located at the knee of the right standing figure.

17. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan j



This clause is located above the ankle of the left standing figure.

18. PN 12 9.18. 5. 0. 0
Pan k



This clause is located below #17.

19. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan a



This clause is located adjacent to the incense bag.

20. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan b

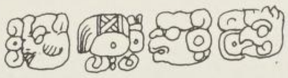


This clause is located on the cloth behind the female.

21. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan c



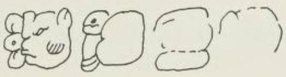
22. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan d



23. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan e



24. PN 14 9.18.10. 0. 0
Pan f

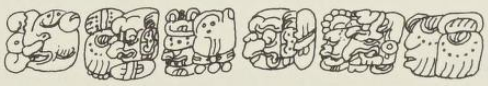


25. Yax L45 9.15. 0. 0. 0
D1



This clause is located behind Shield-Jaguar.

26. Yax L46 9.15. 0. 0. 0
H1



This clause is located in front of the head of Shield-Jaguar.

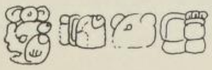
27. Bon Scp2 Late Classic
A1-A2



28. Bon L4 9. 9. 0. 0. 0
F1



29. Bon 1 9.17.10. 0. 0
P1



30. Bon 1 9.17.10. 0. 0
Q1



31. Pal DH 9.13. 0. 0. 0
A1



32. Pal 96G 9.17.15. 0. 0
L4



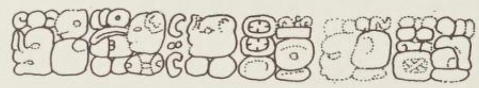
This phrase follows "completion of the 1st katun as ahau"; it may be part of a name phrase.

33. Nar 14 9.18. 0. 0. 0
G1



This clause is located on the lower frame of the main text.

34. Nar 12 9.18.10. 0. 0
H1

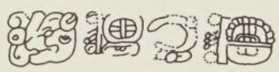


This clause is located on the frame below the main text.

35. ArP 1 Middle Classic
C1-C2



36. Agua 7 9.18. 0. 0. 0
G1-H1



37. Agua 7 9.18. 0. 0. 0
I1-I4



38. LAm 2 Late Classic
C1

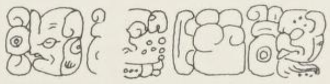
39. LAm 2 Late Classic
D1

40. LMar 1 9.18. 0. 0. 0
E1

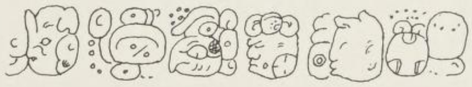


This clause is located on the right outer frame.

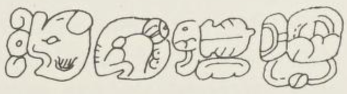
41. Cal 51 Late Classic
G1



42. Cal 51 Late Classic
G3



43. Coll 19 Late Classic
Site Q 4
I1



44. Coll 2 9.17.15. 0. 0
FtWorth Pan
K1

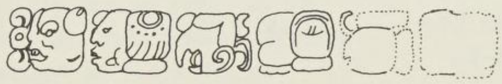


The clause is located adjacent to the kneeling attendant.

45. Coll 6 10. 1.15. 0. 0
K1



46. ECayo L3 9.15. 5. 0. 0
K1



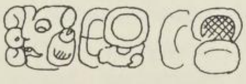
47. Coll 17 9.13. 0. 0. 0
Site Q 2
a1



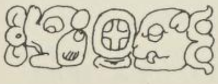
48. Coll 17 9.13. 0. 0. 0
b1



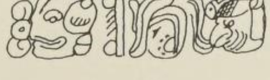
49. Coll 17 9.13. 0. 0. 0
d1



50. Coll 17 9.13. 0. 0. 0
i1



51. Coll 17 9.13. 0. 0. 0
j1



52. Coll 17 k1 9.13. 0. 0. 0



53. Coll 17 L1 9.13. 0. 0. 0



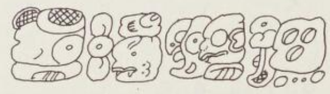
54. PN 12 Pan 1 9.18. 5. 0. 0



55. PN 12 Pan m 9.18. 5. 0. 0

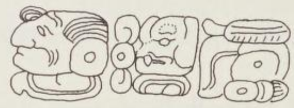


56. Yax L24 H1-H4 9.15. 0. 0. 0



See 17:5.

57. Yax L25 O2-Q1 9.15. 0. 0. 0



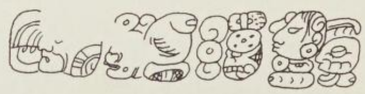
See 17:4. Lady Xoc is named as the subject of this event.

58. Yax L26 O3-R1 9.15. 0. 0. 0



See 17:6.

59. DO Alab 4-7 9.15.13.12. 1



See 17:8.

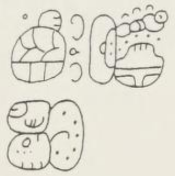
CHART 23 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Bon A C2-D3	9. 3. 3.16. 4		Kan-Batz'	9. 3.10. 0. 0



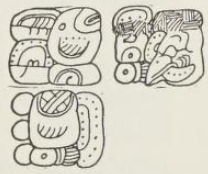
This verbal phrase accompanies the Initial Series date on this monument. The first glyph seems to be a local variation of the "chuen" count glyph found on Stela 31 of Tikal and Monument 6 of Tortuguero. The final glyph is preceded by a locative preposition (T51) and a glyph which could represent a house. The central two glyphs compose the verbal phrase, the meaning of which is not known.

2. Tort EarA 9.11.17. 3.10 Ahpo-Balam 9.12. 0. 0. 0
EarA F-H



AEI. This event took place on the occasion of the twenty-sixth tun anniversary of the accession of Ahpo-Balam, who is recorded as the agent of the verbal phrase. An AEI is attached to the initial "house" glyph, suggesting that it is the verb while the two additional glyphs are complements of some kind. The two additional glyphs are particularly interesting in relationship to ##3-6 because they contain elements prominent in these latter expressions (an "inverted sky" glyph and T568 *lu*), which are also associated with anniversary rites.

3. Pal TC 9.12.18. 5.16 GI 9.13. 0. 0. 0
O5-O6

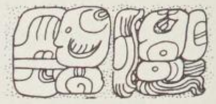


PEI. I have included an illustration of the entire clause under this number because of the difficulty of identifying the agent. The verbal glyph is followed by a possessed noun with the possessor recorded as the introductory glyph of the Palenque Triad. This glyph may refer to all three gods or only to the patron of this temple, GI. This possessed noun can be analyzed as either the agent or the patient of the verb, as follows: " he acted the X of GI" or "he acted upon his X, GI." At present Iprefer the second interpretation because of the text of the Dumbarton Oaks Tablet, which records an event of the same kind. That text begins with a couplet in which GI is the agent of the first part and Kan-Xul I, of the second. It seems best to interpret this couplet as a structure giving two sets of information: (1) that on the occasion GI acted, and (2) that Kan-Xul also acted, perhaps while impersonating GI (Schele n.d.c). The record of this TC event appears in a very similar structure on the TFC (#5), where it occurs in a couplet with the Palenque Triad and additional gods following the first verb and with Chan-Bahlum the agent of the second verb (see 82:6). This couplet structure suggests that the Triad gods are the agents of this anniversary event. Lounsbury (personal communication, 1981) has found evidence that this event occurred in association with a prominent Jupiter hierophony, and it was also part of the celebration of the seventy-fifth tropical year anniversary of Pacal's accession.

4. Pal TFC 9.12.18. 5.16 GII and GIII 9.13. 0. 0. 0
L2-M3

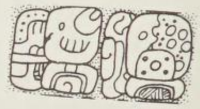
The possessed noun is the same as #3, but the agents of the verb are now named as GIII (recorded with his portrait head) and GII.

5. Pal TFC N8-O8 | 9.12.18. 5.16 | Palenque Triad (by title) | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



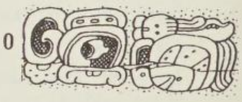
PEI. The deities named as the agents of this event include the Palenque Triad and four additional supernaturals (see the introduction to this catalog). The verb occurs as the first part of a couplet (see the note to #3).

6. Pal TS N5-O5 | 9.12.18. 5.16 | GIII | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



The possessed noun of the previous phrases (T1.671.23:59:116) is replaced here by *u balan ahau* (T204.539[585]:24?). Barbara McLeod (personal communication, 1980) has suggested that the infix T585, known to have a phonetic value of *be* or *bi*, may with T24 form the participial suffix for Chol *-bil*. The noun would then be read *u balbil ahau* "his hidden lord," perhaps as a reference to the dead Pacal, whose accession anniversary is associated with this event series. This suggestion is supported by the texts of Yaxchilan Stela 12, which records the death of Shield-Jaguar. On the reverse side (see 55:7), an additional event (without additional date) is recorded as auxiliary verb + *ti balan-ahau*. The absence of an additional date suggests that this *balan-ahau* event in some way refers to Shield-Jaguar's posthumous state.

7. Pal T14 C6-D6 | 9.13.13.15. 0 | Chan-Bahlum? | 9.13.15. 0. 0



This posthumous event occurred 3 haabs and 260 days after the recorded death date of Chan-Bahlum, the male figure shown dancing in the scene (Schele n.d.c). This event is tied by an enormous DN to events in the mythological past. Structurally, the ancient mythological event can be identified as an "ahau-in hand" verb, and, in the earlier text marking the base events of this DN, the earlier event is called the "first (T203.4:565:178) ahau-in-hand" and "*yax* God K-in-hand" (*yax* is the term for "first" in Yucatec). Note that the initial sign of this glyph also appears in the T585 death glyph (see Chart 19) and a series of "fire" events (see Chart 16). The appearance of T11 (an equivalent of T1, the third person singular ergative pronoun) over the "impinged bone" glyph may mark the latter part of this expression as possessed nouns. Finally, a number of name glyphs follow the verbal expression. These include among other GI and GIII of the Palenque Triad, but since the name phrase of Chan-Bahlum ends the text without the appearance of another verbal phrase, I am tentatively identifying him as the agent. See 20:8.

8. Pal 96G B5-B6 | 9.11. 2. 1.11 | Pacal II | 9.17.15. 0. 0



This is the event to which subsequent accession expressions on this tablet are related, and although the meaning is not understood, it is interesting to note that the second glyph appears as a title in each of the name phrases (Kan-Xul II, Chaacal III, and Kuk II) following this clause. The initial glyph is badly damaged, but enough survives to tentatively identify the prefix as a variant of T207. The remaining part the glyph is a head variant of unusual configuration, but I suspect that the superfix was T122 and that it is the head variant of the "fire" glyph. If this idenitfication is correct, the verb is equivalent to those on Chart 16.

9. Pal C Eav A1-D2 | no date | ???? | 9.11.10. 0. 0



This long passage is found at the beginning of the text on the underside of the eaves of House C. It is probable that the passage includes more than one verbal phrase, with the second phrase beginning perhaps with the fourth glyph, but all are included because I cannot securely establish the boundary of the verbal phrase(s). This passage is followed by four pairs of glyphs (which include a deity name and TI.23:565:314) arranged in the following pattern: (1) Bolon-Yocte and constant; (2) decapitated body and constant; (3) God K and constant; (4) "water-group/God C" and constant. The last God C glyph is identical to the fifth glyph in the drawing above. I suspect these four pairs of glyphs may constitute a compound subject. See 5:9-10 for a comparison to the sixth through eighth glyphs above.

10. Coll 21 B3 | 9. 8.17.15.15 + 1 or 2 CRs? | Smoking-Jaguar | 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This verb is from Site Q Glyphic Panel 7.

11. PN 23 I8-J8 | ???? | deleted or missing | 9.14.15. 0. 0

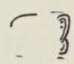


CHART 24 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples appear to record death events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab M11-N11	9.13.10. 1. 5		Chan-Bahlum	9.14.10. 0. 0	
2.	Pal T14 Stc 500	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
3.	Tik MT28a A3	9.14. 9. 0.12		Personage 1	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Tik MT28a A16	9.14.10. 3. 3		Personage 2	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Tik MT28a A24	9.14.10.13.12		Personage 3	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Tik MT28b A3	9.14.15. 1.19		Shield-God K of Dos Pilas	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Although the two name glyphs of the subject of this death verb are badly eroded, there is good evidence that this clause records the death of Shield-God K, a contemporary ruler of Dos Pilas. Not only does the EG of Tikal as local emblem of Dos Pilas, but the same date is recorded on Stela 8 of Dos Pilas as the death of Shield-God K, and on Stela 8, "death" is written with the more common "wing-shell/ahau-ik" expression (see 25:4).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Tik MT28b A8	9.14.15. 4. 3		18-Rabbit	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
8.	Tik MT28b A25	9.14.15. 6.13		Lady Lahuntun	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Tik MT30a A3	4 Ben ????		eroded	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The CR in this clause contains the tzolkin day 4 Ben, but the haab position is not readable. The glyph found in this position is identical, however, to a month sign representing Uayeb on Caracol Stela 14. Unfortunately, no recognizable number precedes the month sign in the Tikal text, so that the CR cannot be determined with the present information.

#	LOCATION	DATE OF EVENT	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
10.	Tik MT30a A10	9.15. 1.12.13		Ik	9.15. 0. 0. 0+	
11.	ECayo L3 J1a	9.15. 1. 6. 3		Turtle-Shell	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
12.	Cop AltF' B2b	9.17. 4. 1.11		deleted	9.17. 5. 0. 0	

PEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE OF EVENT	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
13.	Coll 26 D5	9.16.16. 2. 5		Ti-Kab-Cauac	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb occurs in the second half of a clause couplet in which a canoe with the Aged Jaguar God is verb of the first part. See 21:30.

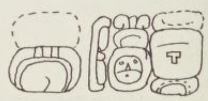
CHART 25 Affix Ø in Cluster Ø.*.Ø with Main Sign T77:575

Proskouriakoff (1963:162-163) identified this phrase as an expression for "death." It has two elements: the "wing-shell" glyph to which all verbal and temporal affixes are adjoined; and the "zac-ahau-ik," which is usually preceded by T1, marking it as a possessed noun. T575 appears to be a necessary element in the verbal glyph of this expression, but since it behaves like a verbal suffix in other contexts, the possibility that it functions as a verbal suffix in the expression cannot be eliminated.

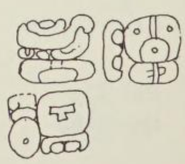
#	LOCATION	DATE OF EVENT	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIw Q9-R10	9.12. 0. 6.18		Lady Ahpo-Hel	9.12.15. 0. 0	

PEI.

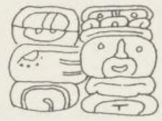
#	LOCATION	DATE OF EVENT	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal PTab J10-I11	9.12.11. 5.18		Pacal II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

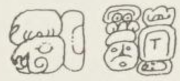
3.	Pal T18 Stc pC2-pD2 PEI	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
4.	DPil 8 I10	9.14.15. 1.19	Shield-God K	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Yax 12 A2-B2	9.15.10.17.14	Shield-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
6.	Yax L27 A2-B2	9.13.13.12. 5	Lady Pacal	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
7.	Yax L27 F2	9.15.10.17.14	Shield-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
8.	Yax L28 S1b-T1	9.15.19.14. 3	Lady Ik- Skull-Sky	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

The name phrase of this woman is badly eroded, but it includes a sequence of the T1001 female head, a skull, a sky sign, and the head variant of the "water-group" affix specified for a female. This same sequence occurs in the name of the female on Lintels 32 and 53 and in the name phrase of Bird-Jaguar's mother as recorded on Stelae 11 and 12.

9.	Yax L59 L1-M1	9.15.17.15.14	Lady Xoc	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
10.	PN L3 U2-V2	9.16. 6.11.17	Ruler 4	9.16.10. 0. 0	
11.	Ton MNAH Disk	none	deleted	Late Classic	

This phrase occurs after the date 9 Ahau, an eroded verb, and a name phrase, but no calendric glyphs are located between the first clause and this "death" phrase. In turn, this phrase is followed by the day 13 Akbal and an additional series of name glyphs. If the 13 Akbal glyph is accepted as a name rather than as a date, the subject of the "death" event is recorded as "13 Akbal, Ah Zac, Ah Mol (and so on)."

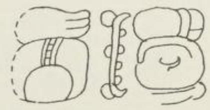
12. Cop HS missing missing 9.17.10. 0. 0 
PEI.

13. Ton F33 missing Lady Ahpo-?? Late Classic 
pB-pC

This phrase occurs on a monument on which no calendric information survives. It is followed by a female name in which the center element is eroded. The first sign of the verbal phrase does not look like a wing, and the second, a turtle head, is not expected in the "wing-shell/ahau-ik" expression. This example, therefore, may not record death.

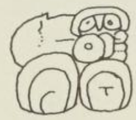
14. Pal C 9. 9. 6.10.19 Pacal II 9.11.10. 0. 0 
Eav I1

This event occurs after the death date of Pacal I, so that the subject must be the later Pacal. The "wing-shell" element of the death phrase does not appear in this example; instead, the "ahau-ik" compound, which appears as a possessed noun in the "death" expression, functions here as the main verb. It is interesting to note that the date of this event is 7.14.8 (2,808 days or 2 x 3 x 4 x 9 x 13 days) after the death of Pacal I; this event could be the commemoration of that death.

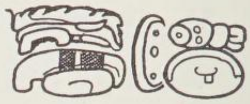
15. ASac 4 9.10. 3.17. 0 eroded 9.10.10. 0. 0 
B6-A7

16. Ton M69 9.17. 4.12. 5 Chaan 9.17.10. 0. 0 
D1

17. Pal TC 7 ???? 8 Xul Batz'-Ah Kin 9.12.10. 0. 0 
Cens1
H7-G8

18. PN 7 9.12.14.10.14 Ruler 2 9.14.10. 0. 0 
C3

19. Coll 26 A4-B4 — 9.11.10.12.13 — Sky-Uinal — 9.17. 0. 0. 0



This death is linked by a DN of 5.5.8.2 to a later event recorded in a couplet structure in which a canoe verb (21:30) is the verb of the first part and a T736 "death" glyph (24:13) is the verb of the second part.

CHART 26 — Affix Ø — in Cluster Ø.*.Ø — with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Nar Alt1 F1	9. 6.11. 0.17		Ruler I	9. 8. 0. 0. 0



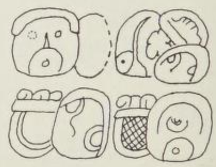
The T79 sign appears at Palenque in phrases associated with anniversary events, and this Naranjo example occurs 2.2.6.3.3 or 834 tropical years + 11 days after an earlier event.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Nar Alt1 F11-G12	9. 6.11. 0.17		deleted (Ruler I)	9. 8. 0. 0. 0



This phrase is a restatement of the event in #1, from which a new DN is counted to a later and featured event. The subject is deleted because it is redundant information.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Coll 7 pD3-pE4	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		Kankin?	9. 8. 0. 0. 0



This passage follows a DN of 1.1.13.13, and it is immediately followed by a parentage statement, the presence of which leads me to suspect that one or more of the last three glyphs in this passage records the name of the subject.

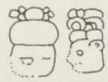
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Tort 6 D11-D12	9.10.15. 1.11		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
5.	Tort 6 C17-D17	8.15.16. 0. 5		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0



AEI. The event phrases listed as #4 and #5 are identical in form, but #4 is a historical event occurring 3.16.1 after the accession of Ahpo-Balam, and this one occurred during Cycle 8. Presumably, the later event is a reenactment, recurrence, or remembrance of the earlier one; the time between the two events, 14.19.1.6, is 10 days short of 294 haabs.

6.	Pal T18 Stc 510	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
7.	Yax L16 A2a	9.16. 0.13.17	Ah-??-Kab	Bird-Jaguar	9.16.18. 0. 0	
8.	Cop HS	missing		missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
9.	Nar 32 M2-N2	9.19. 4. 1. 0		18-Rabbit	9.19.10. 0. 0	
10.	Nar 32 U2-W2	9.19. 9.15. 0		18-Rabbit	9.19.10. 0. 0	
11.	Nar 32 A'2-Y3	9.19. 4.15. 1		none	9.19.10. 0. 0	

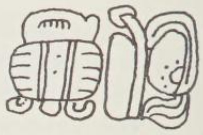
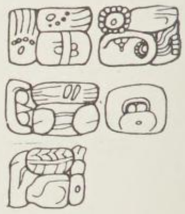
This phrase is the second half of a couplet; see 62:20.

12.	Nar 32 Z4-A'4	9.19. 5. 9.12		none	9.19.10. 0. 0	

This phrase is the first part of a couplet; see 62:21.

13.	Pul D D11-D12	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		*u cab* local ruler	9.10.15. 0. 0	

This period ending phrase is part of a set of expressions using the generalized "tree" sign (T767) and the T528 tun glyph (see 67:1, 68:3, 69:3, 84:6, and 131:2-3). The first glyph can be identified as "fire" by a comparison to #14, a parallel passage in which the head variant of "fire" occurs. Note that T669, phonetic *ka*, functions as a phonetic complement for *kak* "fire," and that the usual semantic determinative (T122) for "fire" is missing.

14. Pul D F12-E13	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	*u cab* local ruler	9.10.15. 0. 0	
15. Cop T18 Wall Pan pB1-pC1	missing	missing	9.18.10. 0. 0	
16. NTun GpIa B2	9.15.13.11.10	Muan	9.16.10. 0. 0	
17. NTun GpIVb A3	9.15. 2. 1. 5	local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	
18. NTun GpIVi A3-A5	9.15.16. 9. 3	local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	

See 82:29,31, 98:12, and 116:20-21.

19. NTun GpIVl A1	no date	13-????	9.16.10. 0. 0	
20. NTun GpIVm A3	9.15.12. 9.15	Ek-??-Cab	9.16.10. 0. 0	
21. NTun GpVIa A2-B2	12 Ix? 4 Zac	local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	
22. NTun GpVIa E1	4 Cib 7 Zac	local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	
23. NTun GpVIb A3	9.16.11.12. 4	Chaan- Ah Cauac	9.16.10. 0. 0	

24.	NimP 2 H3	9.14.15. 4.14		*u cab* 6-Gourd/ Black-Bat	9.15.10. 0. 0	
25.	Yax Str20 HS 169	9.18. 9.10.10	Ahpo-Pah	Shield- Jaguar II	9.18.10. 0. 0	

CHART 27 Affix *tu* in Cluster *tu*.*.various with Miscellaneous Main Signs

Thompson (1950:57) identified T89 as *tu* (a contraction of *ti* and *u*), and Lounsbury (personal communication 1976) has identified T115 as *tu* or some close approximation because of its frequent presence with the *otoch* "house" glyph in contexts where a locative and pronoun are predicted. In the contexts of these verbal expressions, *tu* may well record a contraction of the preposed tense-aspect particle *t* or *ta* with the pronoun *u*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal C Eav A1	no date		????	9.11.10. 0. 0	

See 23:9.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TC Sanc w B1	9.12.11.12.10		deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is located on the outer, west sanctuary panel of the TC, but there is good evidence that this same event was also recorded on the now damaged outer panels of the TFC. The TC text begins with a DN ("the tenth day [changeover] after") and an identical DN appears as the first glyph on the south panel of the TFC, although no verbal glyphs survive. However, on the TFC north panel fragments of a turtle glyph, identical to the second glyph in the TC phrase, precedes the name of Chan-Bahlum, who is also recorded as the subject of the TC event. Although no CR is recorded on any of these panels, the occasion can be assumed to have been the accession of Chan-Bahlum (9.12.11.12.10) because (1) the absence of a specified date suggests that the event was readily known to any viewer; (2) these outer panels were designed to record the assumption by Chan-Bahlum of the position and regalia of ruler; and (3) accession is the event featured pictorially in both temples, and since any event unmarked calendrically must be dated from the context of known information, surely an undated event must refer to the action featured in the epigraphic and

pictorial systems, i.e., "accession." This event phrase is likely, therefore, to be an alternative expression for "accession". See 21:5 for another event in which T765 *oc* is the main sign, and see 111:5 for the event which occurred ten days after this "accession."





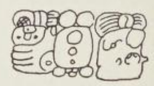
TC DN — TFC DN — TFC "turtle"

3. DPil 8 H14 — 9.14.15. 2. 3 — Shield-God K — deleted — 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This event has been identified by Mathews (n.d.b) as an expression for "to bury." See 73:4 for more extensive commentary and for other examples.

4. Yax L10 C1-D1a — 9.18.17.12. 6 — Zero-Skull — 9.19. 0. 0. 0



This expression concludes a long series of event expressions (including a "star" event and a "capture") by restating the phrase which began the series (see 129:6). The intervening events are then framed by the initial occurrence of this event phrase and this restatement.

5. Pal PTab R15 — 9.14. 8.16.18 — Xoc — 9.14.10. 0. 0



This "house" event occurs following a DN of "three and twenty" days counted since the accession of Xoc. I suspect it may refer to the dedication of the north building of the Palace in which this tablet was mounted. A similar kind of "house" expression also occurs on Yaxchilan Lintel 31 (see 126:3) in a clause which may also record the dedication of a structure.

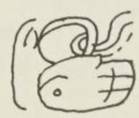
6. Ton M69 N1 — 9.17. 5. 7. 5 — Chaan — 9.17.10. 0. 0

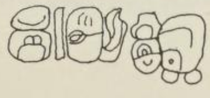


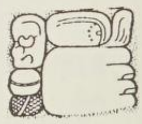
This event occurred 260 days after the death of the person named as subject.

CHART 28 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T528.116:713

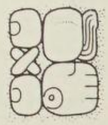
This glyph is a period ending term, such as "it ended, the tun" or "the end of the tun." T1 refers to all signs which can stand for the third person pronoun of Set A.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 27 D2	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	tun	Jaguar-Paw-Skull I	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Nar Alt1 H5	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Nar Alt1 H7	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Nar Alt1 H9	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Nar 38 A6	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Nar 38 A8	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Nar 38 B2	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	
8.	Car 6 D6	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 2	9. 8.10. 0. 0	
9.	Car 6 D8	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 2	9. 8.10. 0. 0	
10.	Tort 1 A2b	9.10.13. 0. 0	tun	Ahpo-Balam	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is preceded by  and followed by .

11.	Pal TIe G8	9. 6.13. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
12.	Pal TIe L5	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
13.	Pal TIe M1	9. 8.13. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
14.	Pal TIe O2	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
15.	Pal TIe R12	9.10. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	
16.	Nar 14 A3	9.18. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler IIIb	9.18. 0. 0. 0	
17.	Nar 10 A8	9.19. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler IIIb	9. 19. 0. 0. 0	
18.	Mach 7 D1-D2	10. 0. 0.13. 0	tun	One-Fish-in-Hand	10. 0. 5. 0. 0	
19.	Xul 3 A4b	10. 1.10. 0. 0	tun	none	10. 1.10. 0. 0	

This period ending glyph following a DN of 1.6.14.12 leading from an an earlier birth to this lahuntun.

20.	Uca 4 A2	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
21.	Ixk 1 E7	9.18. 0. 0. 0	tun	Rabbit-God K	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

There is an error in the Initial Series, but the date must be 9.18.0.0.0.

22.	MJos 2 C5	9.14. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is followed by the CR and the "completion of the 14th katun."

23.	PN 39 D2	9.12. 5. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 2	9.12.10. 0. 0	
24.	PN 6 A18	9.12.15. 0. 0	yax-tun	Ruler 3	9.12.15. 0. 0	
25.	PN 12 B12	9.18. 5. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 7	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 29 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign "Scattering"

These events record a period ending rite involving the dropping of some substance into a brazier or other kind of container. Scenes showing this rite often display blood-letting regalia, and since the substance dropped in "scattering" scenes at Yaxchilan can be identified as blood by comparing it to the motif around mouths in tongue laceration scenes, "scattering" can be identified as a "blood-letting" rite. The glyph can appear with or without the suffixes T95 and T758var, the functions of which are not known. They can appear with many additional affix patterns. When with "scattering," I have tentatively classified them as part of the "scattering" expression, rather than as verbal affixes.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 6 E18-F18	9. 8.10. 0. 0		Batz'-Ek (by title)	9. 8.10. 0. 0	
2.	Agua 2 G13	9.15. 5. 0. 0		Spangle-Head	9.15. 5. 0. 0	
3.	Sac 1 A5	9.16.10. 0. 0		Ahau-Kin	9.16.10. 0. 0	
4.	Yax 1 B3	9.16.10. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16.10. 0. 0	

5.	Bon 1 G3	9.17.10. 0. 0		Chaan-Muan	9.17.10. 0. 0	

This "scattering" glyph is preceded by a "half-period" glyph and by the "end of the tun" glyph (T204.528.116:713:130).

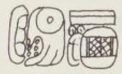
6.	Nar 19 A2-B2	9.17.10. 0. 0		Ruler IIIb	9.17.10. 0. 0	
7.	Bon 3 A3-B3	9.17.15. 0. 0		Chaan-Muan	9.17.15. 0. 0	
8.	Ixlu 2 A3	9.18. 3. 0. 0		eroded	9.18. 3. 0. 0	
9.	Quir A B16	9.17. 5. 0. 0		Two-Legged-Sky	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
10.	NimP 1 C3	9.15.10. 0. 0		Lahun-Chaan	9.15.10. 0. 0	
11.	PN 40 A17	9.15.15. 0. 0		Ruler 4	9.15.15. 0. 0	

CHART 30 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T644.528.116

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal Sarc 6	none	tun	Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph is probably not verbal. It follows 8 Ahau 13 Pop and "birth," and 6 Etz'nab 11 Yax and "death"; and it precedes the name phrase of the subject of both the "birth" and "death" verbs, Pacal II. This glyph functions as a DN, specifying the four "katun seatings" that occurred between these two events.

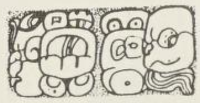
2.	Pal Sarc 24a	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	tun	Chan-Bahlum I	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph and that listed under #3 record the two period ending dates used to lock all the CRs in the sarcophagus text into proper position in the LC. Each example is followed by the name of the ruler who was in office at that particular katun ending. Note that these dates represent the one-third points of the nine katun endings (Katun 4 through Katun 13) recorded in the katun histories of the upper panels.

3.	Pal Sarc 45a	9.10. 0. 0. 0	tun	Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	

4.	Pal TIe S9-S10	9.10. 0. 0. 0	tun	Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph records a katun ending, but as it relates to the reign of Pacal II, not as it relates to the LC. It is preceded by an ordinal construction for "first" (T232.4:565:178), marking it as the first katun ending in the reign of Pacal. See 20:8.

5.	Pal TIm A1-B1	9.11. 0. 0. 0	tun	Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph records the second katun ending of the reign of Pacal II. It is preceded by T205, which has the phonetic value *ca* and may represent, therefore, the number 2. However, T205 also can function as a third person pronoun of Set A and, therefore, as the pronoun in the ordinal construction. It is possible that T205 is fulfilling both these functions in this glyph. The main part of the construction includes T168 *ahpo*, marking the katun as one of a "reign."

6.	Pal TIm F9-F10	9.12. 0. 0. 0	tun	Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph records the third katun ending of Pacal's reign, and it is preceded by the ordinal "third." "Reign" is recorded by the prepositional phrase *tu ahpo le* (T89.168:188).

CHART 31 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples are expressions associated with period ending dates.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIw C3	9.13. 0. 0. 0		????	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This period ending expression and that listed as #2 record the ends of periods which are later than the dedication date of this inscription and, therefore, these events may be classified as ones of the future. Both event expressions are followed by a series of nouns naming the agents, perhaps as a supernatural.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TIw C8-D8	10. 0. 0. 0. 0		????	9.12.15. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TIe R2	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	3 Ahau Katun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This verb is an event in a period ending formula used to record the katun histories of Pacal's reign. The verb is composed of *pa* (T586) and either *ti* (T59) or *ta* (T103) to form *pat* "the end of something." *Pat* is inflected with a third person singular pronoun of Set A. *U pat* is followed by "3 Ahau Katun," the name designation of the katun which ended and presumably the object of the verb. This construction is either transitive or stative, but in either case, no agent is named.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal TIe O7	9. 9. 0. 0. 0		none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This *pat* event occurs in a context different from those of #3 and #5. It heads the section of the katun history which records the particular nondynastic event characteristic of the final day of the katun. The function of the prefixed sign--a conflation of *ti* and T679 *i*--is not yet understood.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Pal TIe T7	9.10. 0. 0. 0	1 Ahau Katun	none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This example is parallel to #3 and is followed by "1 Ahau Katun, the first seating of the tun," referring to its ordinal position in Pacal's reign. See ##2-3 and 30:4.

6. Pal TIm D1 — 9.11. 0. 0. 0 — 12 Ahau Katun — none — 9.12.15. 0. 0



This glyph is very badly eroded, but since it occurs in a passage parallel to #3 and #5, and since it is followed by "12 Ahau Katun," it is almost certainly an *u pat* glyph.

7. Pal TIm I8 — 9.12. 0. 0. 0 — ???? — GI by title — 9.12.15. 0. 0



The phonetic value of this verb appears to be *u tup* (T204 *u* or an equivalent; T89 *tu*; and T586 *pa*), but a meaning for it has not been demonstrated. This event occurs within a section of the text documenting the relationship of the members of the Palenque Triad to the end of Katun 12. The verb is followed by a glyph featuring the forehead symbol of the Quadripartite Monster, the motif at the base of the cross on the TC and TI sarcophagus. This "quadripartite" symbol may be an alternative name for GI, but I suspect that it is the object of the verb; that the subject is deleted; and that this clause is gapped to the succeeding one in which GI is named as the subject. See Chart 70.

8. Pal TIm K7 — 9.12. 0. 0. 0 — ???? — GII by title — 9.12.15. 0. 0



This *tup* glyph is followed by a variant of the xoc glyph especially associated with GII, who is the subject of the succeeding clause. This passage is parallel to those in #7 and #9.

9. Pal TIm M3 — 9.12. 0. 0. 0 — ???? — GIII by title — 9.12.15. 0. 0



This *tup* glyph is followed by the T1030o glyph especially associated with GIII, who is the subject of the succeeding clause. T1030o is the glyphic version of the Jester God. This passage is parallel to those in #7 and #8.

10. Cop AltZ A2 — 9.17. 0. 0. 0 — none — 9.17. 0. 0. 0



The glyphs in ##10-14 occur immediately before period ending CRs in contexts which suggest that this glyph is parallel to the "quarter-katun" glyph, T1.44:563:142.

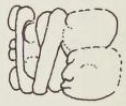
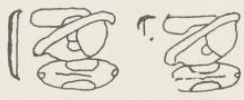
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
11.	Cop Str11 Rev Q1a	9.17. 0. 0. 0		none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
12.	Cop Str11 Rev E'3	9.17. 0. 0. 0		none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
13.	Cop AltS G1a	10. 0. 0. 0. 0		none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
14.	Cop T21 In Door Q1a	9.17. 0. 0. 0		none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
15.	NimP 2 D4-E1	9.15. 7. 0. 0		local ruler	9.15.10. 0. 0	
16.	PN Alt1 L2	13. 0. 0. 0. 0 4 Ahau 8 Cumku		paddlers	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 32 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TC E2	1.18. 5. 3. 2		GI by title	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

The glyphs in ##1-4 are metaphorical expressions for "birth" (Lounsbury 1980:113), consisting of a third person pronoun (T204, T11, or T1), a hand (T217), and either the phonetic, T25:501 *ca-b(a)*, or logographic, T526 *cab*, glyph for "earth." This metaphor still survives in modern Chol in several forms, all of which are various ways of expressing "to experience the world for the first time." The subject of #1 is written with a title glyph (T74:565:178.117) that can occur in the name phrases of all three gods of the Palenque Triad. The identification of GI as the proper Triad member in this passage can be confirmed by the text from the alfarda of the TC (#2), where GI is named with the expected head glyph (T1011). GII is the subject of #3, and although the personal name of the subject of the alfarda text from the TS is missing, it was clearly GIII. In the main text, GIII is named as the subject of a "birth" glyph that took place on the same date, and in that record, "birth" is recorded with the standard "birth frog" (T741).

2.	Pal TC Alf A2	1.18. 5. 3. 2	GI	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TFC Alf A2	1.18. 5. 4. 0	GII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pal TS Alf A2	1.18. 5. 3. 6	GIII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Tik MT 38a-b	no date	Ruler A	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

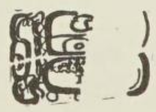
See 21:11.

6.	Pal Slav B2	no date	Chan- Bahlum II	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The date of this event is not recorded by LC or CR, but rather by an unusual phrase recording the three katun endings between the accession of Pacal II on 5 Lamat 1 Mol and this event, the "seating" of Chan-Bahlum. The element prefixed to the "seating" glyph is the locative preposition *ti*, which here contains T180 *ah* as an infix, functioning perhaps as a phonetic complement specifying the locative *ta*. The presence of the tun glyph (T528.166) seem incorrect, unless the reference of *tun* is intended to be to a "stone" bench throne. The tun glyph is similarly infixed into the period ending "seating" glyph in the preceding block.

7.	Pal Slav C9a	no date	Kan-Xul II	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

One katun ending is recorded as having occurred between this "seating" and the previous one of Chan-Bahlum. The subject is clearly named as Kan-Xul II, but there is only one seating glyph, not two, as in the previous clause (#6). This one glyph should refer, therefore, both to the "seating" of the tun and to the "seating" of Kan-Xul.

8.	Pal 96G D5	9.13.10. 6. 8	deleted (Kan-Xul II)	9.17.15. 0. 0	

This "seating" expression occurs as the second half of a couplet recording the accession of Kan-Xul II. The "seating" glyph is shown resting on a throne pillow covered with a jaguar pelt. It is followed by a possible title glyph (T58.nn:528.4), which also appears in parallel passage recording the accessions of Chaacal III and Kuk. It is possible that this

title names the agent (Kan-Xul) by title, or it may qualify the "seating" event in some way. If the latter is the correct interpretation, the subject of this second clause of the couplet is deleted.

9. Pal 96G 9.16.13. 0. 7 deleted 9.17.15. 0. 0
G4



This example records the same "seating" expression as #8. The same title follows in the next block, but this expression restates the accession of Kuk. The prefixed head is another version of the third person pronoun of Set A.

10. Yax L46 no date Knot-Eye-Jaguar 9.15. 0. 0. 0
F8



On both Lintels 46 and 45, this glyph appears following the clause recording a capture by the contemporary ruler, Shield-Jaguar. The purpose of this event phrase and the clause in which it is found seems to be to relate this Shield-Jaguar "capture" to earlier ones, which are recorded not only on these two lintels, but on the steps below them. The glyphs following this verb on Lintel 45 are now missing, but on Lintel 46, it is followed by Knot-Eye-Jaguar (who is named as the agent of a "capture" in the text of the step below this lintel); by a "capture" glyph; and by the name glyph appearing as the patient of the "capture" event in the text of the step. The syntactical order of this clause appear to be VSVO or VSVO [subject deleted].

11. Yax L45 no date missing 9.15. 0. 0. 0
C6



12. Pal TIw no date deleted (Pacal II) 9.12.15. 0. 0
S12a



This is the last event recorded on the panels of the Temple of Inscriptions. It is followed by *u cim-il* "his death" and the name phrase of Pacal II.

13. Pal TC 13. 0. 1. 9. 2 deleted (GI the First) 9.13. 0. 0. 0
C12-C13



The event phrase is the third part of a verbal triplet recording a mythological event 1.9.2 after 4 Ahau 8 Cumku. The deity who has been identified by Lounsbury (1980:114) as the father of the Palenque Triad (GI the First) is recorded as the agent of this event in its first two

occurrences and he is implied here. See 17:1 and 20:1 for the first two verbs in this series.

14. Yax L8 B1 — no date — Ahpo-Muluc — Kan-Tah — 9.16. 5. 0. 0



In a presentation given at the Taller Maya IV in 1979, Marshall Durbin identified this clause as a transitive construction. Since the captive's name is incised on his leg, the glyph naming him can be identified in the adjacent text as immediately following the verb. If this expression records a noun phrase, such as "the captive of . . ." or the "captor of . . .," the referent of the possessed noun should precede the noun and the antecedent of the pronoun should follow it. However, the name phrases of both the captive and the captor follow this glyph in a sequence which must be identified as VOS. Durbin further proposed that other "captor" statements found within the name phrases of Classic rulers are embedded transitive constructions. I am not full convinced of his identification of embedded transitive constructions in name phrases, but his argument on the syntactical order of this Lintel 8 text seems to be correct.

15. Yax 5 B2 — 9.18. 6. 5.11 — Shield-Jaguar II — 9.18.10. 0. 0



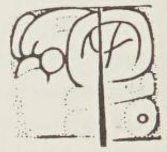
This glyph immediately follows a *chucah* "capture" verb and precedes two glyphs that are very difficult to see in published photographs. The location of this glyph is unusual and can be explained in two ways. If this "captor" glyph is a verb, the verbal components of this text occur in the form of a couplet contrasting two forms of "capture." If the glyph is identified as a possessed noun, the text would be paraphrased as "Shield-Jaguar II captured the captor of someone."

16. Pal OPT A1 — no date — Pacal II — Lady Zac-Kuk — 9.11. 0. 0. 0



This event glyph is followed by the name phrases of Lady Zac-Kuk. The scene is one which appears at Palenque as an accession composition, so there is little doubt about the general meaning of the verb, but the identification of the patient and agent is of the text is more difficult. In this regard, it is helpful to know that at Palenque the Oval Palace Tablet portrays the only accession in which all of the recorded participants were alive at the time of the event; in all others, the parents of the incumbent ruler, who give objects of office as a testimony of his legitimate position, are shown posthumously. And this is the only accession text at Palenque that names both a patient and an agent. Syntactically, the order--verb/Lady Zac-Kuk/Pacal--would identify Lady Zac-Kuk as the patient and Pacal as the agent, but the texts of the Temple of Inscriptions identify Lady Zac-Kuk as the mother of Pacal. She also

acceded to office shortly before his accession, and she lived through the first twenty-five years of his reign. In addition, the scene clearly shows her in the act of giving the drum-major headdress to Pacal, who sits passively to receive it. Therefore, according to both the historical background and the action as recorded pictorially, Lady Zac-Kuk acts upon (crowns) her son; she must be the agent and he, the patient. The usual syntactical order (VSO) may have resulted from the demand of this kind of accession composition in which the principal secondary figure must be positioned on the right side (or compositional left) of the main figure. With this arrangement, the normal VOS word order would have placed Pacal's name next to Lady Zac-Kuk and and hers next to Pacal. I suggest that the usual VSO order was used in order to insure that each name phrase remained adjacent to its appropriate figure.

17.	Yax Str20 HS 126	9.18. 8.10.12		Shield-Jaguar II	9.18.10. 0. 0	

This glyph looks very much like a DNIG, but here it stands between the CR date and Shield-Jaguar's name glyph.

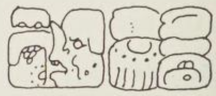
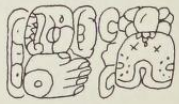
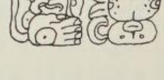
18.	Cop Str11 Rev W1-X1	9.17. 0. 7. 0		New-Sky-at Horizon	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 33 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T713 or T670

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIm F4-E5	9.11. 0. 0. 0	????	Pal Triad	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This expression seems to record some activity of the gods of the Palenque Triad that occurred in association with the end of Katun 11, the second katun ending of the reign of Pacal II. The signs (T741.23) appearing in the T713 hand can be shown by a comparison of this example to #2 to be a substitute for T1030o, a title which can stand for ahau. The second glyph of the phrase is very rare and as a result not understood. It may record an object or it may be a component of the verbal phrase. See 129:2 for the third example of this event phrase.

2.	Pal TIw B3-A4	9.12. 0. 0. 0	????	Pal Triad	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This expression is parallel to #1, but records activity of the Triad in association with the end of Katun 12, the third katun of Pacal's reign. Neither #1 nor #2 contains a CR date within the clause, but both are part

of the katun histories of their appropriate katuns.

3. Pal TC 13. 0. 0. 0. 0 ???? deleted 9.13. 0. 0. 0
C3 (GI the First)



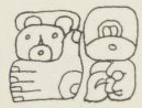
This glyph records an event that occurred on 4 Ahau 8 Cumku. It is linked by DN to a clause recording a birth, the subject (GI the First) of which has been deleted. Lounsbury (1980) assumed that this event is related to similar ones recorded on the Palace Tablet (92:6) and the jambs from Temple 18 (59:8). In his interpretation, the subject of this verb, like the birth, been deleted, and both clauses are gapped to the succeeding one in which GI the First is subject. However, it is also possible that this glyph refers to some era event, in which case there is no agent.

4. Pal T18 missing missing 9.14.15. 0. 0
Stc 435



This stucco glyph appears to combine two different expressions for accession found at Palenque. A very similar expression is found on the Palace Tablet (O10-P10), but in that example the two components occupy different glyph blocks and the "elbow" contains the T1016 God C head. In the Temple 18 example, the two components (T522:712:24 and T205.187) are conflated. T24 does function as a verbal suffix in other contexts, but since it is adjoined only to T713 and not to the entire glyph block, I am classifying the entire block as one with no suffixing.

5. PN 3 9.13.19.13. 1 Lady Ahau- 9.14. 0. 0. 0
E3 Katun

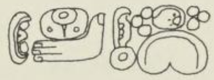


6. Quir Ew 9.14.13. 4.17 Two-Legged- 9.17. 0. 0. 0
A8 Sky



This "God K-in-hand" event occurred on the date recorded as Two-Legged-Sky's accession in other Quirigua texts.

7. Cop AltQ 9.17. 5. 3. 4 deleted 9.17. 5. 0. 0
F6 (New-Sky-
at-Horizon)



This phrase closes the text and has no recorded agent. However, New-Sky-at-Horizon is the protagonist of this monument and the subject of all preceding events; he is to be understood as the subject of this verb as well. Compare the second glyph to #1 and #2.

8. Seib 9 10. 1. 0. 0. 0 Ah Bolon-Tun 10. 1. 0. 0. 0
C2



This event follows a period ending phrase without the intervention of an additional CR date. The protagonist is shown holding a double-headed bar in the form of the Celestial Monster.

9. CItz none missing Late Classic
Jade



See Proskouriakoff 1974:118 and Fig. b.

10. Bon 2 9.17.18.15.18 Lady Cauac-Skull 9.18. 0. 0. 0
E6



This is the second part of a verbal expression recording a blood-letting event. See 3:14 and 76:3.

CHART 34 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.∅ with Main Sign T501:102

This verb appears to be substitutable with T757 in contexts where both can be identified as general verbs without reference to a specific action. Many of these examples appear to function as general verbs, while others occur in contexts which favor a function as expressions of "agency."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Coll 3 pA4	?? Ahau 3 Xul		eroded	Late Classic



The coefficient for the Ahau is 11, 13, or 18, none of which is found with 3 Xul on a seventh tun ending during the Late Classic period. The "seventh tun" notation must then refer to some sort of anniversary celebration or to an ancient date, such as 8.10.7.0.0 13 Ahau 3 Xul.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Yax Str44 Ctr Up A3-B3a	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0

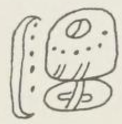


This phrase is one of the most unusual examples of a capture expression known in the Classic inscriptions. Most capture expressions are recorded in the following syntactical patterns: (1) capture-captive; (2) capture-captive-captor; or (3) capture-captive-agency-captor. Examples of the proposed agency expressions are ##12-17; in all of those examples, T1.501:102 stands between the name phrase of the captive and the captor

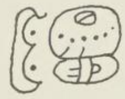
where one expects an agency expression in association with a passive construction. In this passage, however, the T1.501:102 glyph immediately follows the "capture" verb, and the name of the captive (Ah Ahaual) is recorded with a locative preposition (*ti*) as prefix.

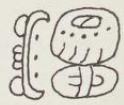
3.	Tik MT51a-b	no date	Ruler A	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The function of T1.501:102 in these texts on MT 51a and b seems to parallel that in ##12-17. Each text begins with a "canoe" verb (21:12) and its subject, GI of the Palenque Triad. T1.501:102 follows the name of GI and precedes the name phrase of Ruler A. This verb may be an expression of agency or a second verb delineating the activity of Ruler A.

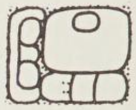
4.	Tik MT43-44	no date	Ruler A	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Tik MT42a-b A2-A4	no date	Personage 1	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The texts from MT 42a and b (##5-8) are composed of a list of names, each of which is introduced by T1.501:102. This use of T501:102 seems parallel to those inscriptions in which names are preceded by T1.757 without reference to specific actions. See Chart 36.

6.	Tik MT42a-b A5-A7	no date	Personage 2	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Tik MT42a-b A8-A10	no date	Personage 3	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
8.	Tik MT42a-b A11-A12	no date	Lord of Palenque (?)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Tik MT40 A12-A15	no date	Lord of Tikal	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Tik MT 181	no date	Lord of Tikal	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

11.	Tik MT 180	no date		Ah Chac	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The texts of MT180 were found in Burial 196 along with a cylindrical vase displaying the same name glyph as the subject of this text. He may well be the occupant of the tomb.

12.	Yax 15 A3	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The remaining six examples on this chart appear to function as agency expressions in "capture" contexts. A summary of the syntactical order is as follows:

St 15	was captured	Ah Ahaual	T1.501:102	Shield-Jaguar I
St 19	was captured	Ah Ahaual	T1.501:102	Shield-Jaguar I
L 45	was captured	Ah Ahaual	T1.501:102	Shield-Jaguar I
L 46	was captured	Ah Kan	T204:501:102	Shield-Jaguar I
L 41	was captured	Jeweled-Skull	T1.501:102	Bird-Jaguar III
L 8	was captured	Jeweled-Skull	T1.501:102	Bird-Jaguar III

The name phrase of the captive on Lintel 45 is missing, but since the date of his capture corresponds to that on Stela 15, the captive can be securely identified as Ah Ahaual. In addition his name phrase is found elsewhere on Lintel 45.

13.	Yax 19 A8	9.12. 8.14. 0	Ah Ahaual or Death	Shield-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0?	
14.	Yax L45 A2b	9.12. 8.14.1	[Ah Ahaual]	Shield-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0?	
15.	Yax L46 F5	9.14. 1.17.14	Ah Kan	Shield-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0?	
16.	Yax L41 C3	9.16. 4. 1. 1	Jeweled-Skull	Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
17.	Yax L8 E1	9.16. 4. 1. 1	Jeweled-Skull	Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 35 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T501:102 or T757

These examples utilize either T501:102 or T1.757 as auxiliary verbs in related expression concerning period endings and/or blood-letting.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop 2 D1-D2a	9.10.15. 0. 0		Bat-Uinal	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This expression is possibly the second half of a couplet construction recording a period ending.

2.	Cop I C5	no date		Copan EG	9.12. 5. 0. 0	

This expression is not associated with a CR date, but, like #1, it may be the second half of a period ending couplet, or it may record a blood-letting rite as do #4 and #5.

3.	Nar 30 A4-A5	9.14. 3. 0. 0		Smoking-Squirrel	9.14. 3. 0. 0	
4.	Pal Ora A1-B1	no date		Chaacal III	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is the verbal component in a passage marked as information spoken by the figure on the Orator. It is parallel to #5 and to a similar passage on Lintel 3 of Temple 1 at Tikal (see 39:7). All three of these expressions record some sort of blood-letting rite. The initial glyph is the T501 auxiliary verb, but here as in some other examples it occurs without T102 *al* (see 38:23-24, 28 and 132:8). In this example, it is followed by the head variant of T580 (or T513), another auxiliary verb. See the second glyph in 76:3 for another example of the T580 head variant.

5.	Yax 18 A9-A11	9.14.15.17.11		Shield-Jaguar by title	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase occurs following a "capture" verb and the name of the captive, Ah Chuen. T712, the second component, can be identified as a blood-letting lancet, and this event is surely blood-letting, possibly executed upon the captive. This particular construction appears to be an auxiliary verb construction in which T712 and akbal are verbal nouns; both glyphs is preceded by a locative sign--T89 *tu* and T59 *ti*, respectively. Shield-

Jaguar is named as the agent of this blood-letting event, and if the agent is deleted from the initial "capture" clause, he is named as the subject of that event as well. His personal name does not appear in the name phrase, but several of the titles are found in his name phrase in other texts. See 74:7.

6. Tik CAlt1 A1-A2 | 9.15.17. 0. 4 | 7-Gourd | 9.16. 0. 0. 0



This verbal phrase is parallel to the blood-letting expression under #5, but it does not include the akbal element. The scene shows a bound sacrificial victim.

7. Nar 13 A5-A7 | 9.17.10. 0. 0 | Ruler IIIa | 9.17.10. 0. 0



This expression is parallel to the period ending phrase of #1, #3?, and #8. The kin and akbal elements appear as visual motifs within the scene on Naranjo Stela 19. David Stuart (personal communication, 1981) has accumulated evidence that the kin and akbal signs when they appear in these special cartouches, and especially with a *na* sign attached to kin and a *ti* sign to akbal, refer to the Old Jaguar God and the Old Stingray God who appear as paddlers in the canoe scenes of Tikal Burial 116. If his analysis is correct, then the T757 verbs would function in these instances as general verbs, rather than as auxiliaries, and the kin and akbal glyphs would refer to the agents of the verb. See 129:8,11 for parallel examples utilizing a different verbal glyph.

8. Nar 19 A8-A10 | 9.17.10. 0. 0 | none | 9.17.10. 0. 0

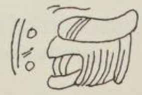


The latter two glyphs appear as part of the scene.

CHART 36 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T757 or T788

In all these examples, T757 or its Early Classic equivalent T788 functions as a general verb introducing name phrases in many different contexts. This verb cannot refer to the specific activity in an accompanying scene. These listed examples are only those found on Classic monuments, but it should be noted that during the Early and Late Classic periods, this glyph was used prominently as a general verb and introductory glyph to name phrases in text on ceramic vessels.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Uax Mural	no date		see note	Early Classic



All of the examples of T1.60:788 as a nominal introducing glyph in the Uaxactun murals are included under this one entry because drawings available to me are not accurate enough to risk identifying personal name glyphs. See Thompson (1962:375) for a full listing of each individual occurrence. Each of the texts in which this general verb is found stands next to one of the individual figures as a naming phrase. T1.60:788 also functions as the verb in the longer featured text, but these examples are listed as 37:1-3.

2.	Car 14 G1	no date	eroded	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	

This example occurs in a text accompanying a small seated figure isolated from the main composition. Two glyphs follow the general verb, but the personal name (the second glyph is the text) is too badly damaged to be read.

3.	Tik 7 B2	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	Jaguar-Paw- Skull I	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Bon B E1	no date	Kan-Chuen	9. 4.10. 0. 0	

The examples under #4 and #5 begin the secondary texts located in front of each seated figure. The names following each example appear in the main text as the subjects of an event which occurred on 9.4.8.14.9.

5.	Bon B F1	no date	Fish-Fin of Bonampak	9. 4.10. 0. 0	
6.	Cop P E5	no date	Serpent-God C	9. 9.10. 0. 0	

The glyph immediately following this example is completely destroyed. Since no personal name is recognizable in the series of titles following the eroded block, it may have recorded the personal name of the agent. However, it is also possible that a verbal complement occurred in this position.

7.	Bon C B1	no date	Bolon-Yocte- Chul	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This example occurs in a secondary text located adjacent to the head of the protagonist and isolated from the main text. The Chul name (T116.515

[568]) occurs throughout the main text, but the Bolon-Yocte glyph (TIX.765:87.35) only appears in this text. It is possible, therefore, that Bolon-Yocte is not a title as I am classifying it, but rather a part of the verbal phrase.

8. Tik 5 D5 — 9.15.13. 0. 0 — Ruler B — 9.15.15. 0. 0



This Tikal example follows a period ending date which has no other period ending notation; T1.60:757 must function as the verbal expression for that date.

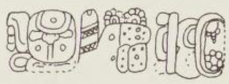
9. Tik Alt8 A1 — no date — 7-Gourd — 9.16. 0. 0. 0



This example appears above a bound sacrificial victim whose name includes many of the elements found in the name of the victim on Column Altar 1 (see 35:6). The last glyph in the name includes a numerical coefficient 7 in both texts. Although the first glyph of the name phrase is almost entirely destroyed on Column Altar 1, the prefix in both texts seems to be the same. Details in the remaining glyphs are similar enough to risk identifying them as the same. I am tentatively calling this captive 7-Gourd because of the similarity of the last glyph on Column Altar 1 to a gourd (or jaguar-caller) glyph in the text of the Hieroglyphic Stairs at Dos Pilas (see 82:23).



Column Altar 1



Altar 8



Dos Pilas HS

10. PN L12 Q1 — no date — Personage 1 — 9. 4. 5. 0. 0



The verb in this clause and those in #11 and #12 introduce the name phrases of three kneeling figures in the left half of the scene. The subject of #12 is Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Yaxchilan, suggesting that all three persons were foreign visitors.

11. PN L12 S1 — no date — Personage 2 — 9. 4. 5. 0. 0



12. PN L12 U1 — no date — Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Yaxchilan — 9. 4. 5. 0. 0



13. LMar 2 A1 | no date | Chuen-Ah Kan | 9.18. 0. 0. 0



14. Car F56 pB1 | missing | missing | ????



This glyph is from a small fragment with only two partial glyphs on it. It follows a tun sign (T528.116), suggesting that it is the first glyph following a period ending notation, but this speculation must remain very tentative. The animal head has features of T757, including a lolling tongue and short ear, but the ear is clearly marked with the "etz'nab" lines characteristic of T759. The suffix appears to be T25 *ca*. This verb may be the auxiliary verb under discussion, or it may be related to the one other occurrence in the Classic inscriptions of T759 as a verb (see 83:1).

15. DPil 17 A1 | 9.12.10. 0. 0 | none | 9.12.10. 0. 0



This verb is followed by the day sign and the verb *malah* (T510H:178.181). See 77:3.

16. Nar 19 C4 | 9.17. 5. 8.12 | Ruler IIIb | 9.17.10. 0. 0



Since this general verb is not followed by a phrase specifying the particular event, and since the date is different than the initial one (a PE), it is not possible to determine which of these two dates corresponds to the scene shown.

CHART 37 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T757 or T788

In all these examples, T757 functions as an auxiliary verb with the meaning of the particular event specified by one or more complements. The complements may occur with or without inflectional affixes, and no *ti* sign occurs between the auxiliary verb and its complements

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Uax mural A1-A4	no date	????	Mah Kina Rodent	Early Classic



This verbal phrase occurs in the main text of the Uaxactun mural, but because of the poor reproductions of this mural, glyph identifications posited here must be considered tentative. The glyph immediately follow-

ing T1.788 seems to be the aged human head found on Tikal Stela 31 (#6). The glyph at B2 appears to have *ti* as a prefix, suggesting that it is part of the verb. The glyphs from A3-A8 seem to name the agent with the Early Classic version of the *mah kina* title (T1010b.365.74) occurring at A8, followed by three glyphs. A9 is the T788 head with an object in its mouth. The same glyph occurs in the second clause in the location where a subject is expected.

2. Uax mural C1-C2 — no date — Rodent — Early Classic

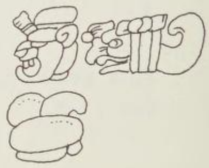


The last verbal phrase in the main text occurs at C1-C2 followed by the same turtle head as that recording the agent of the initial clause.

3. Cop AltX H1-G2 — 9. 8.12. 7.18 — deleted — 9. 8.15. 0. 0

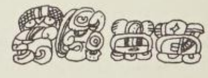


4. Tik 4 C4-B5 — 8.17. 2.16.17 — Curl-Snout — 8.17. 5. 0. 0



This phrase records the accession of Curl-Snout with the T684 "inaugural" expression functioning as the complement of the T788 auxiliary verb. The *ti* locative (T747b) infixed into the bundle glyph (T684) should refer to the glyph of office following the bundle, rather than to the auxiliary verb preceding it. T684 carries the verbal suffix T181, which does not generally occur with complements in auxiliary verb + complement constructions. See #20 for a parallel example using an alternative expression for accession.

5. Tik 31 I1-J1 — no date — Curl-Snout — 9. 0.10. 0. 0



The verbal complement found at J1 is the head of an aged god, a glyph prominent in auxiliary verb + complement constructions in Early Classic texts, especially those found in texts on pottery. The aged head is followed by a katun glyph and the T168:518 title. The *po* section of the *ahpo* title seems to be conflated with the *ti* sign, suggesting that these two glyphs may have read as "a katun of the T518 title." If this identification of the conflation is correct, the "katun of title" expression may function as part of the verbal phrase or as the object.

6. Tik 31 M1-N1 — no date — Curl-Snout — 9. 0.10. 0. 0



Curl-Snout's name phrase immediately follows the T1.788 + "aged head"

construction on this side of Stela 31. The meaning of the "aged head" is not known.

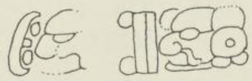
7. Tik 13 B1-B2 — no date — Kan-Chitam — 9. 2. 0. 0. 0? 

8. Tik 9 B1-B2 — 9. 2.19.12.19? — Kan-Chitam — 9. 3. 0. 0. 0? 

The date of Tikal Stela 9 is problematic. The period ending notation which begins the text appears to have the numerical coefficient 2 in front of the katun glyph and the tzolkin date 4 Ahau, correct for 9.2.0.0.0. However, this period ending notation is followed by a DN of 5.5 which is marked as a "count" from a date (with a coefficient of 1) earlier than the katun ending. Arithmetically, the subtraction of 5.5 from 9.2.0.0.0 yields the CR date 3 Men 13 Muan, but the date in the text is 1 Men. However, if 5.5 is subtracted from 9.3.0.0.0, the resulting CR is 1 Men 13 Yax, a date that matches the text. If the katun intended on Stela 9 is 9.3.0.0.0, the two central dots of the Ahau coefficient must be considered to be an eroded filler, and the coefficient of the katun glyph must be identified as an error. I have listed the 9.3.0.0.0 date in this chart, but I do not eliminate the possibility that 9.2.0.0.0 is the correct PE.

9. Tik 15 B2-B5 — 9. 3. 0. 0. 0 — Jaguar-Paw-Skull I — 9. 3. 0. 0. 0 

The Tikal EG and Jaguar-Paw-Skull I immediately follow the two complements included in the verbal phrase, but either or both of these glyphs may be part of the name phrase of the agent, rather than part of the verb. If so, this example of T1.788 is comparable to the general verb of Tikal Stela 5 (see 36:8).

10. Tik 8 A1-A2 — 9. 3. 2. 0. 0 — Bird-Claw — 9. 3. 2. 0. 0 

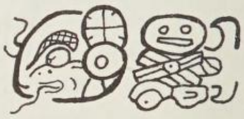
This verbal phrase is followed by the Jaguar God of the Underworld (GIII) and two other glyphs which seem to record titles. Since GIII appears consistently as a part of Early Classic Tikal name phrases, I am assuming that these titles refer to the human protagonist of the stela named at B3-B8. An alternative interpretation would identify GIII as the supernatural agent of the verb.

11. Xul 19 A1-B1 — no date — local ruler — Early Classic

No date survives on this Early Classic monument from Xultun. The T1.757 + complement phrase is found in a secondary text (which never included a date) on the front of the monument near the head of the protagonist. The name of the subject is destroyed, but the scene show a standing ruler holding an anthropomorphic jaguar (GIII) manikin.

12.	Xul 9 E1-E2	no date	Rabbit	9.??.10.??.??	

Not much of the Initial Series date of this stela survives, but the style is Late Classic. The fish head (T205) preceding T60:757 is equivalent to T1. This secondary text occurs (without a date) in front of the headdress of the ruler, who is holding a GIII scepter. This ruler is named as the subject of the verbal phrase by a T1.757 or T1.758 glyph.

13.	Tik MT35	9.12.18. 9.16	Shield-Yax- Animal-Head	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

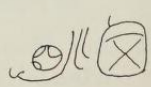
The date of this text is recorded as 4 Cib 14 Ceh, and its LC position may be one CR later than listed. The animal head does not have an *u* prefix or the kan-cross characteristic of the T757 verb, but I am tentatively assuming that this verbal phrase is in the same category as other auxiliary + complement constructions. The complement is recorded with the verbal suffix T4 postposed to the main sign.

14.	Tik MT31	9.12.14. 3. 11	Chan	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

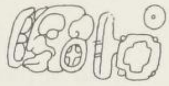
This verbal phrase is badly damaged, but enough detail remains to suggest that it was the same as #13. The LC position of the date (9 Cimi 9 Zac) may be one CR later.

15.	Tik MT34	9.12.17. 3. 7	Chan	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Like #14, this verbal phrase is badly eroded, but it appears to be the same as that on MT 35 (#13). The date may be one CR later, and the subject of this verb and #14 are the same person.

16.	Xul 15 C1-D1	no date	eroded	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
17.	Xul 16 A1-B1	no date	eroded	Late Classic	

18. DPil 17 C1-D1 — 9.12.10. 0. 0 — Flint-Sky-God K — 9.12.10. 0. 0



The date of the verbal phrase is recorded only as 9 Ahau.

19. ASac 12 A1-A2 — no date — Parrot-Ahau — 9. 4.10. 0. 0



20. LMar 3 A2-A3 — 9.17.18. 6.19 — local ruler — 9.18. 5. 0. 0



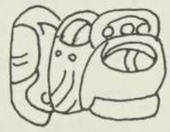
This accession expression is equivalent in structure to that on Tikal Stela 4 (see #4), except that whereas the T684 "inaugural" expression is used on Stela 4, this La Mar example utilizes the T713/757 "accession" phrase as the complement. In both examples, the verbal affix T181 is postfixed to the verbal component of the "accession" expression.

21. Coll 27 C1-D1 — 9.16.15.18. 9 — Ek-Chaan — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.17. 0. 0. 0

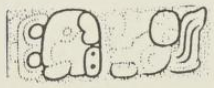


The patient of this verb also is recorded on the rear of Yaxchilan Stela 10. The complement is a verb associated with the sacrifice of captives and with blood-letting rites conducted by rulers and members of their families (see Chart 95).

22. NimP 15 G1-H1 — 9.14.10. 0. 0 — 18-Rabbit — 9.14.10. 0. 0



23. Nar 19 I1-J1 — none or eroded — Lady Scroll — 9.17.10. 0. 0

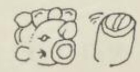


This verbal phrase is on the rear of Stela 19 and presumably refers to the blood-letting ceremony shown on that side. The upper part of the scene includes a now-eroded date and clause, but the event should have occurred close to the featured date on the front, 9.17.10. 0. 0. The name glyphs following the verb appear to be the T1000a female head and the T578 scroll.

24. RAm Alt1 M2-P2 — 9.10.10. 2.16 — Rodent-Bone-Turtle — 9.11. 0. 0. 0?



25. LHig D8-D9 — 9.17.10. 0. 0 — missing — 9.17.10. 0. 0



This phrase records the T712 blood-letting expression either as a verb or or in a parentage statement.

26.	Cop AltY E2-F2	9. 7. 1. 2. 6	local ruler	9. 7. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 38 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T501 or T757

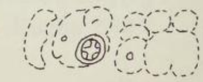
All of these examples are auxiliary verb + *ti* (or an equivalent) + verbal noun constructions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	PN L12 V1-V2	no date		eroded	9. 4. 5. 0. 0	

This verb occurs in a secondary text immediately behind the head of the protagonist in the right side of the scene. The verbal noun is the T168:518 title that appears prominently in Classic royal name phrases and as a verb for accession on the west panel of the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque (see 113:1-2). "Accession" cannot be assumed in this case, however, since the same verb appears as some nonaccession event that occurred to Smoking-Squirrel of Naranjo at age 5 (see 128:3). T168:518 must represent some title which could be assumed at different times in the lives of rulers and which was not directly linked to the taking of the throne as ruler. It should be noted that the composition and iconographic program of Lintel 12 are linked to those of Lintels 2 and 4 at Piedras Negras.

2.	Coll 4 A3	9.11.10. 0. 0		Zac-Balam	9.11.10. 0. 0	

The verbal noun in this phrase is the "scattering" expression associated with period ending rites. This phrase occurs on Site Q Panel 5.

3.	Xul 5 E1-E2	no date		Rabbit	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is located on the front of Stela 5, the scene of which show a standing ruler holding manikin scepters of GI and GIII of the Palenque Triad.

4.	Pal TFC G1-G2	no date		Chan-Bahlum (by title)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

Although no date occurs with this verbal expression, it can be associated with the heir-designation event (on 9.10.8.9.3 9 Akbal 6 Xul) recorded on all the main tablets of the Group of the Cross. The locative (T565) + verbal noun following the auxiliary verb is equivalent to the prepositional phrase that records the office of heir-designate at Q3 and Q16 on the TS. Chan-Bahlum is recorded as the agent by a series of titles that also occur in his name phrase in the secondary text of the TS (I1-K3). See 12:3; 21:5-6,17-18; 88:11; and 113:3.

5.	Nar 24 A3-A5	9.13. 7. 3. 8	Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.13.10. 0. 0	

The two glyphs following the auxiliary verb do not occur as independent verbs in other contexts; rather they appear with wide distribution as titles in female name phrases. For this reason, it is highly possible that this title is a part of a preposition + noun phrase, rather than the auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions treated under this category. In either case, the most likely interpretation of the verbal expression is that Lady 6-Sky took the T1001 title on this occasion.

6.	PN 1 G10-G11	9.13.14.13. 1	Lady Ahpo- Katun	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This event occurred on the occasion of Ruler 3's one-katun anniversary of accession.

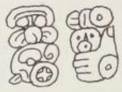
7.	Nar 2 A1-A2	no date	Smoking- Squirrel	9.14. 2. 0. 0	
8.	Yax L42 C1-B2	9.16. 1. 2. 0	Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This expression is the first half of a verbal couplet which accompanies a scene showing Bird-Jaguar holding a God K scepter. See 18:3 for the second half of the couplet.

9.	Yax L1 B2-C1a	9.16. 1. 0. 0	Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 6. 0. 0	

This expression also accompanies a scene of Bird-Jaguar holding a God K scepter, but the occasion is his accession, rather than the rite forty days later recorded on Lintel 42 (#8). The second half of this verbal couplet is listed as 18:5, and since it is different from the equivalent half of the couplet on Lintel 42, it may well record the specific ritual environment in which the scepter was displayed.

10. Yax L3 D1b-C1a | 9.16. 5. 0. 0 | Bird-Jaguar | 9.16. 6. 0. 0



This text accompanies the display of the God K scepter, but on the occasion of a hotun ending. The second half of the couplet, which is different from the equivalent passages on Lintels 42 and 1, is listed as 18:4.

11. Yax L2 F1-H1 | 9.16. 6. 0. 0 | Shield-Jaguar II | 9.16. 6. 0. 0



This verbal phrase accompanies a scene in which Shield-Jaguar II holds a bird scepter. The verbal expression accompanying Bird-Jaguar on this lintel (see 79:11) contains only the T516 auxiliary verb and the "cauac-bat" verbal noun. Since T516:103 appears in many contexts as an auxiliary verb (see Charts 18 and 79), it is possible to identify the "cauac-bat" glyph as that element specifically referring to the bird scepter. T1.60:757 is the auxiliary verb to which have been added a second auxiliary verb in the form of a verbal noun and the verbal noun specifying the particular event. This same kind of construction can be seen on Lintel 33 (see #15).

12. Yax L13 C1-D1 | no date | Lady Zero-Skull | 9.16. 5. 0. 0?



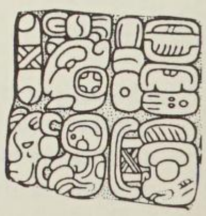
The occasion for this event is the birth of Shield-Jaguar II, the son of Bird-Jaguar. The scene shows both protagonists involved in blood-letting and vision rites, both of which are associated with the "fish-in-hand" event. In this text, however, the "fish-in-hand" appears as a verbal noun.

13. Yax L13 E1-E2 | no date | Bird-Jaguar | 9.16. 5. 0. 0?



This verbal expression introduces the text accompanying the figure of Bird-Jaguar. I cannot detect T59 or an equivalent sign, so it is possible that this expression is an auxiliary verb + complement phrase rather than an auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun construction. The event is surely blood-letting and is related to similar expressions at Yaxchilan and Pomona. See #14, 21:20, 52:6-9, and 76:2.

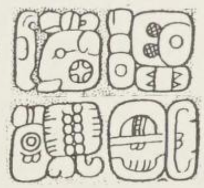
14. Yax L1 E1-F1 | no date | Lady Zero-Skull | 9.16. 6. 0. 0



No date appears with this expression, but the event occurred on the occasion of the accession of Bird-Jaguar on 9.16.1.0.0. The agent of the verb, Lady Zero-Skull, is shown holding a bundle, but the "hun uinic" and "na chan" glyphs relate this verb to other blood-letting expressions at

Yaxchilan and Pomona (see #13, 21:20, 52:6-9, and 76:2). The association of blood-letting with accession rites is supported by the occurrence of the "fish-in-hand" event on the day of the accession of Shield-Jaguar (see 46:3 and 72:6-7). The identification of this event phrase as blood-letting and its occurrence as the verb with a figure holding the bundle supports Merle Robertson's (n.d.) suggestion that these bundles held blood-letting regalia.

15. Yax L33 9.16.16. 1. 6 Bird-Jaguar 9.17. 0. 0. 0
C1-E1



A comparison of this verbal phrase to related one on Lintel 9 and Stela 11 (secondary text on the front) identifies the "moon-double-comb-sky" glyph as the element referring to the cloth staff held by the protagonists on each of these monuments. The "double-comb" (T563) part of the expression appears as the office in an accession expression on Lacanja Lintel 1 and El Cayo Lintel 1 on which the rulers are shown holding the same staff (see 71:12-13 and 100:7).

16. LAm 1 ???? 6 Zac local ruler Late Classic
B1-A3



This verbal phrase is very badly eroded and available to me only in the form of a reproduced rubbing. I assume that the eroded element in front of the second glyph is some sign equivalent to T59.

17. Tik T4 9.15.15. 2. 3 ???? 9.16. 0. 0. 0
L3; E3



This event occurred on the three-tun anniversary of an event that took place one day after a "star-shell" event. It is followed by no recognizable personal name from the Tikal dynastic lists and may have no subject or a supernatural subject. The first glyph does not appear in other texts as an auxiliary verb; it is possible, therefore, that this expression is composed of a verb + prepositional phrase. This verb, however, appears to be a version of the chuen glyph. Chuen can occur as part of a count expression on Tikal Stela 31 and other monuments, and since other main signs of "count" glyphs can function as auxiliary verbs, the chuen glyph may have the same function here. This verbal phrase is followed by two additional ones, the first of which has GVI (of the Palenque deity list) as its agent, and the second, Ruler B. Each of these clauses is introduced by a *hel* "succession" glyph (T3:4:573a:178). The three clauses are followed by another pair of clauses, again with GVI and then Ruler B named as subjects. All five clauses appear to record events occurring on the same day, and at least two of the verbal phrases have been associated with anniversary events in other texts (T174:565.181 on Tikal Temple 1,

Lintel 3, C2; and T79:178.181 in the texts of the Group of the Cross at Palenque). See 52:4, 79:7, 80:6, and 87:11.

18. Chk BCt 2ndy — no date — Chaan-Ahau — 9. 8. 0. 0. 0



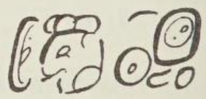
This verbal phrase occurs in the interior scene of the ballcourt marker, usually attributed to Chinkultic, but given the provenience of Colonia la Esperanza by Thompson (1962:405). The figure is shown engaged in the ballgame.

19. Bon T1 Rm1 S2-T2 — 9.18. 0. 3. 4 — eroded — 9.18. 5. 0. 0



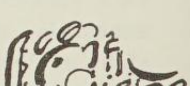
The verbal noun that follows the now-eroded auxiliary verb occurs as the main verb in an heir-designation expression at Naranjo(see 128:3). This verbal phrase and date appear to correspond to the presentation of the child in the upper register of this frieze. The personal name glyph of the subject is damaged, but the name phrase includes a reference by title to Shield-Jaguar II of Yaxchilan. Since the left-hand woman on Stela 2 is named as Lady Yax-T'ul of Yaxchilan and is apparently the wife of Chaan-Muan, it seems likely that the Shield-Jaguar reference functions to highlight a kinship relationship between the Bonampak heir and the Yaxchilan ruler. Lounsbury (n.d.) has demonstrated that this date is five uinals after the total eclipse recorded on Poco Uinic Stela 1 and that it would have been a predicted eclipse station.

20. Bon T1 Rm2 Text 32 — no date — Chaan-Muan — 9.18. 5. 0. 0



This text is located above the right central figure of the upper register of the judgment scene. Unfortunately, the verbal noun is too badly eroded to identify the specific event.

21. Bon T1 Rm2 Text 31 — no date — local person — 9.18. 5. 0. 0



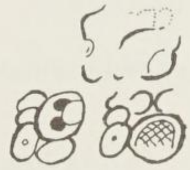
This text is located above the left central figure on the upper register of the judgment scene, and again the verbal noun cannot be identified because of erosion.

22. Bon T1 Rm1 Text 21 — no date — local person — 9.18. 5. 0. 0



This text is located adjacent to the central figure of the dressing scene.

23. Bon T1 Rm1 Text 42 — no date — local person — 9.18. 5. 0. 0

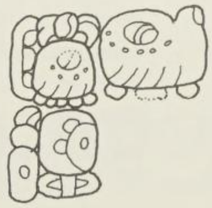


24. Cop T18 Pier pC1-pD1 — 1 Cib 10 (missing) — missing (New-Sky-at-Horizon) — 9.18.10. 0. 0



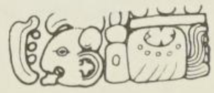
This verbal phrase occurs on a pier, and although the name of the agent is missing it can be identified by comparison to other similar piers as New-Sky-at-Horizon. The pier show a single standing figure dressed in warrior regalia and holding a very unusual skull scepter.

25. Cop T18 pier pA1-B1 — no date — New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.18.10. 0. 0



The L-shape and damaged state of this text make it difficult to determine the reading order. Since the second glyph is the T516:103 auxiliary verb, I am assuming that it is to be read in the second position, but the lack of a *ti* prefix with the third glyph makes it possible that it is a phonetic complement for the T1.60:501 auxiliary verb and, therefore, should be read before the T516:103 verb. In this example, T501 substitutes for T757 as it does in other contexts, such as the 18-Rabbit/God K name on Naranjo Stela 32.

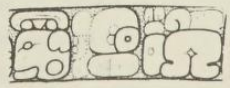
26. Cop T18 pier pA1-pA2 — no date — New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.18.10. 0. 0



27. Cop T18 Pier pA1-pA3 — no date — New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.18.10. 0. 0



28. Yax L32 C1-E1 — 9.13. 5.12.13 — Shield-Jaguar I — 9.17. 0. 0. 0



See 48:2 and 79:4 for other occurrences of the same verb and date as this lintel.

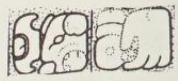
29. Ixk 1 C1-C2 — 9.18. 0. 0. 0 — Shell-Hand — 9.18. 0. 0. 0 

CHART 39 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.Ø with Main Sign T714

The "fish-in-hand" verbal expressions included here are associated with blood-letting rites.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	CRic Jade	no date		Chaan	9. 0.11. 0. 0 or 9. 3.16. 0. 0

This verbal phrase is found on a reused jade published in Balser (1974: Plate XIV). The verb was damaged when the celt was cult in half during Pre-Columbian times so that its identification as T714 is not completely secure. It is followed by a "sky" glyph (T86:561:23?) and a glyph that looks suspiciously like the Early Classic version of the Tikal EG found on the Leiden Plaque and Stela 4. This clause is followed by a T684 "inaugural" statement, and the text closes with a PE on either 3 Ahau 17 Zac or 3 Ahau 17 Ch'en. The coefficient of the haab position is in error. The scene shows a standing figure remarkably similar in detail to those on the Leiden Plaque and Tikal Stela 31.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	PN L2 M1-N1	no date		Ruler 2 (by title)	9.11.15. 0. 0



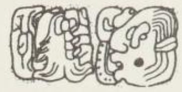
This expression occurs in the same passage as the IS date 9.11.6.2.1 and presumably on the same day. The "water-group" head (T41) included in the drawing occurs in other texts at Tikal and Palenque as part of the T714 compound, but if it is a part of this phrase, the agent is named only with the Piedras Negras EG and *ahau* (T1000a).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal TFC M10-M13	9.12.18. 5.19		deleted (Chan- Bahlum II)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



This expression is the first half of a verbal couplet and the third in a series of events celebrated on 9.12.18.5.16, 9.12.18.5.17, and 9.12.18. 5.19 in commemoration of the seventy-fifth tropical year anniversary of the accession of Pacal. Although the name of the agent is deleted here, it is clearly recorded in parallel clauses on the TC and TFC as Chan-Bahlum II. See 17:2-3, 23:3-6, 46:1-2, 56:5, and 59:6.

4. Pal TFC C9-D9 — 2. 0. 0. 0. 0 — ancestral goddess — 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This "fish-in-hand" rite was conducted by the ancestral goddess who is recorded as the mother of the gods of the Palenque Triad (Lounsbury 1980) on the occasion of the end of the second baktun.

5. Yax L39 A2-B2 — 9.15.10. 0. 1 — *u cab* Bird-Jaguar — 9.16.15. 0. 0



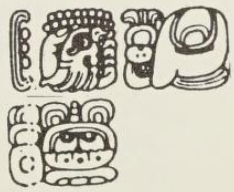
This event took place on the same CR date as the blood-letting rite shown on Lintel 14 of which Lady Zero-Skull, the mother of Shield-Jaguar II, was the agent. On Lintel 39, Bird-Jaguar is named as the agent, and the scene portrays him in reclining position holding a double-headed serpent bar. The God K head which consistently appears in "fish-in-hand" expressions at Yaxchilan, but not elsewhere, may not be part of the verbal construction.

6. Yax L40 A2-B2 — 9.15.15. 6. 0 — Lady Balam — 9.16.15. 0. 0



The name of the agent of this event is badly eroded, but I suspect it is the same as the woman on Lintels 17 and 43.

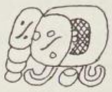
7. Tik T1 L3; C3-C4 — 9.13. 3. 9.18 — Ruler A — 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This expression is the second half of a verbal couplet of which Ruler A is the subject (see 80:4). This blood-letting rite took place in celebration of the thirteenth-katun anniversary of the final date on Stela 31. It is related structurally to similar expression on Yaxchilan Stela 18 and on the Orator from Palenque. See 35:4-5.

CHART 40 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.∅ with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Coll 8 pM1	9.10.10.15. 5		T'ul	9.11.10. 0. 0.



AEI; this glyph may be a version of the T736 "death" event. See 24:3-9.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal T18 Stc 437	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0



The context of this glyph cannot be reconstructed, but its resemblance to a verb recording a posthumous event on Tonina M69 suggests that it functioned as a verb in the Temple 18 text. See 27:6.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	CRic Jade	no date		missing	Early Classic

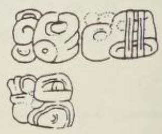


This fragmentary text is drawn after Balser (1974:Plate XV). The two glyphs are located in a circular cartouche on the upper half of a reused jade; presumably the agent of the verb was originally recorded on the missing lower half.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Pal T18 Stc 444	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
5.	Nar 29 I1-H3	9.12.10. 9.12		Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.14. 3. 0. 0



The boundary of this verbal phrase is not clear from the context, so I have included all glyphs which precede the name phrase of the subject.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
6.	Jon Pan A1-B2	no date		Manik	9.15. 0. 0. 0?



The text on this panel is not complete, but from other fragments newly recognized as belonging to this panel, the general theme of the scene can now be identified as a "Tlaloc" complex associated with blood-letting rites. The first "skull" glyph functions at Palenque as a "death" expression, but the meaning and the grammatical function of the remaining three glyphs are not clear.

7. Bon A 9. 3. 0.14.13 6-Fishfin 9. 3.10. 0. 0 
F7

8. Mach 5 10. 0.10.17. 5 ???? 10. 0.10. 0. 0 
A3-A4

The second glyph in this expression may record the patient or agent, but if it is a party of the verbal phrase, the subject is deleted and this clause is gapped to the succeeding one of which One-Fish-in-Hand is the subject.

9. Altun no date Ruler 2 9.12. 0. 0. 0? 
Earplug

Mathews (1979:79) has tentatively identified this glyph as *u tup*, an expression for "his earplug." I have included it and #10 because these noun phrases occupy the structural position where a predicate is expected.

10. CItz no date 18-Rabbit Late Classic 
Jade

This glyph is from a fragmentary jade which may have been an earplug. It is drawn after Proskouriakoff (1974:118b).

11. Agua 1 9.15. 9.16. 1 Captor of Kin-Balam 9.15. 0. 0. 0 
A5

12. Tam HS unreadable ???? missing Late Classic 

My source for the Tamarindito Hieroglyphic Stairs is the rubbings published by Merle Greene Robertson (Greene, Rands, and Graham 1972:Plate 94). The details of the text are difficult to see in the publication, but the capture glyph clearly is prefixed by a third-person pronoun of Set A (the ergative set). I have drawn the glyph as T13.515:25, but it might well consist of T13.515[528]:130. In either case, T181 is not present. The glyphs which follow the "capture" statement are badly eroded, but there is enough room for the names of both the captive (patient) and captor (agent) to have been recorded. The bound figure to the right is named with the EG of Tikal, also known to have been used at Dos Pilas and Aguateca.

13. NTun 9.16. 3.10. 4 Chaan-Cauac 9.16.10. 0. 0 
GpIVe
J1

CHART 41 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Main Sign T528.116:713

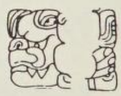
This glyph is a period ending term, such as "it ended, the tun" or "the end of the tun." T116, the phonetic complement *-n(i)*, can be attached to the tun glyph (T528) or to the entire block.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab F18	9.11. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by "scattering" and the name glyph of Pacal.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Lac L1 C1	9.15.15. 0. 0		Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Bonampak	9.15.15. 0. 0	
3.	PN Alt2 G3	9.15. 0. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 4 (by title)	9.16. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pom Wall Pan pI1	9.17. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This expression is part of a long series of period ending statements which include sequentially the following elements: a variant of the "half period" glyph; 17 katuns; seating of the tun; scattering; end of the tun; a blood-letting expression; and the agent Jeweled-Jaguar. It is possible that the agent of the final verb is meant to be understood as the agent of all these verbal expressions. See 4:10, 43:7, 52:7, 66:9, and Fig. 39.

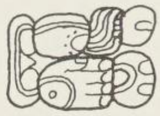
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Bon 1 G2	9.17.10. 0. 0	tun	none	9.17.10. 0. 0	

This event is followed by "scattering" and the name glyph of Chaan-Muan.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Pom PanX pD3	9.18. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph is followed by "scattering," but the remaining part of the text is missing.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	PN 12 Right	9.18. 5. 0. 0	tun	Ruler 7	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

8.	LMar 3 B2	9.18. 5. 0. 0		Macaw-GI	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
9.	Nar 32 W8	9.19.10. 0. 0	tun	18 Rabbit- God K	9.19.10. 0. 0	
10.	Seib 8 A2	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	tun	local ruler	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Ixlu Alt B3	10. 2.10. 0. 0	tun	Ah Kal	10. 2.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by "scattering" and the name of the subject.

12.	Coll 24 B1	9.18.10. 0. 0	tun	Ah Cauac	9.18.10. 0. 0	

CHART 42 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Main Sign T218

These glyphs record some period ending term, such as "completion of." It is usually accompanied the second glyph which marks the number and type of period in the period ending and/or annivers

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 C10-D10	8.14. 0. 0. 0	14 katuns *u cab*	Jaguar-Paw I	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This phrase records the completion of fourteenth katun in Cycle 8. The katun notation is followed by a "chuen" count variant, two titles (T86:528:178 and T1.21:573:18, *u cab* (T1.526:18), and the name phrase of Jaguar-Paw I (see 125:1).

2.	Tik 31 D15-C16	8.17. 0. 0. 0	17th katun	????	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

The glyph immediately preceding this "completion of seventeen katuns" expression is almost completely destroyed, but if this passage is parallel to that for Katun 14 (#1), the missing glyph was an "end of tun" (T528:713:117) notation. The katun glyph is followed by a "chuen" count variant and a glyph that includes kan-cross, sky, and a bone (T281:515:23.561:571). This last glyph does not appear to name a person, but rather

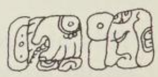
to give some ritual information about the period. The records of Katuns 14 and 18 have parallel phrases (C11-C12 and F16-F17).

3.	Tik 31 E18-F18	8.18. 0. 0. 0	18 katuns *u cab*	Curl-Snout	9. 0.10. 0. 0	
4.	Tik 3 A8-B8	9. 2.13. 0. 0	13th tun	Jaguar-Paw-Skull I	9. 2.13. 0. 0	
5.	Nar Alt1 I10-H11	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	8th katun	Ruler 1	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 43 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Main Sign "scattering"

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	DPil 1 A4-A5	9.13.15. 0. 0		none?	9.13.15. 0. 0	
2.	DPil 8 I5-H6	9.14. 0. 0. 0		Shield-God K	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

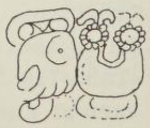
Although this glyph has a mandible (T590) instead of the "scattering" hand, Mathews (n.d.b) has shown that it is clearly equivalent to the "scattering" expression as registered on Stela 1 (#1).

3.	Pal PTab E19-F19	9.11. 0. 0. 0		Pacal II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This glyph follows a T528.116:713 "end of the tun" expression.

4.	Ton M111 19	9.13. 0. 0. 0		Kuk	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

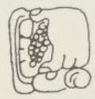
AEI.

5.	Ton M110 K	9.14.10. 0. 0		Balam	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This expression follows a T528.116:713 "end of the tun" phrase. The name phrase of the subject is long and full of titles. A *mah kina* (T74:184) title precedes the head of GIII (the god of number 7), and I am assuming this title identifies the personal name of the protagonist. However, a Bird-Jaguar name glyph also appears later in this complex phrase.

6.	Agua 1 A2	eroded	Captor of Kin-Balam	9.15.10. 0. 0	
7.	Pom Wall Pan pH1	9.17. 0. 0. 0	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph occurs in the following sequence of period ending expressions: a "half period" variant that functions as a verb; 17 katuns; seating of the tun; scattering; end of the tun (T232.528:116:713:130); a blood-letting expression; and the name of the subject Jeweled-Jaguar. However, the subject of this final verb may have been intended to be understood as the subject of the other verbal expressions as well. See 4:10, 41:4, 52:7, and 66:9.

8.	LPas L3 A3	9.16.15. 0. 0	Bird- Jaguar III	9.16.15. 0. 0	
9.	Quir Ee B19	9.17. 0. 0. 0	Two-Legged- Sky	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Quir C C13	9.17. 5. 0. 0	Two-Legged- Sky	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
11.	Quir P C4b-C5a	9.18. 5. 0. 0	Two-Legged- Sky	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase follows an IS date clearly recorded as 9.18.5.0.0; however, Two-Legged-Sky, named thereafter, was surely dead on this date and another ruler was in office. Nevertheless, his name phrase, as well that of the closely associated 18-Rabbit of Copan, occurs in the text. Either the Quirigua scribes recorded this as a posthumous event, or these names should be considered the patients of the event and the current ruler named at E1 to F1 as the agent. Perhaps this "scattering" rite, now believed to be blood-letting, was conducted, not only in celebration of the PE, but also in commemoration of the previous ruler.

12.	Ixt 4 B2	9.17.10. 0. 0	Ah Yax-Kal	9.17.10 0. 0	

13.	Quir De B18	9.16.15. 0. 0		Two-Legged-Sky	9.16.15. 0. 0	
14.	Quir Dw A23b-A23c	9.15.15. 0. 0		Two-Legged-Sky	9.16.15. 0. 0	
15.	Quir Str1 Ctr Door	9.19. 0. 0. 0		Mul-Chaan	9.19. 0. 0. 0	
16.	Quir Str1 wDoor	9.19. 0. 0. 0		Mul-Chaan	9.19. 0. 0. 0	
17.	Car Alt12 pH2-pH3	9.19.10. 0. 0		Ox-Cauac	9.19.10. 0. 0	
18.	Seib 10 A3	10. 1. 0. 0. 0		Ah Hun-Kin-God K	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
19.	Ixlu 1 A3	10. 1. 0. 0. 0		local ruler	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
20.	Uca 4 B2	10. 1. 0. 0. 0		local ruler	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
21.	DPil 26 A7-B7	9.14.10. 0. 0		Shield-God K	9.14.10. 0. 0	

The third part of this glyph is phonetic *mal*, a phonetic complement that occurs with "scattering" in other examples (see 3:2,12-13).

CHART 44 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples are associated with period ending dates.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Mach 11 A4b	9.15.10. 0. 0	tun	Etz'nab-GI	9.15.10. 0. 0	

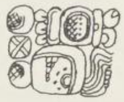
2.	Quir J A14	9.16. 5. 0. 0		????	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
	This verb follows "scattering."					
3.	Ixt 4 A2	9.17.10. 0. 0	tun	Ah Yax-Kal	9.17.10. 0. 0	
	This verb follows "scattering."					
4.	Quir C B7-A8a	13. 0. 0. 0. 0 4 Ahau 8 Cumku	tun	GIII and Aged-Stingray- God	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
5.	Quir C A10	(13. 0. 0. 0. 0 4 Ahau 8 Cumku)	tun	Black-Skull- God	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
6.	Quir C C7-D7a	9. 1. 0. 0. 0	tun	Maize Lord	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
7.	Itz 4 A2-A3	9.18.12. 0. 0	tun	eroded	9.18.12. 0. 0	
8.	Pal TIw A7-B7	9.12. 0. 0. 0		????	9.12.15. 0. 0	
	See 31:1-2.					
9.	Car 17 A2-B2	10. 0.19. 4.15?		Ox-Cauac	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	
	The CR date as recorded in the text is in error.					
10.	Quir Fe C11a	9.16.10. 0. 0		Two-Legged- Sky	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
11.	LHig 1 D5	9.17.10. 0. 0		Ahau	9.17.10. 0. 0	

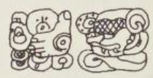
CHART 45 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	CRic Jade	none		????	9. 0.11. 0. 0 or 9. 3.16. 0. 0



This T684 "inaugural" expression is from a Costa Rican jade celt published by Balser (1974:Plate XIV). The glyphs following this verbal phrase looks suspiciously like the T1.I:606 "child of mother" expression, but the jaguar glyph occurring thereafter is not marked as a female name. However, if this is a parentage statement, the subject of the verb is the possessed noun "child of Balam." Another verbal expression precedes this inaugural event, and the subject is named with a "sky" glyph and an EG very similar to the early Tikal EG found on the Leiden Plaque and Stela 4. I suspect that the Chaan personage is also the subject of this "inaugural" verb and the "child of Balam." See 39:1.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal PTab H11-G12	9.11.13. 0. 0	????	Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0



The head variant that follows this "ahau-in-hand" glyph may record an object, but on the tablet from Temple 14, the forehead mirror of God K is adjoined to this verb as a semantic determinative specifying that the God K scepter and no other is held (see 20:8 and 38:8-10). The head variant may also specify the kind of scepter used in this particular rite.

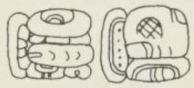
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal TIm C6	9.11. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	GI	9.12.15. 0. 0



This helmet appears to be a variant of the drum-major headdress important at Yaxchilan and Palenque, but it most closely resembles the head gear worn by the kneeling visitors on Lintel 2 at Piedras Negras. In this Palenque text, the helmet occurs in three passages each for Katuns 11 and 12. In the Katun 11 passages, the three gods of the Palenque Triad are named as the agents of these verbs, which are followed by *hun kalal* (TI.683:102) and "his baktun" in either geometric or zoomorphic form. The baktun cannot refer to a cycle of 400 tuns since the subject of the discussion is Katun 11. Fortunately, the baktun glyph appears as the sign for the katun cycle on the Leiden Plaque and Tikal Stela 31, and, therefore, it must represent some concept, such as "cycle," which is appropriate to both the katun and the baktun, The "helmet" verb must record some activity, such as "rule," that is appropriate for a deity to pursue in a katun celebration. In the Katun 12 passages the *hun kalal* and "his cycle" glyphs do not appear. See 109:7 for the remaining example of this verb.

4.	Pal TIm F2	9.11. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	GIII	9.12.15. 0. 0	
5.	Pal TIm K8	9.12. 0. 0. 0		GI	9.12.15. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TIm I9	9.12. 0. 0. 0		GII	9.12.15. 0. 0	
7.	Pal TIm M4	9.12. 0. 0. 0		GIII	9.12.15. 0. 0	
8.	DPil HSe C1-D1	9.11. 9.15.19	????	Flint-Sky-God K	9.12.12. 0. 0	

The meaning of this verbal phrase is not known, nor are the boundaries of the verbal phrase easily identified. The first glyph carries the verbal affixing, and either or both of the two following glyphs may record an object or additional information pertinent to the verbal expression.

9.	Pal TFC E5-E6	no date	????	Kuk I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

These two glyphs follow the name glyph of Chan-Bahlum and precede the name of the ancestral ruler Bahlum-Kuk I. Either or both of these glyphs may represent actions, or they may be possessed nouns in which case the nouns refer to Chan-Bahlum and the possessive pronouns refer to Bahlum-Kuk I.

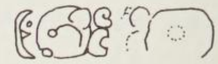
10.	Mach 7 C1	10. 0. 0.13. 0		deleted?	10. 0. 5. 0. 0	

This verb follow the CR date and precedes a T528.116:713 "end of the tun" expression and the agent One-Fish-in-Hand. The first verb is part of an extended verbal phrase or it is the first part of a period ending couplet and has, therefore, a deleted subject.

11.	Pal T14 B8	13 Oc 18 Uo		Bolon-Yocte	9.13.15. 0. 0	

See 20:8, 23:7, 82:4-5, 87:10, 121:4.

12. EZotz Lintel — no date — Rodent-Bone? — Early Classic



This wooden lintel is now in the Denver Art Museum. The second glyph in this phrase is badly eroded, but it may be a locative + noun phrase as found in auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun phrases.

13. NimP 2 A2-B2 — 9.15. 6.17. 1 — Fish-Face — 9.15.10. 0. 0



14. DPil 8 F15 — 9.13. 6. 2. 0 — Shield-God K — 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This is the second half of a couplet recording accession (see 112:18).

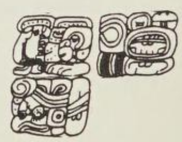
15. PN 1 K15 — 9.13.14.11. 1 — Ruler 3 — 9.13.15. 0. 0



CHART 46 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:130 with Main Sign T714

These verbal phrases record a blood-letting rite.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal TC O9-O12	9.12.18. 5.19		deleted (Chan-Bahlum II)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



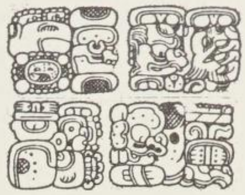
This passage is parallel to one on the TFC (39:3) and records one event in a series of three which celebrated the seventy-fifth tropical year anniversary of the accession of Pacal II (see 17:2-3 and 23:3-6). This verbal phrase is followed by another verb (T204.60:713:18) and the subject of both verbs, Chan-Bahlum. See 56:5 and 59:6.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal TS O13	9.12.18. 5.19		deleted	9.13. 0. 0. 0



This single glyph records the same event as those discussed in #1, but all complementary glyphs, the second part of the verbal couplet, and the subject have been deleted--perhaps because the redundancy of the records in these temples allowed the expression to be reduced to its most critical component.

3. Yax L25 B1-E1 — 9.12. 9. 8. 1 — Shield-Jaguar I — 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This event occurred on the same day as the accession of Shield-Jaguar (recorded in the last clause of the center upper stair of Structure 44). As at Palenque, a blood-letting rite seems to have been a part of accession ritual at Yaxchilan. The last three glyphs of this expression seem to be equivalent to the *ti* + verbal noun construction which follows an alternative expression for blood-letting on Lintel 24 at D1 (see 55:5). Shield-Jaguar is named as the subject of both blood-letting events.

4. Cop 8 B2-C2 — 9.17.12. 6. 2 — New-Sky-at Horizon — 9.17.15. 0. 0



This blood-letting event was conducted by New-Sky-at-Horizon on the one-katun + five-day anniversary of his accession.

CHART 47 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:136 with Main Sign "Scattering"

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Agua 5 C3	9.13. 0. 0. 0		missing	9.13. 0. 0. 0



This "scattering" expression is preceded by the CR date and "completion of (T218) 13 katuns" and followed by a T516:103 auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun construction in which the verbal noun is the T502 expression associated with period endings at Copan (see 31:10-14,16 and 79:3). The name phrase of Flint-Sky-God K, the contemporary ruler of Dos Pilas, follows the *ti* construction, and he may be presumed to be the deleted agent of this "scattering" also. Dos Pilas rulers appear as the protagonists of Aguateca monuments in this example, on Stela 3 (#2), and on Stela 2.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Agua 3 C3b	9. 15. 0. 0. 0		Spangle-Head	9.15. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Ton M104 G	3 Ahau 3 Zac		Ik-Skull Dragon	10. 0. 7. 9. 0

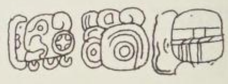
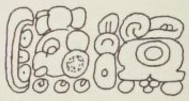


Peter Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has informed me that the "half-period" event recorded on this monument must refer to the half-period of either one tun (i.e. nine uinals) or fifteen tuns (i.e., seven

tuns and nine uinals). The existence of this usage and a similar one on the east panel of the Temple of Inscriptions of Palenque where a "half-period" glyph is used in reference to ten katuns as "half a baktun" demonstrates that this glyph refers to "half" of all cycles, not just the katun.

4.	Agua 1 D1	9.15.10. 0. 0		God K- Mah-Kina	9.15.10. 0. 0	
5.	Ton M7 H	9.16.10. 0. 0		deleted	9.16.10. 0. 0	

CHART 48 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:136 with Main Sign T757

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Nar 21 A3-A5	9.13.14. 4. 2		Smoking- Squirrel	9.13.15. 0. 0	
2.	Yax L53 E1-F1	no date		Lady Ik- Skull-Sky	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase occurs in the text accompanying the woman on Lintel 53, and although no date occurs with it, the event must have happened on the same date, 9.13.5.12.13 7 Ben 16 Mac, as Shield-Jaguar's event. The verb phrases characterizing the actions of both figures are the same, but since they carry different objects, it must be assumed that this verbal expression refers to some similarity of state or action that is shared by the protagonists, rather that to something differentiated. The name of this woman includes a skull followed by a sky sign, a series of names recurring on Lintel 32, where the skull occurs with an Ik sign in the forehead (see Maler 1903: Plate LXII). This identification associates this scene as well as that on Lintel 32 (which has the same date and event as Lintel 53) with the woman named as the mother of Bird-Jaguar on Stelae 11 and 12. See 38:28.

3. Yax L6 9.16. 1. 8. 6 Kan-Tah 9.16. 5. 0. 0
B1-B2



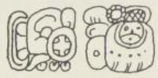
This auxiliary verb construction occurs in the text accompanying the secondary figure, and although the verb of the main text is eroded, it can be assumed that it recorded some form of the same event. Since the same verbal expression occurs on Lintel 43, on which the same basket-God K staff is displayed, it can be assumed that the "zip" verbal noun refers to the staff in some way.

4. Yax L43 9.16. 1. 8. 6 Bird-Jaguar III 9.16. 5. 0. 0
B2



The first part of this verbal expression is lost, and it is not possible to discern whether or not it was an auxiliary verb + *ti* construction. However, since the date and the action shown are the same as those on Lintel 6, and since the surviving section of the verb is clearly the "zip" verbal noun in #3, I include it here to facilitate comparison of these two examples.

5. LPas L2 no date Zac-Muluc 9.16.15. 0. 0
A1-A2



Although no date accompanies this text it can be deduced that it occurred on 9.16.15.0.0, the featured date of this lintel. The auxiliary verb construction is a period ending expression related to similar ones at Palenque, Copan, Aguateca, and perhaps Piedras Negras. See 5:8, 31:10-14, 15, 38:6, and 79:3.

6. Yax L26 no date Shield-Jaguar I 9.15. 0. 0. 0
S1-U2



Although the T684 "inaugural" glyph occurs as the verbal noun in this construction, the event cannot be accession because of the late dates (9.14.18.6.12 and 9.14.14.13.17) recorded in other passages on this lintel. This text accompanies the main scene, which shows Shield-Jaguar attended by a woman and in the process of dressing in battle gear. This phrase is the first part of a verbal couplet of which the second part is "scattering" + *ti* + nouns (see 3:16).

CHART 49 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal 96G E4	9.14.10. 4. 2		????	9.17.15. 0. 0	

By structural comparison, it can be shown that this event is parallel to passages at D5-C6 and G5-H5, both of which display a T644 "seating" sign over a throne pillow covered with a jaguar pelt. This glyph must be a phonetic or semantic substitution for these "seating" compounds (see 32: 8-9). This verb is followed by a glyph which may record the agent (Chaacal III) by title or may be part of the verb. T126 may also be part of the verbal affix pattern.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Cop P A8	9. 9.10. 0. 0		GI?	9. 9.10. 0. 0	

This period ending expression is the second of three components of a verbal triplet. See 67:1 and 98:5.

CHART 50 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:24 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Mach 3 F3b	9.19. 5. 0. 0		Split-Kin- God K	9.19. 5. 0. 0	
2.	Cop 6 A7	9.12.10. 0. 0		none	9.12.10. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TIw S12b	no date		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This "death" glyph, which is found in the closing statement of the west tablet of the Temple of Inscriptions, may be a possessed noun, rather than a verb, but I have included it here because its affixing configuration (T1.*:24) appears on known verbal glyphs. It follows a "God C-in-elbow" glyph which functions as the verb in an early mythological passage on the Tablet of the Cross (32:13). The function of this last passage seems to be to link Chan-Bahlum, the succeeding ruler, to the dead ruler

Pacal, and to restate the death of Pacal as the dedication statement of the inscription.

4.	Pal TFC E6	no date	Kuk I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

See 45:9.

5.	Quir J B13	9.16. 5. 0. 0	deleted (Two-Legged-Sky)	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 51 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:24 with Main Sign T757

In all of these examples, T757 functions as a general verb introducing name phrases in many different contexts. These verbal phrases cannot refer to any of the specific activities shown in accompanying scenes.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Yax L39 A4	9.15.10. 0. 1		Bird-Jaguar III	9.16.15. 0. 0	

This general verb is the last part of a verbal couplet or triplet which includes the following elements: (1) a "fish-in-hand/God K" expression (see 39:5); (2) *u cab* (T1.526:246?); (3) a cauac compound (T58:136. 528[hand?]:140); and (4) T204.757:24. The name phrase of Bird-Jaguar follows the T757 verb, which seems to function as a means of highlighting the subject.

2.	Yax L25 G1a	no date		Lady Xoc	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This verb accompanies a vision scene associated with blood-letting.

3.	Coll 5 A1	no date		Lady Ik-Skull	9.15. 0. 0. 0??	

The verb accompanies a scene of a woman seated in a moon sign.

4.	Yax L14 A1	no date		Lady of Yaxchilan Lady Yax-Kal	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This verb introduces the name glyphs of the person emerging from the serpent in this vision scene. It should be noted that the CR date for this lintel is the same as for Lintel 39, which shows a reclining Bird-Jaguar holding a double-headed serpent bar. The featured events for both lintels are "fish-in-hand/God K" (see 39:5).

5.	Yax L15 C1	no date	Lady 6-Tun Lady of the Ik site.	9.16.18. 0. 0	

This verb accompanies a vision scene associated with blood-letting.

6.	Yax L17 D1	no date	Lady Balam-Ix	9.16.18. 0. 0	

No date is recorded on this lintel, but since the main text includes a reference to the birth of Shield-Jaguar II, I suggest that this blood-letting event took place is celebration of that event. The CR of this birth is badly damaged, but one of the likely LC positions for it is 9.16.0.14.5.

7.	Cop 1 C5	9.11.15.14. 0	Knot-Skull	9.11.16. 0. 0	

This verb follows a CR date and period ending verb and precedes the name of the subject as a means of highlighting the subject.

8.	Cop 4 B8	9. 15. 0. 0. 0	18-Rabbit	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The verb follows a CR date and two period ending phrases.

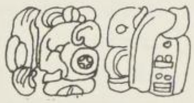
9.	LMar 2 D1	no date	missing	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Yax 11 Rear A'1	no date	Lady Ik- Skull	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 52 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:24 with Main Sign T757

In all of these examples, T757 appears as an auxiliary verb accompanied by one or more complements that seem to specify the particular event. No locative signs occur between the T757 verb and its complements.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Nar 24 E4-D4	9.13. 7. 3. 8		deleted	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is part of a complicated series of expressions which record rites occurring on the same day as the event on the front of Stela 24, recorded there as an auxiliary verb + *ti* + T1001 (see 38:5). This phrase is the third part of a verbal series (see 9:4-5 and 80:1), the subject of which is named as Lady 6-Sky of Tikal.

2.	Coll 16 A1-B1	no date		Lady Chac-Mol	Late Classic	

This undate stela in the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts shows a single standing female holding a double-headed serpent bar. This verbal phrase includes the general tree sign and may be related to similar expressions associated with period endings (see 68:3, 69:3, and 84:5-6).

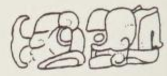
3.	Yax Str44 Ctr Low A2a-B2	9.11.18.15. 1		Shield-	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This expression is identical to one from Lintel 3 of Temple 4 of Tikal (#4). The Tikal example has a supernatural agent and is associated with an anniversary event, but the historical context of the Yaxchilan example is not as well understood. It took place nine years begore the accession of Shield-Jaguar. This verbal phrase is the second half of a couplet; se 16:10 for the first half.

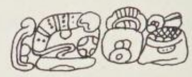
4.	Tik T4 L3 E3-F5	no date		GVI	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

This expression is the second part of a series of event expressions recording the three tun + one day anniversary of a "star-shell" event. GVI of the Palenque deity list is named as the subject of this event. See 38:17, 79:7, 80:6, 87:11, and Fig. 38.

5. Tik 9 B1-B2 — 9. 2.19.12.19 — Kan-Chitam — 9. 3. 0. 0. 0?

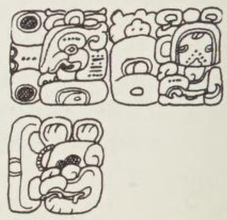


6. Yax L14 G1-G2 — no date — Zero-Skull — 9.16. 5. 0. 0



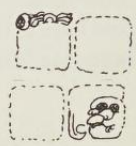
This verb phrase accompanies the male figure in a vision scene. The "yax-muluc" (T16:580) of this phrase is part of the expression in ##7-9, but the presence of T712, a lancet, following it clearly associates this expression with blood-letting.

7. Pom Wall Pan pJ1-pL1 — 9.17. 0. 0. 0 — GI-Jaguar — 9.17. 0. 0. 0



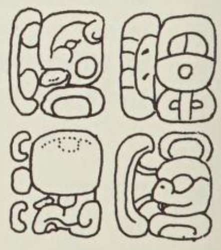
This Pomona expression is the last part of a long series of period ending verb phrases that include the following: (1) a variant of the "half-period" glyph; (2) 17 katuns; (3) "seating of the tun"; (4) "scattering"; (5) "end of the tun" (T204.528.116:713:130); and (6) this auxiliary verb + complement expression. See 4:10, 41:4, 43:7, and 66:9

8. Pom X pB4-pC2 — 9.18. 0. 0. 0 — eroded — 9.18. 0. 0. 0



Although this expression is very badly damaged, it is clearly parallel to that in #7. This passage is found in the following series: (1) an "inverted bat" phrase for "expiration of the eighteenth katun"; (2) "seating of the tun"; (3) missing; (4) this auxiliary verb + complement phrase; (5) the agent, Ahpo-Ac; (6) "end of the tun" (T13:528.missing:713:130); (7) "scattering"; and (8) missing. See 4:7, 41:6, and 64:3.

9. Yax Str33 Step 7 Q3-R4 — 9.15.13. 6. 9 — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.16. 6. 0. 0



This is the last of three expressions (see 3:12 and 13:6) which accompany a ballgame scene. This expression is identical to those in ##7 and 8, both of which occur as period ending expressions at Pomona. These expressions are composed of the auxiliary verb (T1.737:24); "yax mul" (T16:580); "hun uinic" (TI.521H); and "na chan" (T4.764). Several of these components occur as parts of verbal phrases recording an act of blood-letting (see Yaxchilan Lintels 13 [38:13], 14 [52:6], and 15 [76:2]), suggesting that the period ending expressions at Pomona and at Quirigua (21:20) as well as this Yaxchilan expression are related in some way to blood-letting rites. This identification also helps elucidate an anomalous parentage statement on the Palace Tablet at Palenque on which this

alternative expression for blood-letting replaces the more usual T757/712 expression (see Chart 132). Also see 15:6 and 38:14.

CHART 53 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:24 with Main Signs T757

All of these examples are auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun constructions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Nar 20 A3-A4	see note		Smoking- Squirrel	9.13.15. 0. 0	

The superfix of the month glyph is damaged in this text, and the date cannot be securely determined. Possible interpretations are as follows: 9.13.2.8.16 7 Cib 14 Yax; 9.13.10.9.16 8 Cib 14 Ch'en; 9.13.14.13.16 7 Cib 14 Ceh; and 9.14.2.12.16 7 Cib 14 Ch'en.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Yax L17 A1-A2	no date		deleted	9.16.18. 0. 0	

Lintel 17 does not include a date in its inscription, but the initial auxiliary verb construction is followed by what seems to be an embedded clause recording the birth of Shield-Jaguar II. This same birth is recorded on Lintel 13 (also a blood-letting lintel) on a date that is damaged, but possibly 9.16.0.14.5 1 Chicchan 13 Pop. I suggest that Lintel 17 records a blood-letting rite celebrating the same event on the same day. A second verbal phrase (preceded by T59 *ti*) follows the embedded birth clause, and this featured text ends with the name phrase of the agent, Bird-Jaguar III. See 77:4 for the third part of this verbal series.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Seib 7 A4-A5	9.18.10. 0. 0		Ah Ahpo-Tah	9.18.10. 0. 0	

This expression follows a CR and "half-period" glyph.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Seib 9 A1b-C1	10. 1. 0. 0. 0		Ah Bolon- Tun/Ah Hun- Kin	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	

This is a period ending expression.

CHART 54 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:24 with Main Sign T331

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	DPil 16 D3-C3	9.15. 4. 6. 5	????	*u cab* Spangle-Head	9.15. 5. 0. 0	

This text records the same series of events as Stela 2 from Aguateca (#2). In both texts, the "axe" event occurs one day after a "star-over-Seibal" event identified by Lounsbury (n.d.) as the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star. It precedes by six days a third event enacted upon Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar, a ruler recorded on the Seibal Hieroglyphic Stairs. In the Aguateca text, the subject of the "axe" event is deleted, but in this text, he is named in an elaborate phrase which includes two titles with shield glyphs. The name phrase begins after an *u cab* glyph. In other examples of the "axe" event (See Chart 14), the "axe" part of the compound is followed by T1.757, but in these two examples, it is followed by T1:563:501:24, which is known to be substitutable for T1.757 in other contexts. The T501 and T757 glyphs may be inflected verbs or possessed nouns. See 10:12-13 and 95:11-12 for other events in this text.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Agua 2 D1-C2	9.15. 4. 6. 5	????	deleted	9.15. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 55 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:140 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop AltQ A2-B2	9.15. 6.16.17	????	Yax-Kuk-Mo'	9.17. 5. 0. 0	

This "God K-in-hand" glyph is used at Quirigua to record the accession of Two-Legged-Sky, but on the tablets of Temple 14 and the TFC at Palenque, it refers to the "holding" or "display" of God K on occasions other than the accession to the throne of a ruler. This Copan example, like those from Palenque, cannot refer directly to the accession of this person to the throne because his accession is recorded in other texts as having occurred on a later date. This event may be the taking of some other office, perhaps specified by the second glyph, or it may be the display of a scepter. It should be noted that the "ahau-in-hand" glyphs, which are semantically equivalent to "God K-in-hand," with both meaning to display the God K scepter, occur on the tablet from Temple 14 at Palenque with a God K mirror adjoined as a semantic determinative specifying the type of scepter held; the crossed-torch glyph following this Copan exam-

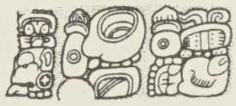
ple may serve the same function. The agent is named with a conflation of a quetzal (*kuk*) and a macaw (*mo'*) prefixed by *yax*, and this name glyph appears prominently in the name phrase of New-Sky-at-Horizon, who is surely the agent of this event.

2.	Pal T18 Stc 409	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
3.	Yax L38 A2-B2	9.16.12. 5.14	Lady 6-Tuns Lady of Ik site	9.16.15. 0. 0	

See 39:5-6 for related events.

4.	Coll 4 E1	no date	Lady 6-Sky- Ahau	9.11.10. 0. 0	

This glyph is from Site Q Panel 5. It introduces the name of a female who stands facing a male engaged in a "scattering" rite and holding a tri-lobe flint.

5.	Yax L24 B1a-D1	9.13.17.15.12	Shield- Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The verbal noun which occurs in the first *ti* construction can be identified as a blood-letting lancet from its appearances as a replacement for a stingray spine in the bowls on Lintels 13 and 14. The second *ti* is followed by a verbal noun phrase that appears to give added information about the blood-letting event; this second phrase is parallel to information addended to the "fish-in-hand/God K" event on Lintel 25 (see 46:3). The verbal phrase for the female participant (#6) is identical to Shield-Jaguar's expression, except that the addended information is not included in her text.

6.	Yax L24 G1	no date	Lady Xoc	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Yax 12 E1-F1	no date	Shield- Jaguar I	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

Since no date is recorded with this text, it must be assumed that the event occurred on one of the dates recorded on the other side of the stela: i.e., on the day of the death of Shield-Jaguar (25:5) or the seating of Bird-Jaguar (112:19). And since the subject of this verb is

Shield-Jaguar, it can be assumed that it refers in some way to death or to a posthumous event. The verbal noun is an ahau half covered with a jaguar pelt. Balam is the term for "jaguar" and balan means "hidden partially behind something," so the event may refer to "burial." However, it should be noted that this ahau variant is a prominent component in the name phrases of Underworld characters, and this verbal noun may refer, therefore, to Shield-Jaguar's posthumous position in the Underworld.

8.	Cop Alt O' Frt A1-B1	no date		local person	Late Classic	
9.	Pal TIw G6	1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 8		none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This glyph usually occurs with PEs divisible by five: i.e., with katuns, hotuns, lahuntuns, holahuntuns. Here it occurs because this date is the eightieth CR anniversary of Pacal's accession, and eighty is divisible by five.

10.	Pal TIw G10	1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 8		none	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This example appears to both T679 as an PEI and T1 as an inflectional pronoun.

CHART 56 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:18 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop B B7	9.15. 0. 0. 0		deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This "scattering" expression is the third of four parts in a series of passages recording the end of the tun in alternative expressions. It is followed by a T1.757:106 general verb, which seems to function as a means of focusing on or highlighting the name phrase of 18-Rabbit, the subject of this "scattering" and the other events.

2.	Agua 1 A7	9.15. 9.16.15		God K-Mah Kina	9.15.10. 0. 0	

3. Cop 10 D4b-D6 | eroded | ???? | 9.11. 0. 0. 0



This verb is preceded by an eroded area and a tun glyph (T528:116) and followed by two pairs of glyphs each of which contains a zoomorphic head and the "water-group" head variant (T41). In the first pair, "sky" is attached to the God C variant, and in the second, "earth" appears. This pairing of the "sky-God C" and "earth-God C" is reminiscent of similar pairings in the initial clause of Tikal Stela 31.

4. Cop AltD' F1 | 9.17. 0. 0. 0 | New-Sky-at-Horizon | 9.17. 0. 0. 0



The texts of Late Classic Copan tend to use sequences of long, complicated verbal phrases which provide alternative information about the featured event. In this case, the T757 general verb follows two phrases containing together five glyphs. The function of the general verb, here in its full-figure form, seems to be to highlight the subject, recorded in this text as New-Sky-at-Horizon.

5. Pal TC O12 | 9.12.18. 5.19 | Chan-Bahlum II | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This T713 verb is the second part of a verbal couplet of which the first part is a blood-letting event (see 17:2-3, 23:3-6, 39:3,46:1-2, and 59:6).

6. NTun GpIVc A1-A2 | no date | local personage | 9.16.10. 0. 0



7. PN 40 C15 | 9.15.15. 0. 0 | Ruler 4 | 9.15.15. 0. 0

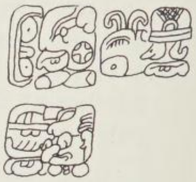


8. Quir Ew A20b | 9.17. 0. 0. 0 | ???? | 9.17. 0. 0. 0



CHART 57 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:106 with Main Sign T757

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Yax 18 C2-C3	no date		Sky-God K?	9.15. 0. 0. 0



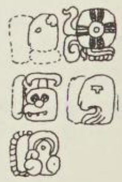
This event apparently occurred on the day 9.14.15.17.11, on the occasion of the capture of Chuen and in conjunction with a blood-letting rite (see 35:5). Those two events are recorded in the initial clauses of Stela 18, but no date intervenes between them, this T1.757:106 expression, and two others which follow. It is interesting to note that the rare serpent sign in the second glyph also appears on the Dumbarton Oaks Tablet, which is closely tied to GI of the Palenque Triad. The subject of this event seems to be God K, GII of the Palenque Triad.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Cop A B9-C9	no date		18-Rabbit	9.15. 0. 0. 0



This expression also appears on Stela N (#3) which it can be clearly identified as a period ending expression. The calendric notation for this Stela A phrase follows, rather than precedes it, and the reference seems to be to the end of Katun 15 and not to previously recorded events. I suspect these two expressions are related to others used with period endings at Pomona and Quirigua (see 21:20 and 52:7-8).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Cop N A20-B4	9.16.10. 0. 0		New-Sky-at Horizon	9.16.10. 0. 0



This expression is parallel to #2 and the second half of a couplet which records the end of the tenth tun of Katun 16.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Cop AltO' Side C2- D3	missing		missing	Late Classic

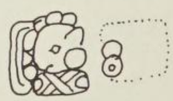


CHART 58 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:23 or 4 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

T23 is thought to have the phonetic value *-na* or *-an* because of the frequent appearance of this affix on glyphs with a configuration of C*-an*, such as *kan* and *chaan*. T4 appears as a substitute for T23 in the Group of the Cross at Palenque and in other contexts where a value of *an* or *na* is favored.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal DO A5-B5	9.11. 4. 7. 0	????	GI	9.14.15. 0. 0



This event occurred one day after the ninety-second tropical year anniversary of the death of Kan-Xul I, the ancestral ruler for whom the protagonist of this monument was named. The main verb is the same as that found on the jambs of the sanctuaries of the Group of the Cross, but the context of the event there is the eighth tropical year anniversary of the accession of Chan-Bahlum II. The identification of these events as ones associated with anniversaries seems clear, and in all cases, a god of the Palenque Triad is recorded as the agent. The version found on the Dumbarton Oaks Tablet is followed by a prepositional phrase including *tu* (T89) and *balan-ahau*, a combination that closely matches the anniversary phrase for 2 Cib 14 Mol on the TS (see 23:6). The *balan-ahau* may well refer to the dead Kan-Xul I, as this same glyph is used to refer to the dead Shield-Jaguar on Yaxchilan Stela 12 (see 55:7). The DO verbal phrase is followed by GI, *u cab*, and the name phrase of Pacal, the contemporary ruler of Palenque. The agent of this event is GI of the Palenque Triad, but the text make clear that the activity was conducted "under the auspices" of the human ruler of the site. This clause is the first half of a couplet of which Kan-Xul II is named as the agent of the second half, and since Kan-Xul II is shown dancing as GI in the scene, this couplet construction may indicate that Kan-Xul II impersonated GI in the earlier ceremony. See 20:1, 81:6, and 27:4-5 for other events in which both supernaturals and historical rulers are named.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Ton M7 L	9.16.10. 0. 0		Ah Imix	9.16.10. 0. 0



This "half-period" glyph is a very rare notation in which the "half-period" is held in the T713 hand of the "end of tun" expression. It is preceded by a "scattering" event and the CR date in an unusual arrangement of period ending phrases.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Sach 2 C1-D2	no date		local ruler	10. 2.10. 0. 0



No date survives on this stela fragment, but the presence of a tun glyph

No date survives on this stela fragment, but the presence of a tun glyph
at B1 and the "mandible" variant of the "scattering" event (see 43:2) suggest that this was a period ending notation. The date of dedication is taken from the front surface of the stela, but since the lower section is missing, it is not possible to determine whether or not the verbal phrase belongs to the IS date.

CHART 59 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*.*-ah* or *lah* with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples include T1 or an equivalent as prefix and some form of the affix *-ah* (T12, T181, or T228) or *-lah* (T178.181) as suffixed.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop 6 C1-C2	no date		Imix-God K	9.12.10. 0. 0	

Although no date precedes this phrase, it is part of a clause series recording an event series celebrating the date 9.12.10.0.0.

2.	Cop 2 D6-D7a	no date		????	9.10.15. 0. 0	

This passage is not marked by a CR notation and presumably records information about the IS date 9.10.15.0.0. The period ending passage includes a "new cycle" glyph (T86:16.528.528) which closely resembles a glyph associated with 4 Ahau 8 Cumku on the tablets of the Group of the Cross at Palenque; there is no evidence, however, that the Copan passage is referring to the era date. The "new cycle" glyph is followed by a God C "water-group" variant (T41) with an infixed "sky" glyph; by God C and an anthropomorphic "earth" glyph; and, finally, by kin and akbal signs. The remaining glyphs of the passage are destroyed, but the contrasting couplets recall other period ending passages at Copan (see 56:3) and the 9.0.10.0.0 period ending passage on Tikal Stela 31.

3.	Cop 4 B7a	9.15. 0. 0. 0	15 katuns	none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This "completion" glyph is followed by "15 katuns," by another period ending verb (T679.58?:586.181), by the T757 general verb, and by the name phrase of 18-Rabbit.

4.	Yax Str44 se A5a	no date		none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The DNIGs listed as #4 and #5 may not be verbal in construction, but I have included them because they carry the T181 *ah* suffix as well as T12 *ah*.

5.	Yax Str44 se D4c	no date		none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

6. Pal TFC 9.12.18. 5.19 Chan-Bahlum 9.13. 0. 0. 0
M13



This T713 verb is the second part of a verbal couplet of which the first part is a blood-letting event (17:2-3, 23:3-6, 39:3, 46:1-2, and 56:5).

7. PN 8 9.12.14.11. 1 Ruler 2 9.13. 0. 0. 0
F2



According to the date, this event must be posthumous because it occurred seven days after death after Ruler 2's death as recorded on Stela 7 (see 25:18) (D. Stuart, personal communication, 1981).

8. Pal T18 9.13. 0. 7. 0 Chaacal III 9.14.15. 0. 0
Jamb B17



This event, which occurred to Chaacal at age 14.1.2, is related to a similar event recorded on the Palace Tablet as occurring to Kan-Xul II at age 7.0.19 (see 33:3 and 92:6).

9. Altun 9. 7.11. 2.17 local ruler 9. 8. 0. 0. 0
Jade



This event records an accession (Mathews and Pendergast 1979).

10. Cop 7 9. 9. 0. 0. 0 Smoking-Head 9. 9. 0. 0. 0
B7



11. Yax L14 9.15.10. 0. 1 Lady Great-Skull 9.16. 5. 0. 0
E4



This verbal glyph is the second part of a verbal couplet of which the first part is the "fish-in-hand" expression associated with blood-letting. This *balan-ahau* glyph also occurs in the blood-letting expression on Lintel 15 (see 76:2).

12. Tort 1 9.10.13. 0. 0 tun none 9.11. 0. 0. 0
A3c-A3d

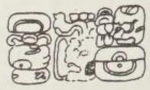


This verb is the second part of a verbal couplet of which the first part is a period ending expression (see 28:10).

13. Pal TC 9.11. 9.14. 9 Batz' 9.12.10. 0. 0
Censl E2



CHART 60 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:82 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Mach 6 A2	10. 0. 5. 0. 0		none	10. 0. 5. 0. 0	
2.	Quir Ee A16	13 Ahau 13 Uo	????	????	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This event follows an ADI which seems to refer to a previous CR date 13 Ahau 13 Cumku, noted as being six very long, but unknown, cycles in the past. The boundary of this verbal phrase and, therefore, its subject cannot be identified at present.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal PTab O10-P10	no date	????	Kan-Xul II (by title)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is the second part of a verbal couplet (or third part of a triplet) which records the accession of Kan-Xul II on 9.13.10.6.8 5 Lamat 6 Xul. Kan-Xul II is named by a maize title (T177.507:178); by a damaged anthropomorphic head of either *kan* maize or *balan-ahau*; and by the bird and skull variants of the Palenque EG. The second glyph of the verbal phrase seems not to refer to Kan-Xul individually, since it occurs in a parallel phrase for Chan-Bahlum (#4); instead it seems to be equivalent to the T757 glyph that records "succession" in the T713/757 "accession" expression.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal PTab K10-L10	no date	????	Chan-Bahlum (by EG)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This phrase is parallel to #3, but the subject is named as "Lord of Palenque" by the skull variant of the Palenque EG. The fact that it is the second half of a couplet structure recording Chan-Bahlum's accession clearly identifies him as the subject of this verbal phrase. Since the verbal suffix is missing, it cannot be identified as T82, but I have listed this example here for the purpose of comparison to #3. The main sign of the second glyph, "God C-in-elbow" (T187:1016:228), may be related to an event that occurred to GI of the Palenque Triad at 13.0.1.9.2 (see 17:1, 20:1, and 32:12-13).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Mach 2 B2	9.18.10. 0. 0	tun	none	9.18.10. 0. 0	

This glyph precedes the CR date and a "half-period" glyph.

6. Tort 6 D7-C8 — 9.10.17. 2.14 — Ahpo-Balam — 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This phrase is part of the second half of a clause in which the first part displays a "star-over-earth" as the verb (see 116:11). This phrase follows three other verbal glyphs in the second clause, and all three have the verbal suffix T181. Although the "zac-ahau-ik" appears in the "wing-shell" death expression, I do not think it records death in this context.

CHART 61 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.*:various with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Ton M113 M	9.12. 0. 0. 0		deleted	9.12. 0. 0. 0



This "scattering" is followed by a verbal phrase in which a "house" variant (T79:614:126.181) is the main sign. The appearance of T61 as a verbal affix or as a suffix to the "scattering" glyph is unique to my knowledge. See 87:1.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	PN L3 P1-O2	9.15.18. 3.16		Ruler 4	9.16.10. 0. 0



This event phrase appears after a glyph which includes *ti* (T59) and a half-darkened kin sign, a combination which functions as a DN of one day on the TFC at Palenque. T116 may function as a phonetic complement, rather than as a verbal affix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Jimb 2 D7	10. 3. 0. 0. 0		local ruler	10. 3. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Yax L46 F9	no date	Etz'nab-Bat	Knot-Eye-Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0

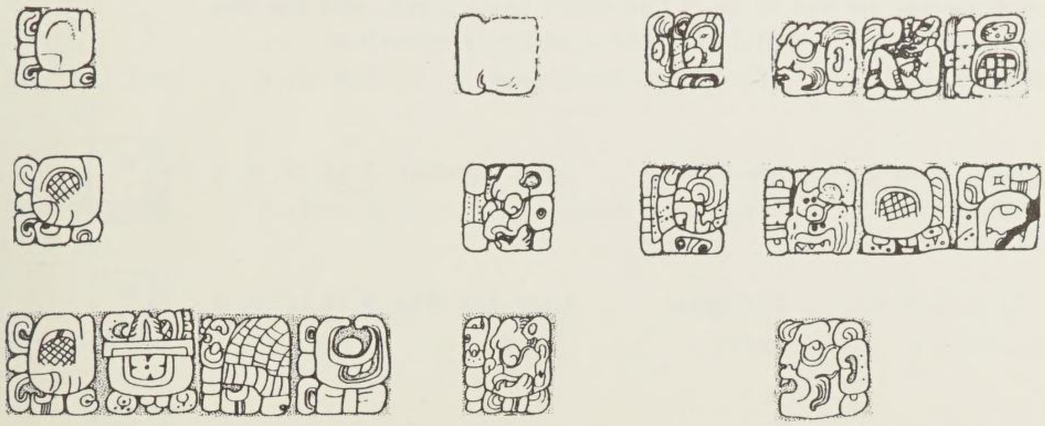


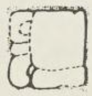
This "capture" variant, and presumably ones on Lintels 44 and 45, is very unusual, and apparently it is a part of a passage which related a historic capture by Shield-Jaguar to an earlier capture by a previous ruler. The earlier captures are recorded in detail on the stairs below each lintel. Although only the passage from Lintel 46 survives intact, the first glyph of the passage can be seen on Lintel 45, suggesting that all these lintels recorded parallel information. The first glyph of the

passage contains a *ka* fist and a *pa-ca-l(a)* phonetic compound (T1:44: 669b.586:25:178 or T1:44:669b:314.1:586P:25:178). The second glyph records Knot-Eye-Jaguar, the person named as the subject of this capture on the southeast stair below. The "capture" glyph follows, but this is one of only two examples in which the third person pronoun of Set A is found prefixed to the capture glyph. T126 is the verbal suffix. The last glyph is damaged, but enough remains to identify it as Etz'nab-Bat, the person recorded as the captive on the southeast stair. The syntactical order seems to be VSVO [deleted subject]. See 32:10-11 for the first verbal expression in the Lintel 45 and 46 passages.

CHART 62 Affix T126 in Cluster T126.*:130 with Main Sign T669b

The values for the components of this verbal expression are not completely understood, but since T126 appears as a prefixed sign, I have tentatively identified it as verbal on the chance that T126 functions as an inflectional prefix, rather than as a phonetic complement of the verbal stem. The semantic context in which these verbs appears is better understood and provides some evidence that it is a transitive construction. The first two and one-third of the panels of the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque record katun histories in a highly repetitive fashion by utilizing formulistic expressions. This verb begins a passage found in all of the katun records, usually following a passage which links the katun (or lahuntun or oxlahuntun, as appropriate) to the "seating" of the ruler in power at the time of the period ending. The T669b verb is followed in each case by a "baktun" glyph in geometric or zoomorphic form. However, the baktun notation in this context cannot refer to a cycle of 400 tuns, since the katun is the focus of this text. Fortunately, the geometric variant of the baktun glyph is now known to stand for the katun on Tikal Stela 31 in the Early Classic period and for the tun on Naranjo Stela 29. In addition, the zoomorphic versions of the baktun and katun glyphs are known to be in exchanged positions on several monuments. The "baktun" glyph must stand, therefore, for some concept, such as "cycle," appropriate to units of 360 days, 20 tuns, and 400 tuns. In the context of the Temple of Inscriptions, it must stand for a cycle of 20 tuns or a katun, and since it is prefixed by a third person pronoun of Set A, it can be identified as a possessed noun. The T669b formula continues with a God C-"water group" (T41) glyph (also prefixed by a pronoun) and the name phrase of the contemporary ruler or one or all of the gods of the Palenque Triad. The T41 God C glyph can be shown to function as a nominal introducing glyph throughout the texts of Palenque, so it can be classified as part of the name phrase. The entire clause consists of the following parts: T669b verb, "his cycle," nominal Introductory Glyph, ruler. Syntactically, these components can be interpreted in a number of different ways, such as "something happened to the cycle of the king (or Triad god)"; however, in the texts of Katuns 11 and 12, the T669b verb is not followed by a cycle glyph, but rather by other glyphs related to the Triad. Therefore, a better interpretation seems to be "the ruler (or Triad god) did something to to his cycle," with the "something" posited as some action, such as "received" or "ended." Examples of the various kinds of clauses are given below. See 45:3-7 for other verbs used in the formulas for Katuns 11 and 12, and see Chart 129 for other verbs prefixed by T126.



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIe A7	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	Pal Triad	9.12.15. 0. 0	
2.	Pal TIe D10	9. 5. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	Pal Triad	9.12.15. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TIe E11	9. 6.10. 0. 0	his cycle	eroded	9.12.15. 0. 0	
4.	Pal TIe J6	9. 7. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	Chan-Bahlum I (by title)	9.12.15. 0. 0	
5.	Pal TIe K7	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	her cycle	Lady Kanal-Ikal	9.12.15. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TIe O4	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	her cycle	Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The subjects of #6-8 are recorded with the variant of the Palenque EG bird that appears as the name of the ancestral goddess whose birth is recorded on the TC and who was the mother of the Palenque Triad. The identification of this TI name phrase as Pacal's mother, Lady Zac-Kuk, can be made on structural grounds. Lounsbury (1976) has shown that the birth date of the ancestral goddess was arithmetically contrived to be "like-in-kind" to the birth date of Pacal, and the use of this deity name for his biological mother seems a natural outcome of the numerological identity established between Pacal and the goddess. However, Lounsbury

(personal communication, 1979) has accumulated evidence that the variant of the EG bird used in both names was homophonous to the quetzal bird used in the more normal version of Lady Zac-Kuk's name glyph, and the use of the goddess' name in the TI may have been a phonetic as well as semantic usage.

7.	Pal TIe R4	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	her ????	Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	
8.	Pal TIe Q7	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	her cycle	Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	
9.	Pal TIe S10	9.10. 0. 0. 0	his cycle	Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	
10.	Pal TIm C5	9.11. 0. 0. 0		deleted (GI)	9.12.15. 0. 0	

In ##10-12, I am tentatively assuming that the glyphs following the T669b verb are not alternative names for the three gods of the Triad because, although the gods may be associated with these objects, they seem to act independently of or upon them in pottery scenes. For example, GI and GIII can be shown carrying the Quadripartite Sun Monster in a back pack, but there is no evidence that either GI or GIII was considered to be the same as that entity.

11.	Pal TIm C8	9.11. 0. 0. 0		deleted (GII)	9.12.15. 0. 0	
12.	Pal TIm F1	9.11. 0. 0. 0		deleted (GIII)	9.12.15. 0. 0	
13.	Pal TIm I4	9.12. 0. 0. 0	????	????	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The glyphs following this verb are not yet understood.

14.	Pal TIm J10	9.12. 0. 0. 0		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The object following this verb is not a "cycle" glyph as in the passages from the east panel; rather it is a katun glyph, qualified as a katun of

reign by the T93.672:140 title. This passage marks Katun 12 as a katun of this title (or rule?) for Pacal.

15. Pal TIm 9.12. 0. 0. 0 his cycle+ ???? 9.12.15. 0. 0
K3



16. Pal TIm 9.12. 0. 0. 0 his cycle+ ???? 9.12.15. 0. 0
L9



17. Pal TIw no date ???? ???? 9.12.15. 0. 0
S11a

This verb appears in the final passage of the west panel which relates Pacal, the dead ruler, to his son and successor, Chan-Bahlum. The verb is followed by the TI.606:23 glyph, which as a reference to Chan-Bahlum may be the object of the verb. The subject would then be the TIX.78:514:4 glyph that follows.

18. Pal TIe 9. 9. 0. 0. 0 ???? Lady Zac-Kuk 9.12.15. 0. 0
Q4-Q5



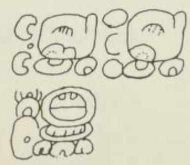
In this expression, the T669b verb is preceded by a *mac* glyph (T74:743:140), which also appears as a part of a similar phrase on the wooden box from Tortuguero (M.D. Coe 1974) (see 5:6). This clause seems to represent a redundant expression of this part of the katun history formula since it does not appear in the history of any other katun.

19. Pal TIe 9. 9. 0. 0. 0 ???? ???? 9.12.15. 0. 0
P11-O12



This expression is the verbal phrase of an entirely different part of the katun history than the previous eighteen examples. It is followed by a "9-16-9" expression found with different, but presumably parallel, verbal expression in the histories of Katuns 9, 10, 11, and 12, but not in the histories of the earlier katuns. See 70:1-3.

20. Nar 32 9.19. 4.15. 1 none 9.19.10. 0. 0
A'1-Z2



This Naranjo example is included in this chart because the verb is identical to those above, although the context is quite different. These two examples appear on the throne under the seating ruler. This verb is the first part of a verbal couplet in which neither part is recorded with an agent. See 26:11.

21.	Nar 32 Y5-Z5	9.19. 5. 9.12		none	9.19.10. 0. 0	

This expression is the second part of a verbal couplet which appears to be parallel to the couplet in #20, although these two couplets record events occurring 251 days apart. Both event expressions are located in a secondary text incised on the stairs of the central throne of the scene, and since none of the four verbal phrases of this text are recorded with an agent, these events may have been intended to be cosmological, or the protagonist of the monument (18-Rabbit) may have been understood as the agent. See 26:12.

CHART 63 Affix T4 in Cluster T4.*:181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal AD Jamb	5 ???? 5 Kayab		Pal Triad	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is found on fragments of what was originally a tablet mounted on the inside of the center piers on the north side of House AD. T4 *na* appears as a prefix to this glyph, although its function here is not entirely clear. *Na* is a term for an unpossessed house, and T4 may function, therefore, as a phonetic complement altering the *otoch* glyph into *na*.

2.	Yax 11 Frt C4-E1	9.16. 1. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 64 Affix T181 or T228 in Cluster *.181 or 228 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples are period ending expressions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	CRic Jade	9. 0.11. 0. 0	tun	eroded	9. 0.11. 0. 0	

T228, the suffix to this "end of tun" glyph, has the phonetic value *ah* and is found along with T181 as the prefixed male article. Here it is a phonetic substitute for T181 *ah* as a verbal suffix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tort Box B2	9.12. 7. 0. 0	tun	none	9.12.10. 0. 0	

See 5:6.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pom PanX pB3	9.18. 0. 0. 0	18 katuns	none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

Thompson (in Aulie and Aulie 1978:9) associated the Chol phrase *suts'atax i wut* with this "inverted bat" glyph. The Chol expression, which means "face of the bat," is used to describe a very tired person, perhaps as Thompson says because "his head looks like a bat resting with the head downward." In the context of this PE expression, the bat seems to be used as a metaphor for "expired." See 4:7, 41:6, and 52:8 for other verbal expressions in this text.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Yax L2 C2-E1	9.16. 6. 0. 0	5th tun as *ahau*	none	9.16. 6. 0. 0	
5.	DPil 13 B4	no date		Flint-Sky-God K	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb appears with period endings at other sites, but here it functions to link this Dos Pilas ruler to Great-Jaguar-Paw of Site Q, whose accession is recorded in the immediately preceding clause (see 71:4). T229 seems to function as a phonetic substitute for T181 *ah*, as it does in #1.

CHART 65 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign "Scattering"

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 9 B4	9.11. 6. 3. 4		missing	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

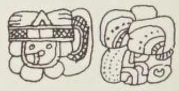
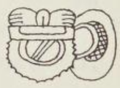
This verb is from Site Q Glyphic Panel 8. Note that this "scattering" is
This verb is from Site Q Glyphic Panel 8. Note that this "scattering" is not associated with a PE date.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Quir Fe A9-B9a	9.16.10. 0. 0		none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

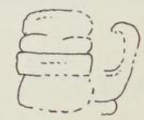
3.	Car 17 C5	10. 1. 0. 0. 0		Ox-Cauac	10. 1. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 66 Affix T181 in Cluster *:181 with Main Sign "Half-Period"

Peter Mathews (personal communication, 1979) has informed me that he has found this glyph associated, not only with a half-period of a katun, but also with a half-period of a uinal, a tun, fifteen tuns, and a baktun. Note that some of these examples function as period ending rather than half-period expressions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 A13-B13	9. 0.10. 0. 0	1 cycle	Stormy-Sky	9. 0.10. 0. 0	
2.	Tik 31 H7-G8	8.19.10. 0. 0	1 cycle	none	9. 0.10. 0. 0	
3.	Coll 7 pA19	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	see note	none	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

The date on this stela in Brussels in not a half-period, but a katun ending; and the center of this glyph is not T606 as expected, but rather T617. This distinction may mark the two different kinds of period ending phrases.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Ton M111 K	9.13. 0. 0. 0	13 katuns	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is associated with a katun ending like that on the Brussels stela; however, my source does not reveal enough detail to determine if the center of the glyph is like the Brussels example.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Coll 8 pC1	9.11.10. 0. 0	none	Rodent-Turtle	9.11.10. 0. 0	
6.	Bon D D1	9.14. 3. 8. 3	13 tuns	Flint- Mandible	9.14. 5. 0. 0	

This example from the Bonampak Column in the St. Louis Museum does not occur on a PE date of any sort. The text cannot be analyzed within a

historical context, so it is not possible to determine whether the event might be a thirteen-tun anniversary of some earlier event, or a half-period of thirteen tuns.

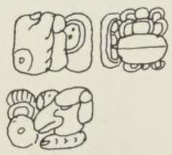
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Quir Fw A16b	9.16.10. 0. 0	none	none	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This is the second part of a couplet; see 5:4 for the first part.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
8.	Tik 31 F24	8.18.10. 0. 0	1 cycle	none	9. 0.10. 0. 0	
9.	Pom Wall Pan pE1	9.17. 0. 0. 0	17 katuns	deleted	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This example is similar in detail to #8, but an additional element is superposed to the main sign. The PE glyph is followed by "17 katuns" and a long series of additional phrases including the following: (1) this phrase; (2) "seating of the tun"; (3) "scattering"; (4) "end of the tun"; (5)a T757 + complement phrase; and (6) the subject of all these verbs, GI-Jaguar. See 4:10, 41:4, 43:7, and 52:6.

CHART 67 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T218

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop P A6-A6b	9. 9.10. 0. 0	half-period	*u cab* ????	9. 9.10. 0. 0	
2.	Yax 3 pA1-pA3	no date	1 katun of ruler	6-Tun-Bird-Jaguar II	9.12. 5. 0. 0?	
3.	Pal TC C7-D7	2. 0. 0. 0. 0	2 baktuns	deleted	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. This phrase is followed by a "fish-in-hand" blood-letting verb (39:4) of which the ancestral goddess, whose birth is recorded on the TC, is recorded as the agent. Presumably she let blood on the occasion of this baktun ending and is to be understood as the agent of the "completion" verb.

4.	ArP 3 C1-D1	9.15. 0. 0. 0	15 katuns	deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This glyph is followed by another period ending expression (109:4), "scattering" (68:3), and the name of the agent.

5.	Cop B B5-B6	9.15. 0. 0. 0	15 katuns	deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is followed by a T586 PE expression, "scattering," a T757 verb, and the name phrase of the agent.

6.	Yax 6 C7b-C8	9.11.16.10.13	???? as *ahpo*	Bird-Jaguar II	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase records an anniversary of accession, but the period glyph is eroded.

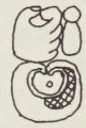
7.	Cop Alt of 5; S1-T1	9.11.15. 0. 0		none	9.11.15. 0. 0	

CHART 68 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these expressions are associated with period endings.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	PN L3 F2-H1	9.15.18. 3.13	1 katun of reign	Ruler 4	9.16.10. 0. 0	
2.	Pom Wall Pan pL5	9.17. 0. 0. 3	missing	missing	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

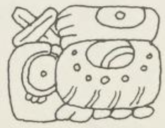
The glyphs which followed this verb are now missing, but the text from Piedras Negras Lintel 3 (#1) suggests that this Pomona example recorded some sort of period ending expression. Since the date of the event is after a katun ending, it seems likely that the period was something like a period of reign. See 98:4.

3. ArP 3 9.15. 0. 0. 0 tun? deleted 9.15. 0. 0. 0
C2-D2



This expression is the second part of a verbal triplet (see 67:4). It is followed by a "scattering" glyph (109:4) and the name of the agent, Ah Chac-Be/ Ah Cauac. The second glyph in this expression is prefixed by a third person pronoun of Set A, marking it as a possessed noun. The main sign is a general tree sign, found in anniversary and dedication phrases at Palenque. A T528 glyph occupies the lower right corner of the block, perhaps marking the period ended as a tun. The occurrence of this general tree sign in a period ending expression suggests that the verbal phrase on the Dallas Stela (see 52:2) may also be a period ending expression. See 26:13-14, 67:1, 69:3, 84:6, and 131:2-3.

4. Quir C 13. 0. 0. 0. 0 ???? none 9.17. 5. 0. 0
B6



See #5, 5:15, and 104:3-4 for other examples of this era expression.

5. Coba 1 13. 0. 0. 0. 0 none 9.15. 0. 0. 0
A18-B19



The Initial Series date of this stela is clearly 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, but the LC includes nineteen periods above 13.0.0.0.0, the more common designation for 4 Ahau 8 Cumku. However, since this expression is very similar to the era expression used at Palenque (104:3-4), I believe that this Coba date also records the era event, and that all cycles above the katun were (at least at Coba) considered had a numerical coefficient of 13 on the day the current era began.

CHART 69 Affix 181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Signs Tnn[586] or Tnn:586

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Coll 7 pA20	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		5-Kix-Chan	9. 8. 0. 0. 0



This PE expression follows 66:3.

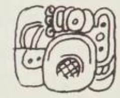
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Cop E Alt; G	missing	missing	missing	9. 9. 5. 0. 0?



PEI.

3.	Cop 6 C6-C7	9.12.10. 0. 0	????	eroded	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This seems to be a standard expression for a period ending event which reappears on Stela M and perhaps elsewhere. The last glyph is the general tree sign with a cauac (tun) glyph adjoined to it. This part of the expression seems to be related to the verbal expression on the Dallas Stela (52:2) and Arroyo de Piedra Stela 3 (68:3).

4.	Cop 4 A8	9.15. 0. 0. 0		deleted (18-Rabbit)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. This example is preceded by a "completion of fifteen katuns" expression and followed by a T204.757 general verb and the name of the subject, 18-Rabbit.

5.	Cop B B1	9.15. 0. 0. 0	????	deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Cop M B4b-B5	9.16. 5. 0. 0		deleted or none	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
7.	Cop N A16	9.16.10. 0. 0		New-Sky-at- Horizon	9.16.10. 0. 0	

This verb is the first part of a couplet; see 57:3 for the second half.

8.	Quir Ee A9	9.17. 0. 0. 0	13 Ahau *u cab* tun	Two-Legged- Sky (by title)	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

These three glyphs seem to be a verbal triplet recording the end of Katun 17, with the last glyph specifying the event as a "death." "13 Ahau tun" follows the verbal expression and the agent is named only with the "shell-fist" title, but surely the agent is meant to be understood as Two-Legged Sky, the protagonist of the monument.

9.	Quir De B17	9.16.15. 0. 0	????	????	9.16.15. 0. 0	

This expression seems to be related to ones recorded at Dos Pilas (43:1-2) and may be related to the Copan examples under #3-6.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
10.	Car 1 C2	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		Ruler 2	9. 8. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 70 Affix T181 in Cluster T*.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIe T5	9.10. 0. 0. 0		9-16-9	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This verbal stem is composed of two signs for which the phonetic values are known; T89 is *tu* and T586 is *pa*, which together form the stem *tup*. The meaning of the verb is not known, but it begins a clause repeated in the histories of Katuns 9, 11, and 12. In all three clauses, the verb is followed by three glyphs: 9-sky-kin animal (TIX.561:23/115.756c:116); 16-kin animal (TXVI.756c:116); and 9-*hel* (TIX.168:573:21 or 130). The meaning of this series of glyphs is not understood. See 62:17 for the Katun 9 version of this expression. See 31:7-9 for the same verb in an alternative context in these same katun histories.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TIm A9	9.11. 0. 0. 0		9-16-9	9.12.15. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TIm H9	9.12. 0. 0. 0		9-16-9	9.12.15. 0. 0	

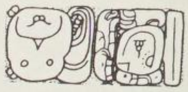
This glyph is found in a position clearly parallel to those of #1 and #2, but it is not known whether or how this glyph is equivalent to the first two.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal T1e M3-N4	9. 8.13. 0. 0	tun-seating	Ac-Kan	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This verb is parallel to those list on Chart 62.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Cop 2 B6b	9.11. 0. 0. 0	11 katuns	Bat-Uinal?	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

This drawing is very suspect.

6.	Pal Tabs E2-F2	9.11. 1.12. 6	his haab	Pacal II	9.11. 5. 0. 0	

The date of this clause occurs on the thirteenth haab (365-day year) anniversary of 9.10.8.9.3 9 Akbal 6 Xul, the day on which Chan-Bahlum II was made heir-designate. The verbal glyph is composed of T534 *la* and T181 *ah*, which together form *lah*, a term documented in several Maya languages, including Yucatec and Tzotzil, for "end" or "finish." Since the date is a known haab anniversary, and since the verb is *lah* "end" or "finish," the second glyph must record haab in some manner or some special term for a cycle of "13 haabs." Note that its configuration is markedly in contrast to T528 as tun (T528:116).

7.	Pal T18 Stc e1	no date		local person	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This verb and the one in #8 once occurred in secondary texts that accompanied now-missing figures.

8.	Pal T18 Stc g1	no date		local person	9.14.15. 0. 0	
9.	Cop A A12b	9.14.19. 8. 0		missing or none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

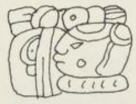
CHART 71 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T684

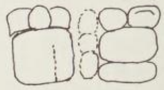
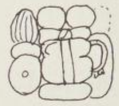
All these examples are accession expressions. When T683, the full version of T181, is infixed into the T684 "bundle" glyph, I assume that this sign functions as a verbal suffix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 4 A5-B5	8.17. 2.16.17		Curl-Snout	8.17. 5. 0. 0	

This expression follows T51.1:788 (37:4).

2.	Ton F34 pB3-pB4	missing		missing	9.10. 0. 0. 0?	
3.	Coll 1 A2-D2	9. 9.12.10. 6		Zac-Mac	9.10. 0. 0. 0	

4.	DPil 13 B2b-A3a	9.12.13.17. 7	Great- Jaguar-Paw of Site Q	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
5.	PN 8 G3-H3	9.12.14.13. 1	missing (Ruler 3)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Agua 1 B12	9.15. 9.17.17	God K/ Mah Kina	9.15.10. 0. 0	
7.	PN Alt2 E2	9.14.18. 3.13	Ruler 4	9.16. 0. 0. 0	
8.	PN 14 B11	9.16. 6.17. 1	Ruler 5	9.18.10. 0. 0	
9.	Yax L30 H4	9.16. 1. 0. 0	Bird-Jaguar	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
10.	PN 16 C5	9.16.12.10. 8	Ruler 6	9.16.15. 0. 0	
11.	ECayo L3 J4	9.14.18. 5. 7	eroded	9.15. 5. 0. 0	
12.	ECayo L1 E1-F1	9.16.12.14.10	Ah Chac-Zotz'	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
13.	ECayo L1 K15-L15	9.17. 1. 5. 9	4-Pa-na-ca/ Ahau	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
14.	PN 15 C5	9.17.10. 9. 4	Ruler 7	9.17. 15. 0. 0	
15.	Bon 2 C1-C2	9.17. 5. 8. 9	Chaan-Muan	9.17.15. 0. 0	

16.	Nar 6 A3	9.16.17.14.3		Ruler IIIa	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
17.	Nar 14 D9-C10	9.17.13. 4. 3		Ruler IIIb	9.18. 0. 0. 0	
18.	PN 11 E7	9.14.18. 3.13		Ruler 4	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This same accession is recorded as #7.

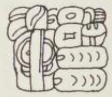
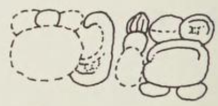
19.	PN Thr1 G'3	9.17.10. 9. 4		Ruler 7	9.17.15. 0. 0	
20.	Yax 11Frt pC4-pE1	9.16. 1. 0. 0		Bird- Jaguar III	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
21.	DPil 8 C18b-D18	9.14.15. 5.15		Spangle-Head	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
22.	MJos 2 A8-A9	9. 8. 9. 1.17		eroded	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
23.	Res HS3 B10	missing		missing	9. 4. 0. 0. 0?	

CHART 72 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Signs T713 or T670

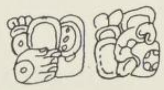
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 10 B2-C1	????		Uinal-Ahau	????	

This text is on a small bone which shows an accession scene in which a ruler sits upon a "world" throne (marked by waterlilies and sky signs; see Naranjo Stela 32 for another example) holding a quadripartite badge, while an Aged God holds a proto-typical headdress above his head and in front of the ruler. The CR date, 5 Cib 20 Yaxkin, of this event is in error because the day Cib cannot go with the haab coefficient 20. In

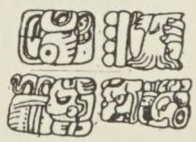
working with this date, I assumed that the day 5 Eb, the possibility graphically closest to Cib, was intended and calculated the following set of LC positions:

	Date of Event	Dedication
1.	9. 3. 1.14.12	9. 3. 5. 0. 0
2.	9. 6.10. 9.12	9. 6.15. 0. 0
3.	9. 9. 3. 4.12	9. 9. 5. 0. 0
4.	9.11.15.17.12	9.12. 0. 0. 0
5.	9.14.18.12.12	9.15. 0. 0. 0
6.	9.17. 1. 7.12	9.17. 5. 0. 0

A provenience of Palenque has been suggested for this bone, and in terms of both style and iconography, this assumption is fitting; however, the style of drawing is deliberately archaic, so that it does not help in assigning the time period. If the bone is from Palenque, the second and fifth possibilities are the least in conflict with the known dynastic history. And it is also a possibility that this bone records the accession of a mythological personage or of a ruler of a subordinate site in the Palenque region and not of the main center.

2.	Pal HS A11-B11	9. 9. 2. 4. 8	Pacal II	9.11.10. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TC M3-N1	9.12.11.12.10	Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pal Slav A5	9.14.10. 4. 2	Chaacal III	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

PEI.

5.	Pal PTab O1-P4	9.13.10. 6. 8	Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	
6.	Yax Str44 Ctr Up D11-C13	9.12. 9. 8. 1	deleted (Shield-Jaguar I)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. No subject is recorded for this verbal phrase, but since it is in the final clause of a text in which only Shield-Jaguar is named as protagonist, it can be assumed that he is the intended subject here. Either his name phrase is deleted as redundant, or as Mathews (personal communication, 1980) suggests, his name may be recorded on the front part (riser) of this stair, which apparently has never been photographed.

7.	Quir J F4-F6	9.14.13. 4.17		Two-Legged-Sky	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
8.	Pal ISpot G1-H1	9.18. 9. 4. 4		6-Cimi/Pacal	9.18.10. 0. 0	
9.	LMar 3 B2-A3	9.17.18. 6.19		local ruler	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

See 37:20; this verbal phrase follows a T757 auxiliary verb.

10.	Tik 31 H8	8.19.10. 0. 0		Stormy-Sky	9. 0. 10. 0. 0	
11.	EPeru B	9.15.10. 0. 0?		local ruler	9.15.10. 0. 0	

CHART 73 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop AltY A2	9. 7. 1. 7. 6?		local ruler	9. 7. 5. 0. 0?	
2.	Chin Thr pD2	9.13. 5.16. 4		Feather-Shield	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

A drawing of this monument is published in Maler (1901:12 and Pl. II). This "death" verb follows a "seating" expression and a DN that establishes the time between the accession and death of this lord. Another "seating" event follows immediately after, but its agent is not recorded in Maler's drawing. The date may be one CR earlier or later. See Chart 19.

3.	Pal PTab N7	9.13.10. 1. 5		deleted (Chan-Bahlum II)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

PEI. The DN which precedes the verb is the length of time between the date of Chan-Bahlum's accession and this event, his death. Although the subject of this verb is not named, this passage is the first part of a couplet in which the subject of the second part is named as Chan-Bahlum II. See Chart 19 for other examples of this verb.

4. DPil 8 C14 9.14.15. 2. 3 Shield-God K deleted 9.15. 0. 0. 0



Mathews (n.d.b) has identified this event and the one listed as #5 as burial rites conducted respectively three and four days after the death of the patients of each verb. His analysis includes a reading of the verbal stem as *muc*, a word for "burial" widely distributed in the Mayan languages. His analysis of this Dos Pilas example identifies the parts of the glyph as *tu.mu:ca.ah*, and he points out the difference between this example and that from Piedras Negras (#5), which utilizes a different *mu* sign and is without the *tu* prefix. He posited that this construction is transitive, with *tu* recording a preposed tense-aspect particle and the third person pronoun of Set A; that the name of the agent is deleted; and that this clause is gapped to the next one, where the agents of both events are named. A paraphrase is as follows: ". . . On 11 Cauac 17 Mac, he died, Shield-God K, Lord of Dos Pilas; three days later, he [Spangle-Head] buried Shield-God K; in twelve days and three uinals, he was inaugurated as Ahau, Spangle-Head, Lord of Dos Pilas." I accept Mathews' suggestion is a viable hypothesis, but there are some problems which should be noted. It is possible that the *tu* sign is part of the main graph and not intended to be read as a separate sign at all. The most normal environment for this sign combination is as an infix in the upper part of the seating glyph. In a "seating of the tun" expression on the Pomona Wall Panel, this compound sign is taken out of the main sign and placed below it, apparently without changing the meaning of the expression. A comparative example from Pomona Panel X shows this sign in its normal infixed position, and although the example from the Wall Panel has the infix below the main sign, rather than infixed into it, there is no apparent difference in meaning, and both examples occur in identical contexts. The compound identified as *tu-mu* by Mathews may function, therefore, as a single, rather than multiple, sign, in which case no agent is named in this burial clause. See Chart 27 for other examples of verbs with *tu* prefixes.





Pomona Panel X Wall Panel

5. PN L3 V5 9.16. 6.12. 0 Ruler 4 none 9.16.10. 0. 0



The second occurrence of the "burial" glyph is on Lintel 3 at Piedras

Negras. The burial was three days after the death of Ruler 4, and the verb is followed by a titular reference to him, by a series of eroded glyphs which may have contained a DN, and finally, by the name phrase of Ruler 7 preceded by *u cab*. This structure may be parallel to the deleted structure of Dos Pilas Stela 8, but it seems more likely that Ruler 4 was buried by his successor, not the ruler who came to the throne after two intervening reigns.

6.	Pal T18 Stc 471	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This glyph is composed of the same signs as the "burial" glyph under #5, but since it was not in its original location, its meaning cannot be confirmed. However, it should be noted Blom (Blom and LaFarge 1926:175) recorded a "death" event in place on the rear wall of Temple 18, and a DN ("the second day after") was found among the glyphs detached from the rear wall.

7.	Pal T18 Stc 462	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
8.	Pal T18 Stc 485	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	

PEI. Both this example and #7 are glyphs recording "death"; see Chart 19 and ##2-3.

9.	Ton F71 B	missing	missing	Late Classic	
10.	Pal Frag	???? 1 Kayab	missing	Late Classic	

This fragment is in the bodega at Palenque, but it was found at the Palenque railroad station where looters left it and is from an unknown site in the general region of Palenque.

11.	Pal TC Censl G4	eroded	Lady Ahpo-??	9.12.10. 0. 0	
12.	Quir Dw B22a	9.16.15. 0. 0	missing	9.16.15. 0. 0	

CHART 74 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T515

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tort Sarc 36	9.10.17. 1. 2	deleted?	deleted (Ahpo-Balam)	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This "capture" glyph is part of a series of events including two "star-over-earth" events (see 10:7). This "capture" event is followed by *u mul* (T1:513) and the tzolkin position 1 Muluc. Arithmetically, it can be determined that 1 Muluc occurred seven days after the CR of the "capture" event, and it seems likely that the *u mul* preceding 1 Muluc is a "count" glyph, rather than the object of the capture. It is somewhat shorter than the glyphs around it, and I suspect the expected *ti* (T59) is eroded. The "capture" verb seems to occur without patient or agent, and the 1 Muluc event (an "axe" war event) is followed by a partially eroded glyph which contains *chac* (T109), *ik* (T503), and T126. These two events are followed 25 days later by a "star-over-earth" and another "capture" event (see #2).

2.	Tort Sarc 44	9.10.17. 2.14	4-Chuen	*u cab* Ahpo-Balam	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This event follows the two events described above and a "star-over-earth/ bundled sky" event (see 10:7). It is followed by a long name phrase, which seems to name the patient, and then by *u cab* and the name glyph of Ahpo-Balam, presumably the agent of all three events. The same "star-over earth/bundle" events are recorded on the Tortuguero earplugs, but without the "capture" notation (see 10:5).

3.	DPil HSe G4	9.11.11. 9.17	Tah-Mo'	deleted	9.12.12. 0. 0	

The name of the agent is deleted from this clause, but it follows a second verb which seems to be a variation of the proposed agency expression found in other capture statements (see 34:2, 12-17). The normal form of this *u mal* expression is T1.501:102, but here it is *ma:la.ah* (T501:178.181). The name Flint-Sky-God K, the protagonist of this monument and presumably the agent of the both verbs, concludes the text.

4. Pal HS E7 9.11. 6.16. 3 deleted deleted 9.11.10. 0. 0



This event occurs in a very difficult passage from the Hieroglyphic Stairs of House C in the Palace. The passage seems to consist of a series of clauses recording different events occurring on the same day (there are no intervening dates), or else these clauses record the same event in a triplet form. The verb of the first section is an "axe" event (14:1) associated with a personage named with the Site Q EG and all three members of the Palenque Triad. The second verb is of unknown meaning, but it is followed by several glyphs: a name (?) Crossed-Bands-Jaguar/GI; a possible relationship glyph (T575[565]:18); the name Shield-Jaguar of Yaxchilan (but this event occurred when he was approximately six, 1.7.9.17 before his accession [Proskouriakoff 1963: Table 1]); and a T87.515 *chu* sign without either the *cu* (T528) or *ca* (T25) required to complete the verbal stem for "capture" *chuc* (see #5). The third section is composed of another verb and name phrase followed by the "capture" glyph *chu:ca.ah*, T515:25.181), but the name of neither patient nor agent is included in the text. I do not believe that the structure of this text is understood well enough to conclude that a six-year-old Shield-Jaguar was capture by a Palenque ruler, but the context appears to be one of war.

5. Pal HS F6 9.11. 1.16. 3? ???? ???? 9.11.10. 0. 0



As discussed above, this example does not include the *cu* (T528) or *ca* (T25) required to form the verbal stem for "capture" (*chuc*).

6. Yax 20 A3 9.13. 9.14.14 Ah Kan *u cab* Shield-Jaguar II 9.13.10. 0. 0?



Proskouriakoff (1963:160-161) noted a difficulty with this date and capture event. A capture involving a captive of the same name occurs on Lintel 46 where the date twelve years later is recorded. Because of the similarity of the two CRs (5 Ix 17 Kankin and 6 Ix 16 Kankin) and the repeated names, Proskouriakoff suggested that the captures are the same, and that the earlier of the two monuments, Stela 20, recorded an error in the CR date.

7. Yax 18 A4 9.14.15.17.11 Ah Chuen deleted (Shield-Jaguar I) 9.15. 0. 0. 0



See 35:5.

8.	Yax 19 A3	9.12. 8.14. 0	Death or Ah Ahaual	*u mal* Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Yax Str44 nw low A2a	9.10.14.13. 0	Cauac-Bat	6-Tun/Bird-Jaguar II	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Yax Str44 nw Up A2a	9. 8. 0.15.11	eroded	eroded	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Yax Str44 se Up D6b	9.14.17.15.11	Ah Chuen	Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
12.	Yax Str44 se Low A2	eroded	eroded	eroded	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
13.	Yax Str44 Ctr Up C3	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This "capture" construction is unusual in that the *u mal* (T1.T501:102), which usually stands between the captive and captor, is found immediately following the verb with the locative *ti* preceding the name of the captive (patient). The construction seems to read *chucah u mal ti Ah Ahaual*.

14.	Yax L44 A3	9.12.17.12. 0	Ah Zac-Manik	Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
15.	Yax L45 pB1b	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaual	*u mal* Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Although the verb has been entirely destroyed on Lintel 45, I have listed it as an example because the text can be reconstructed with some security.

16.	Yax L46 F3	9.14. 1.17.14	Ah Kan	*u mal* Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
17.	Pal Slav E1a	9.14.11.17. 6	Knot-Manik	deleted (Chac-Zutz')	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This "capture" verb is followed by the name Knot-Manik (T12:60?:671) which appears on the Jonuta Panel in the Museo Nacional de Antropologia y

Historia in Mexico City. Two additional glyphs follow this name, but it is not certain whether they record additional names or titles of this individual, or name additional captives. This capture is preceded by an "axe" event (1.12.16 earlier) of which the agent is recorded as "*u cab* Chac-Zutz'," and it is followed by a second "axe" verb (5.13.13. later) recorded with the same agent phrase. If the agent of the "capture" event is deleted, then he is named as Chac-Zutz' in the following clause.

18.	Yax L8 A3	9.16. 4. 1. 1	Jeweled-Skull	*u mal*	Bird-Jaguar III	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
19.	Yax L41 C1	no date	Jeweled-Skull	*u mal*	Bird-Jaguar	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

The main text of this lintel records a "star-shell" event as the featured occasion, and the date is the same as on Lintel 8, 9.16.4.1.1. This "capture" event is recorded in the secondary text and without a date.

20.	LPas L1 A3	no date	Manik-Cauac		Bird-Jaguar III	9.16.15. 0. 0	
21.	Coll 2 A2	9.17.12.13.14	Balam-Ahau	*u cab*	Ah Chac-Ma-??	9.17.15. 0. 0	

This "capture" event from the Kimbell Museum panel is followed three days later by a second event (T23.130:180 *na.wa:ah*) which appears to record the public disposition and perhaps sacrifice of the captive. The main figure in the scene is seated on a throne marked by the name phrase of Shield-Jaguar II of Yaxchilan, but the agent of this capture seem to be a different person. The prominent display of the name of a Yaxchilan ruler may signal that the site from which this panel comes was aligned in some way with the Yaxchilan dynasty. The name of the captive also occurs in the frame adjacent to the principal figure in the lower part of the composition.

22.	Bon L1 A3	9.17.16. 3.12	Ah 5-Skull		Chaan-Muan	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
23.	Bon L2 A3	9.17.16. 3. 8	Zotz'		Shield-Jaguar II of Yaxchilan	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

24. Bon L3 A3 | 9.15. 9. 3.14 | eroded | Knot-Eye-Jaguar | 9.18. 5. 0. 0



25. LMar 3 C1 | no date | Ah Bone-Chu | deleted | 9.18. 5. 0. 0



This glyph occurs in the secondary text associated with a captive figure. The "capture" event proper is recorded in the main text as having occurred on 9.18.4.2.19.

26. Yax 5 A2 | 9.18. 6. 5.11 | deleted | deleted | 9.18.10. 0. 0



This "capture" glyph is followed immediately by the "captor" glyph (T1. 108:764), which appears on Lintel 8 (32:14), where it occurs as a verb in a clearly transitive construction. Because of the syntactical order--"captor," patient, agent--this glyph must be verbal in this text also, and it is, therefore, the second half of a verbal couplet.

27. Yax L10 B7 | 9.18.17.12. 6 | Turtle-Bat | deleted | 9.19. 0. 0. 0



The "capture" statement is found within a long series of clauses which do not have intervening dates. Among the preceding events are "ahau-in-hand" (129:6) and a "star-shell" event (10:20). The "capture" is followed by the name "Turtle-Bat," but without the agent being named; however, the agent of the capture, who is named with a skull glyph, follows in the next clause after a repetition of the initial "ahau-in-hand" verb (27:4).

28. Yxh 31 A2 | 9.15.13. 4.14 | Zotz' *u cab* | Yax-God K/ Ek-GIII | 9.16. 0. 0. 0?



29. Coll 25 A4a | ???? | Star-Parrot | Ah Kan | Late Classic



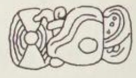
The calendric information for this date is written as 2 Kan 3 Chicchan (or Ahau) with no haab position given. The presence of the two tzolkin days, rather than a CR is unexplained. T17:565:18 occurs between the name glyphs of the patient and the agent.

30. Cop AltR L1a | 9.18. 2. 8. 0 | | New-Sky-at Horizon | 9.18. 5. 0. 0



This example is surely not "capture," as can be seen by the sign pene-

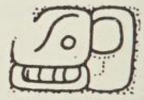
trating the *chuc* (T515[528]) glyph. In the "capture" glyph, this sign should be T87, but here is is a "torch" (*tah*) sign. It is doubtful whether the glyph retains the same reading when this phonetic complement is changed.

31.	DPil HSe B5	9.11.17. 8.19	????	????	9.12.12. 0. 0	

This example is graphically equivalent to the Copan example above, but there is some evidence that it is associated with "capture" or "war" events in this context. It appears in a text in which the initial event is "star-shell" with the main sign of the Tikal (Dos Pilas?) EG adjoined; and this pseudo-"capture" glyph is followed by the same Tikal main sign, by *ah kin* (T584:544), and by two eroded signs. But more importantly, the pseudo-"capture" glyph is adjoined to a glyph which replaces the normal "captor" (T1.108:764) glyph on the Forth Worth panel so that the adjoined sign may function as a semantic determinative specifying "capture." (The text below is read right to left in reverse order).



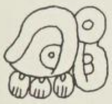
1 personal name (Chel Te')
2 "sky" (Chaan)
3 "west" (a substitute for the expected Mah Kina title)
4 "the captor of" 5 Tah-Mo'
6-7 Lord of Yaxchilan

32.	Yax 15 A2	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaualu *mal*	Shield-Jaguar I	9.12.10. 0. 0	
33.	Yax Str44 nw Low C8b	9.15. 0.12. 0	Na-Cauac-Manik	eroded	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
34.	Yax Str44 nw Low D4	9.15. 0.12. 0	Na-Cauac-Manik	deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
35.	Yax Str44 se Up D1b	9.14. 1.17.14	Ah Kan	Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
36.	Yax Str20 HS 58	9.18. 6. 4.19	eroded	Shield-Jaguar-II	9.18.10. 0. 0	

The verb is preceded by the CR date, a verb, three eroded blocks, and two names. Since no additional date occurs between the initial clause and this verb, it is either an alternative expression for the first verb and, therefore, the second part of a couplet construction, or it records a second event, "capture," that occurred on the same day.

37. Yax Str20 HS 72 — 9.18. 6. 5.11 — Inverted-Ahau — Shield-Jaguar II — 9.18.10. 0. 0





The glyph to the left occurs between the names of the captive (patient) and captor (agent) in all "capture" clauses in this inscription. Although it seems to occur only in this inscription, its structural position makes it another candidate for an agentive expression.

38. Yax Str20 HS 94 — 9.18. 7. 6. 0 — missing — missing — 9.18.10. 0. 0



39. Yax Str20 HS 105 — 9.18. 7.16. 9 — missing — missing — 9.18.10. 0. 0



The main sign of this verb is the head of a brocket deer, pronounced *chih* in the Cholan languages. The presence of the head here is not understood, but since the majority of verbs in this texts record capture event, I have placed it here for the purpose of comparison.

40. Yax Str20 HS 115 — 9.18. 8. 3. 3 — Ah-Zac-??-?? — missing — 9.18.10. 0. 0



41. Yax Str20 HS 137 — 9.18. 9. 6. 6 — God K-Cleft-Sky — Shield-Jaguar II — 9.18.10. 0. 0



The name glyph of this captive is the same as that of the protagonist of the Early Classic Stela 31 of Tikal. It is unlikely that these names refer to the same person because of the time differential, but this Yaxchilan inscription is a good example of the preservation and reuse of important Classic Maya names.

42. Yax Str20 HS 148 — 9.18. 9. 7.18 — eroded — Shield-Jaguar II — 9.18.10. 0. 0



Shield-Jaguar is recorded by the "captor of Tah-Mo'" expression that often occurs in his name phrase, but his personal name glyph does not appear. The use of this phrase to record Shield-Jaguar also occurs on

Lintel 10 and on Bonampak Lintel 2 (Mathews 1980:67). In this example of the "captor" glyph the number four (*chan*) replaces the more usual snake glyph (also *chan*).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
43.	Yax Str20 HS 160	9.18. 9. 9.14	captor of ????	????	9.18.10. 0. 0



The T515 *chu* glyph has a feather-like sign in the position usually held by the T87 sign, but its possible equivalence to T87 and its function is not presently known. Since this verb has the same affixing (T25.181) as the other "capture" verbs in this text, and since it is followed by the same structure as other clauses in this inscription (i.e., name, agency?? [see #37], name), the event recorded is likely to be capture. The name glyph of the agent is eroded.

CHART 75 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

Many of these examples are associated with war or "star" events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Tik 31 G28	9. 0. 3. 9.18		Spear-Thrower-Cauac	9. 0.10. 0. 0



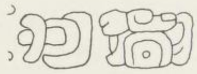
The thirteen-katun anniversary of this event in one of the final clauses of Stela 31 is celebrated on Lintel 3 of Temple 1. The object held in the hand may not be an axe, and the identity of the agent is difficult to establish because the same "spear-thrower-cauac" glyph appears in a phrase which seems to name the father of Curl-Snout, the father of the protagonist of Stela 31. However, it seems unlikely that the grandfather of Stormy-Sky would still be active during this later reign, and, therefore, the glyph may represent something other than an individual person. It may record a person who reused an ancestral name, or it may be part of the verb.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Tik 31 D23	8.17. 1. 4.12		Jaguar-Paw I	9. 0.10. 0. 0

This verbal phrase occurs in a long series of glyph not yet understood.



3. Altun Jade — 9. 6.15. 6. 4 — *u cab* Chac-Pax — 9. 8. 0. 0. 0



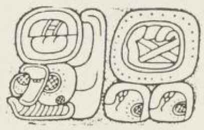
This "axe" event is the initial verb recorded in this text. It is followed by *u cab*; by "west" (possibly as a substitute for the *mah kina* title); and by a name glyph consisting of *chac* (T109) and the *pax* glyph (T299:548:178). This clause is followed by an "accession" phrase (59:9) and another name, which I assume is an alternative name for the subject of this first clause.

4. Tort 6 B14 — 9.10.12. 3.10 — destroyed — 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This "axe" event occurred 244 days after a "star-shell" event (10:4), and is followed by another "axe" (#5) and several "star" events.

5. Tort 6 C1-D1 — 9.10.16.13. 6 — none — 9.12. 0. 0. 0



Lounsbury (n.d.) has identified the occasion of this "axe" event as the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star. It precedes a "star" event by 148 days.

6. Tort Sarc 38 — 9.10.17. 1. 9 — Chac-Ik-missing — deleted — 9.12.10. 0. 0



This "axe" event follows a "capture" by seven days and precedes a "star-over-earth/capture" event by twenty-five days. The second glyph may record the object or be a part of the verbal phrase, but the subject of the event is apparently deleted. Ahpo-Balam is named as the subject of the succeeding event, and presumably he is to be understood as the agent of this event also. See 74:1-2.

7. Tort 6 A10-B10 — 9.10.11. 9. 6 — none — 9.12. 0. 0. 0



This "inverted-sky" glyph is part of a verbal series and seems to be a verb itself because of the presence of the T181 suffix. It is the second part of a verbal triplet of which the first part features the *oc* (T765) glyph and the third a "star-over-earth" glyph. The lower part of this glyph includes the locative T565 *ta* and a head identified by Mathews as the front head of the Celestial Monster. See 10:4 and 21.22.

8. Ixk 2 C4-D5 — 9.17. 9. 0.14 — *u cab* local ruler — 9.17.10. 0. 0



#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient		Agent	Dedication	
9.	Yax 18 A8-C5	9.14.15.17.11			Shield- Jaguar	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is at the end of a series of events beginning with the capture of Chuen (74:7) and continuing with a blood-letting rite (35:5) and an unknown event (57:1). The subject is named as Shield-Jaguar, and all of the event phrases seem related to the capture or to the blood-letting rites.

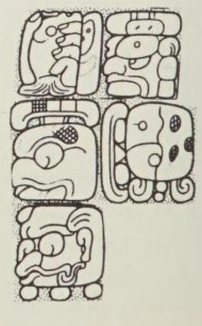
#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient		Agent	Dedication	
10.	Quir Fw A12b	9.15. 6.14. 6	18- Rabbit of Copan	*u cab*	Two-Legged- Sky	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 76 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

Most of these examples can be associated with blood-letting rites.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Yax L14 D2-E2	9.15.10. 0. 1		deleted	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

The three glyphs following the "fish-in-hand/God K" glyphs seem to record additional information about this blood-letting rite, rather than a patient or agent. The full phrase is followed by a *balan-ahau* verb (T1:539:178.181; see 59:11) and the name of the agent, Lady Great-Skull. The same *balan-ahau* glyph occurs in the text on Lintel 15 (#2), but it occurs there without the T181 suffix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Yax L15 A2-G1	9.16.17. 2. 4		deleted	9.16.18. 0. 0	

This phrase is the first half of a verbal couplet recorded without an agent or patient being named (see 15:6). It is an example of a newly identified blood-letting expression which usually occurs with the T757 verb as the main verb rather than with the "fish-in-hand" glyph (see 21:20, 38:13-14, and 52:6-9). The second glyph in this phrase consists of *yax* (T16) and a sign that can now be identified as the personified version of T580.

3. Bon 2 9.17.18.15.18 Lady Cauac- 9.18. 0. 0. 0
D5-D6 Skull



This event is the later of two events recorded in this text, and must correspond, therefore, to the scene of blood-letting shown on the front of the monument. The agent of this verb is recorded here and on Stela 1 as the mother of Chaan-Muan, the center male. Since the woman behind Chaan-Muan is named as a "woman of Yaxchilan," the woman to his front is the protagonist and his mother. The name phrase of the Yaxchilan woman includes the "hun uinic" and "na-chan" components of the verbal phrase discussed in #2.

4. DPil 26 9.14.10. 0. 0 ???? Smoking-GI 9.14.10. 0. 0
C5



This is the third part of an event series that occurred on 9.14.10.0.0. Smoking-GI may be the patient rather than the agent. See 43:21, 47:6, 95:18, and 109:4 for other verbs in this event series.

5. Cop E 9. 9. 2.17. 0? local person 9. 9. 5. 0. 0
B10



This phrase may record blood-letting.

6. Yax Str20 9.18.6.4.19 ???? ???? 9.18.10. 0. 0
HS 52



The three glyph blocks following the verb are entirely eroded, but there does not seem to have been another date between this verb and the following "capture" verb. If text lacks a second date, the verb occurs in the first part of couplet clauses, or it records an event that took place on the same day as a capture. The following capture verb is preceded by two glyphs prefixed by T228 and T12, both having the value *ah* and functioning as male articles. The presence of the affixes mark both glyphs as nouns, but it is not possible to identify them as patient or agent.

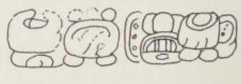
7. Tik 10 9. 5. 4. 5.16 Curl-Head 9. 5. 5. 0. 0
D11



This blood-letting verb is identical to one found on the Late Pre-Classic Hauberg Stela (3:20) and on Caracol Stela 3 (128:5).

CHART 77 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T501:178

I am assuming that T501:178, *ma:l(a)*, forms the same verbal stem as T501:102, *ma:al*, and that both forms represent the same verb as it carries different inflectional or derivational affixes. See Chart 34.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	DPil HSw F2b	9.12.12.11.2		Flint-Sky-God K	9.12.12. 0. 0	

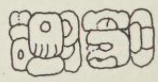
This verbal phrase includes a "completion" hand, two "successions" (TII or III.676?:178), and "his katun" (T11.28:548), but since the date is not a tun ending, the phrase seems to record an anniversary of some dynastic event such as "accession."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	DPil HSe G5	9.11.11. 9.17		Flint-Sky-God K	9.12.12. 0. 0	

This verb follows "capture" and Tah-Mo' (the name of the captive). In turn, the captor, or agent of the capture, follows this *ma:la.ah* verb in this order: "he was captured, Tah-Mo', *malah*, Flint-Sky-God K." This structure is parallel to the capture constructions at Yaxchilan in which T1.501:102 (*u mal*) stands between the name of the captive (patient) and captor (agent). See 34:2,12-17, and Chart 74.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	DPil 17 A3	9.12.10. 0. 0?		eroded	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This verb follows a date which is written only with 9 Ahau, but since the name Flint-Sky-God K seems to appear as the last glyph on the monument, I have placed the LC at a PE within his lifetime.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Yax L17 A4-B4	no date		Bird-Jaguar III	9.16.18. 0. 0	

This phrase is the last of a series of verbs in which the middle names the occasion as the birth of Shield-Jaguar II. The first verbal phrase is too damaged to be readable, but the scene is clearly one of blood-letting. This phrase seems to be constructed of an auxiliary verb (T501:178?.181) and the "yax-muluc" part of a blood-letting expression (see 21:20, 38:13-14, 52:6-9, and 76:2). The function of the prefixed *ti* sign is not known. See 53:2 for the first part of this verbal series.

CHART 78 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T757

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 9 pA1	9.11. 5.12. 2		Chaan-Muan	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is from Glyphic Panel 8 of Site Q. See 52:2.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	DPil HSe C4	missing		Great- Jaguar-Paw of Site Q	9.12.12. 0. 0	

The Jaguar-Paw name glyph is followed by another name phrase, Flint-Sky-God K, the protagonist of the monument. Two glyphs are found between these two names, but unfortunately the first is destroyed. The second of the two intervening glyphs is composed of a crossed-bands motif which seems to have been derived from a belt motif, and a skull. This glyph is associated with "star" events on these stairs and with an "axe" event on the Palenque Hieroglyphic Stairs. It is possible that Flint-Sky-God K is the agent of this event and that Great-Jaguar-Paw is the patient, but with the first of the two intervening glyphs destroyed, it is not possible to give a secure analysis of the syntax.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Tik T4 L3; G5	9.15.15. 2. 3		child of mother	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

This example of T757 is one of the most important ones known because it exists in an environment which can be shown to be exactly parallel to ones in which T757 appears with the prefix T1 *u* or an equivalent. The comparison of these two forms demonstrates that T757 is the verbal stem, and that both T1 and T181 function as verbal inflections. The context is one of genealogy in which the protagonist of the monument includes the names of his parents within his own name phrase; T60.757:181 is part of the expression recording the relationship between the child and his mother. The glyph following T757 is a possessed noun in which the noun refers to the child, Ruler B, and the pronominal prefix T3 refers to the mother. The syntax is then verb (T60:757.181), child of mother, name of the mother; and the subject of the verb is the noun "child," not the mother of the child. Here T757 seems to function as a means of highlighting the glyph for "child" and the name of the mother in much the same manner as it serves as a highlighter in other contexts. A comparative summary of the forms of T757 and equivalents that occur in genealogical statements is given in Charts 132 and 133.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Cop HS Step G	missing		missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	

CHART 79 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T516:103

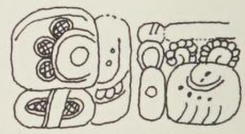
All of these examples are auxiliary verb + *ti* (or an equivalent) + verbal noun constructions, although the verbal nouns in some examples have been lost.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 11 pD3	9. 9.16. 0. 0?		missing	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

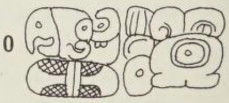
This glyph follows the CR and an ordinal construction for "second." It is from Site Q Panel 3.

2.	DPil HSw F2-E3	9.12.10. 0. 0		Personage of Site Q	9.12.12. 0. 0	

T103 is replaced by the sign of an ocote torch. Since T103 is known to function as a locative preposition, and since the word for "torch" in most Mayan languages is *tah* (or its cognate *chah*), T103 seems to represent the phonetic value *ta*, which is a locative in Tzeltal and Tzotzil.

3.	Agua 5 D4-E1	9.13. 0. 0. 0		Flint-Sky-God K	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This is the third part of a triplet of which the first part is "completion of thirteen katuns" and the second is "scattering." This auxiliary verb phrase is equivalent to PE expressions from other sites (see 5:7, 31:10-13, 38:6, and 48:5).

4.	Yax L53 B2-C1	9.13. 5.12.13		Shield-Jaguar I	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

Proskouriakoff (1964:164-165) discussed the problems of placing the CR 7 Ben 16 Mac into the LC. A position one CR later places the date after Shield-Jaguar's death. However, assuming an error in the day sign coefficient yields LC positions (9.13.17.15.13 6 Ben 16 Mac and 9.15.10.5.13 12 Ben 16 Mac) that are closely associated with other important events in his life, and Lintel 32, which records the same event, seems to have a day sign coefficient with at least two bars, supporting the 12 Ben 16 Mac reading. However, I have tentatively used the clearly preserved 7 Ben 16 Mac of the Lintel 53 text and placed it at its latest possible LC position within Shield-Jaguar's life. Proskouriakoff also pointed out that this lintel and Lintel 32 were found in buildings housing much later Bird-Jaguar lintels, and Peter Mathews (personal communication, 1982) has suggested that Bird-Jaguar had them carved in order to show his mother

of his claim to the throne. All lintels in buildings contemporary to Shield-Jaguar's buildings have scenes showing him with a woman who is not recorded as Bird-Jaguar's mother.

5. DPil 26 9.14.10. 4. 0 Shield-God K 9.14.10. 0. 0
E5-F5 (by title)



This phrase is the second half of a couplet of which the first half is clearly a period ending expression; however, the CR as recorded does not correspond to any PE near 9.14.10. 0. 0. It does occur, however, four uinals after the IS date 9.14.10. 0. 0, implying that the lahuntun ceremonies may have extended over a period of 80 days.

6. ECayo L3 9.12.17.13. 1 *u cab* Turtle-Shell 9.15. 5. 0. 0
E1



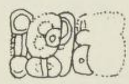
This El Cayo event occurred on the three-tun anniversary of the accession of Ruler 3 of Piedras Negras. The verbal phrase is followed by the name phrase of the contemporary ruler of El Cayo (F1); a glyph including a *u* prefix and a T236 suffix which are characteristic of the *u cab* glyph; another name glyph (Ruler 3?) and the Piedras Negras EG; and "*ti* three tuns," the glyph which apparently records the anniversary. Note that the El Cayo ruler named as the agent of this event is the father of the protagonist of Lintel 3.

7. Tik T4 9.15.15. 3. 2 GVI 9.16. 0. 0. 0
L3 G2-H2



This phrase is the fourth part of a series of clause that record, in alternative forms, the three-tun anniversary of an important event that occurred one day after a "shell-star" event. See 10:14, 38:17, 52:4, 80:6-7, and 87:11.

8. Yax L7 9.16. 1. 8. 8 Bird-Jaguar III 9.16. 5. 0. 0
B2-C2

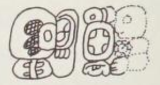


9. Yax 11Frt 9.15. 9.17.16 Shield-Jaguar I 9.16. 5. 0. 0
T1b-T2a



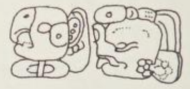
This verb occurs as the secondary text in a scene showing Shield-Jaguar and Bird-Jaguar holding cloth staffs. See 38:15.

10. Yax L54 A2-B2 — 9.16. 5. 0. 0 — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.16. 5. 0. 0



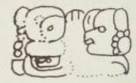
The verbal phrase accompanies a scene in which Bird-Jaguar holds a God K scepter.

11. Yax L2 K1-L1 — 9.16. 6. 0. 0 — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.16. 6. 0. 0



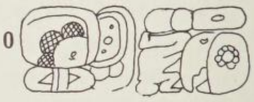
This verb refers in some way to the holding or display of a bird-scepter.

12. Yax L5 B2-C2 — 9.16. 1. 2. 0 — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.16. 5. 0. 0



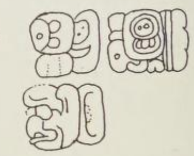
This verb refers in some way to the holding or display of a bird-scepter.

13. PN L3 M1-N1 — 9.15.18. 3.15 — Ruler 4 — 9.16.10. 0. 0



This event occurred two days after the one-katun anniversary of the accession of Ruler 4, in celebration of which a Yaxchilan lord apparently visited Piedras Negras. See 68:1 and 99:6.

14. Yax L9 A4-B2 — 9.16.17. 6.12 — Bird-Jaguar III — 9.16.18. 0. 0



This event (the display of a cloth staff) took place on the twenty-fifth tun anniversary of a date on Lintel 26. See #6 and 38:15 for other examples of this verbal noun.

15. Cop HS Step K3 — missing — missing — 9.17.10. 0. 0



16. Cop HS Step L5 — missing — New-Sky-at-Horizon — 9.17.10. 0. 0



CHART 80 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

The meaning of many of these examples is not known, but each is followed by a prepositional phrase.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Nar 24 E4-E5	9.13. 7. 3. 8		Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.13.10. 0. 0



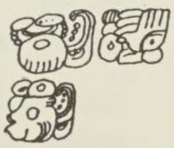
This verb + prepositional phrase represents the fourth part of a series of verbal phrases which records in alternative form the event (the taking of the T1001 title) occurring on the front of this monument. See 9:4-5, 38:5, 52:1, and for another office-taking event including the same prepositional phrase, see 118:4.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal DO C3-D4	9.11. 4. 7. 0		Kan-Xul II	9.14.15. 0. 0



This phrase is the second part of a couplet construction recording the rites and activities occurring on the occasion of the ninety-second anniversary of the death of Kan-Xul I, the ancestral ruler for whom Kan-Xul II was named. In the first part of the couplet (Fig. 58:1), the event is a standard anniversary verb of which GI of the Palenque Triad is named as the agent, with the designation that the event took place "under the auspices of" Pacal, the current ruler. Since no additional date occurs between that event and this one, it must be assumed that this second clause records additional information about the occasion, and in this context, Kan-Xul II, who was 13.0.2 tuns old at the time, is named as the agent of the event. Since the adult Kan-Xul II is shown dancing at a much later date as GI, it seems possible that this earlier event specifies that in the ancestral rite, the young lord impersonated GI in similar dance rites. The meaning of the first glyph in the phrase is not known, but the second is *tu yoc* "to enter" or "to become," and the noun in the prepositional phrase may be a personified eccentric flint. See 108:4.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Tik Alt5 15-18	9.13.11. 5. 7		*u cab* ????	9.14. 0. 0. 0



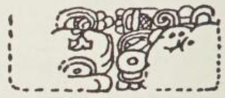
These two event phrase seem to compose a verbal couplet which is followed by *u cab* and a name phrase (Crossed-Bands-Cauac-Jaguar) not found elsewhere in the inscriptions of Tikal.

4. Tik T1 L3; C2-D2 | 9.13. 3. 9.18 | Ruler A | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



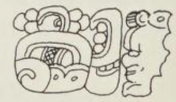
This verbal phrase records the thirteenth-katun anniversary of the last event surviving on Stela 31 (75:1). It is immediately followed by a blood-letting verbal phrase (39:7) and a long elaborate name phrase that includes not only the personal name and titles of Ruler A, but his genealogy as well.

5. Tik T1 L3; E12-F12 | 9.13. 3. 9.18 | deleted (Ruler A) | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This final clause of the Lintel 3 text links the anniversary event above to the seating of Ruler A, but since he has already been named as the agent of the anniversary event in its first occurrence, and since he is clearly the protagonist of this monument, his name is deleted after this redundant statement of the event. A full paraphrase of this last clause is as follows: "It was 13.10.2 since 5 Cib 14 Zotz' since he was seated as lord of the succession, Ruler A, until the anniversary event." #4 and #5 are alternative forms of the same verbal phrase, and note that T565, known to be *ta/ti*, is replaced in the second example by T671, known at least in the codices to have the value *chi*. This substitution suggests that T671 does not represent the *k/ch* correspondence between Yucatecan and Cholan languages, but rather the *ch/t* correspondence.

6. Tik T4 L3; E8-F8b | 9.15.15. 2. 3 | Ruler B | 9.16. 0. 0. 0



This verbal phrase seems to be related to examples #4 and #5 in form as well as meaning. This phrase is part of a series of clauses recording the three-tun anniversary of the event in #7, which took place on the day after a "star-shell" event. See 10:14, 38:17, 52:4, 79:7, 80:6, and 87:11.

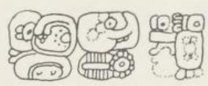
7. Tik T4 L3; D5-D6 | 9.15.12. 2. 3 | GVI? | 9.16. 0. 0. 0



This event occurred one day after a "star-shell" event associated with the EG of Yaxha. GVI of the Palenque deity series seems to be named as the agent of this verb.

8. Tik T4 L2; C1-D1 | 9.15.15.14. 0 | Ruler B | 9.16. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
9.	Yax L52 A2-C1	9.16.15. 0. 0		Bird-Jaguar III	9.16.15. 0. 0	

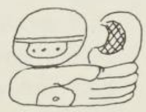
Bird-Jaguar is shown holding a God K scepter.

CHART 81 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples includes some form of the human hand as the main sign.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Bon B D2-C3	9. 4. 8.14. 9		Kan-Chuen & Fishfin of Bonampak	9. 4.10. 0. 0	

The scene on the Early Classic lintel shows two figures, each facing the other, and seated on either side of the main text. Both figures are drawn at the same scale and in the same posture, making the same gesture. The equivalence of these two figures leads me to suspect that the subject of this verb is compound, and that the two names do not record a patient and agent. Clearly, in a pictorial sense, neither of these persons acts upon the other.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Coll 12 F7	9. 3. 19. 3. 8		Skull	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Car 14 B7	9. 6. 0. 0. 0		Ruler 2	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	
4.	ASac 4 A10-B10	unreadable		local ruler	9. 10.10. 0. 0	

This event follows the death of a prior ruler, but the DN connecting the two events is eroded.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Pal HS G3	9.11. 1.16. 3		Crossed-Bands-Jaguar	9.11.10. 0. 0	

This verb is the second in a series of clauses beginning with an "axe" event and including possible "capture" events. See 14:1 and 74:4-5.

6.	Pal TFC Alf G1	9.12.19.14.12		GII	9.13. 0. 0. 0



This is an event celebrated on the eighth tropical year anniversary of Chan-Bahlum II's accession. See 58:1 and 127:4-6.

7.	Coll 23 pA2	no date		none or missing	9.15. 0. 0. 0



This is the second part of a verbal couplet that accompanies a ballgame scene. See 82:25 for the first part of the couplet.

CHART 82 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	PN Bur5 Shell E3	9.12.14.10.11		Lady Ahpo-Katun	9.15. 0. 0. 0



The events in ##1-3 occur in parallel texts found on the monuments listed, as well as on Stelae 3 and 7 (Stuart n.d.). This event series consists of the following sequence: (1) the birth of Lady Ahpo-Katun; (2) this event 12.9.15 after her birth; (3) the death of Ruler 2 three days later; and (4) two sacrificial events conducted by Lady Ahpo-Katun, two and three days respectively after the death of Ruler 2. The components of the second event are identical to both phonetic and logographic configurations of the month glyph Mac, and surely the reading of this event is *mac.ah*, but no meaning has been proposed for the verb. Lady Ahpo-Katun's name is followed by *u cab* and the name phrase of Ruler 2, who was three days from his death. If *u cab* records a phrase such as "under the auspices of," its presence here may indicate that the action was conducted by Lady Ahpo-Katun "under the auspices of" or "during the reign of" Ruler 2.

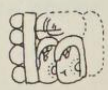
2.	PN 1 F2	9.12.14.10.11		Lady Ahpo-Katun	9.13.15. 0. 0



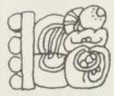
3.	PN 8 B19	9.12.14.10.11		Lady Ahpo-Katun	9.13.15. 0. 0



4.	Pal T14 A6	13 Oc 18 Uo		supernaturals	9.13.15. 0. 0



The verbs listed as #4 and #5 are found in parallel passages on the tablet from Temple 14 at Palenque. Although it is structurally clear that this 13 Oc 18 Uo event is associated with the mythological "ahau-in-hand" event that took place on 9 Ik 10 Mol, the exact calendric relationship cannot be established because no DN expresses the relationship between the two events. One of the supernatural agents is identified as God K, but it is not clear if the *balan-ahau* (T1.539:178) is intended as a title for God K or as a reference to GIII. See 20:8 and 45:11.

5.	Pal T14 F2	13 Oc 18 Uo	supernaturals	9.13.15. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TFC O12	9.12.18. 5.16	Chan- Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb seems to be the second part of a couplet which records an event associated with the seventy-fifth tropical year anniversary of Pacal's accession. It follows an "inverted-sky" event (23:3-6), a possessed noun, and the names of seven supernaturals, including the Palenque Triad. This passage seems related to a similar structure on the Dumbarton Oaks Tablet in which the first part of a couplet records GI as the agent, and the second half, the young Kan-Xul II. In that context, I suggested that the couplet implied that the actual act was conducted by Kan-Xul in the guise of GI (80:2). I suspect that the same information is implied in this passage: i.e., that the agents of the "inverted-sky" event were the seven supernaturals, but that the historical rites were conducted by Chan-Bahlum in the guise of the Triad.

7.	Pal TS Q13	9.10. 8. 9. 3	deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb repeats redundant information and links Chan-Bahlum's heir-designation (recorded twice in the preceding clauses) to his birth, and because the subject of both the birth and the heir-designation can be easily deduced from previously given information, the subjects of both verbs are deleted. The main sign of this verb is a variant of the *oc* glyph, which functions as the noun of office in two instances (12:3 and 113:3), and as the verb in one instance (21:5).

8.	Tik 31 D27	8.17. 0. 0. 0	missing	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This "house" variant is found in a passage celebrating the end of 8.18. 10.0.0. It is followed by a "tun-sky-over-earth" glyph and an eroded block, but since a DN immediately follows these two glyphs, the name of a recognized person is missing and may have once been in the eroded block.

See 23:2, 23:10, 49:2, 87, 94:6, 114, and 128:6 for related "house" events.

9.	Pal AD Jamb	5 ???? 5 Kayab		Pal Triad	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This "house" event is found on a fragment of a stone panel once mounted on the inner side of one of the center piers of the outer gallery of House AD. The Palenque Triad may be recorded as the patient of the verb since the text following their names is now missing. The prefix (*na*) may be a phonetic complement, since *na* is a word for "house," or it may be a verbal affix.

10.	Car 6 F23	9. 8.10. 0. 0		????	9. 8.10. 0. 0	
11.	Tik 12 D2	9. 4.13. 0. 0?		????	9. 4.13. 0. 0	

The glyphs following this verb seem to be titular, but I recognize no personal names in the surviving text.

12.	DPil 1 B1	9.13.15. 0. 0		missing	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This verb following a "scattering" verb; see 43:1.

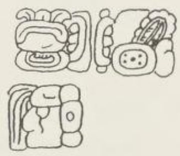
13.	Pal T18 Stc 478	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This verb may record a PE event; see Charts 44 and 69.

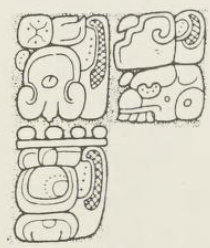
14.	Nar 23 F18	9.13.18. 9.15	Person of Yaxha?	Smoking-Squirrel	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by a possible "captive" glyph (*u bac*-??, T1.570:??), another possessed noun with a skull as the main sign, and two additional glyphs, one of which seems to be the Yaxha EG. The clause is closed by a very elaborate version of the name phrase of Smoking-Squirrel. The suffix may not be T181.

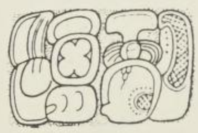
15.	Tik Alt5 26	9.13.19.16. 6		deleted	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

16.	Yax 7 2ndy	9.17. 0. 0. 0		Shield- Jaguar II	9.17. 0. 0. 0?	
17.	Cop 2 B7a	eroded		Bat-Uinal	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
18.	Cop HS	missing		missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
19.	Cal 43 B9-B10	9. 4. 0. 0. 0		eroded	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	

This phrase is the second half of a couplet recording the katun ending (see 6:1). The agent appears to be the local ruler, but the glyphs are too eroded to identify a personal name.

20.	Tort 6 C6-C7	9.10.17. 2.14		deleted? (Ahpo-Balam)	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This event phrase immediately follows a "star-shell" verb (116:11) and precedes a third phrase (60:6) in which the "zac-ahau-ik" glyph of the "death" expression is the main sign. Ahpo-Balam is named as the agent of the succeeding verb, and presumably he is also the agent of this verb. The second glyph may represent a ballcourt (see 13:6), and the skull under it may be Venus as Evening Star.

21.	Tort 6 E6-F6	9.11.16. 8.18		deleted	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase is linked by DN to the seating of Ahpo-Balam in the following manner: "It was 1.5.6.8 since he was seated as Ahau of the succession, Ahpo-Balam, until [this event]." The second verbal phrase appears without a agent so either it is a neutral event without an agent, or the agent is deleted and to be understood as Ahpo-Balam. See 21:4.

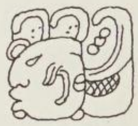
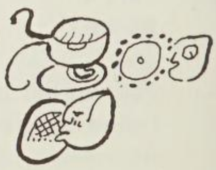
22.	Quir C base G1	9.17. 4.10.12		deleted	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
23.	DPil HSw D4	9.12. 6.16.17	13-Gourd	Flint-Sky- God K	9.12.12. 0. 0	

This "eccentric-flint" event is followed by the same "*u*-skull" glyph as in the Naranjo expression in example #14. The name following the verb is 13-Gourd (or Jaguar-Caller), a glyph related to the name of the captive on

Tikal Altar 8 and Column Altar 1 (see 36:9). The two glyphs following this name glyph are eroded so that it cannot be determined if another event glyph or a relationship glyph stood between it and Flint-Sky-God K. I am assuming that the first name records the patient and the second the agent, but this conclusion must remain tentative.

24.	Coll 22 pB4	9.15. 1. 1. 7	missing	9.15. 5. 0. 0	
25.	Coll 23 pA1-pA2	no date	none or missing	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

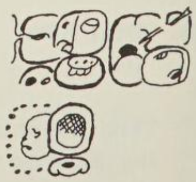
This phrase from Ballplayer Panel 3 of Site Q accompanies a ballgame scene in which a person dressed as GI of the Palenque Triad confronts another dressed as God L.

26.	Coll 20 pA1	no date	Jaguar-Paw of Site Q	9.15. 5. 0. 0	
27.	Pus D F14	9. 8. 1.12.17	eroded	9.10.15. 0. 0	
28.	NTun GpI H4	9.15. 8. 9. 4	eroded	9.16.10. 0. 0	
29.	NTun GpIVf A3-A5	eroded	Chaan- Ah Cauac	9.16.10. 0. 0	

See #31, 26:18, 98:12, and 116:20-21.

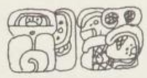
30.	NTun GpVIb B1	9.16.11.12. 4	Chaan- Ah Cauac	9.16.10. 0. 0	

See 26:23.

31.	NTun GpVIe B1-D1	9.16. 3.10. 4	Chaan- Ah Cauac	9.16.10. 0. 0	

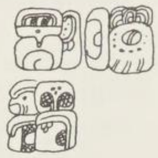
See #29, 26:18, 98:12, and 116:20-21.

32. PN Thr1 missing Ruler 7 9.17.15. 0. 0
H1-I1



The date of this event is missing, but it appears to be followed by a PE expression recording some tun in the fifteenth katun and by the birth record of Ruler 7.

33. PN Thr 1 9.17.10. 6. 1 deleted (Ruler 7) 9.17.15. 0. 0
F'4-F'6



This verbal phrase is a redundant record of an event which occurred shortly before the accession of Ruler 7 (see 21:15 for a detailed comparison of the two forms of this event phrase). Since this phrase is the second occurrence of the event, the agent (Ruler 7) is deleted. The verbal phrase is introduced by the locative *ta* (T103) and a half-darkened kin which stands for a DN of one day on the TFC (L5) at Palenque. In the Piedras Negras passage, however, the DN is 1.0.10, and the half-darkened kin must represent some phrase such as "on the day."

34. Cop AltH' 9.12. 8. 3. 9 Smoke-Head 9.12.10. 0. 0
M2



35. PN L4 9.11. 6. 1. 8 Ruler 2? 9.16.10. 0. 0
O4



This event took place 19.17.7 after the death of Ruler I. The verb is the last glyph of the main text, and since the immediately preceding event is death, it seems unlikely that the subject is deleted and to be reconstructed as the dead Ruler 1. I suggest, therefore, that the clause continues to the secondary text next to the protagonist, and tentatively identify the agent as Ruler 2.

CHART 83 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T759

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Coll 25 B5b	4 Cimi		Ah Kan	Late Classic



This verb occurs with only the tzolkin day 4 Cimi recorded as a date, but it immediately follows a "capture" event occurring on 2 Kan and 3 Chicchan, the two previous days. The captive in the earlier event is recorded as Star-Parrot of Bonampak and the agent by the same Ah Kan name as in

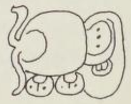
this clause. This event should represent,therefore, some action appropriate to the day after a "capture" event. The main sign is T759, the head of a rabbit (*t'ul* in western Mayan languages). It is not known if the suffix T25 *ca* is part of the verbal stem or of the verbal affixing, but it should be noted that in the only other occurrences of this verb (Dresden 3a-20a), T759 occurs with the same affixing, and that this affix combination occurs with no other verbal main signs in the Classic inscriptions.

2.	Coll 25 A8	no date	Cab-Chaan-Te'	Late Classic	

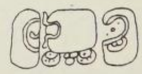
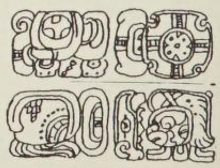
This is a repetition of the event above, but the agent recorded is different. The same name phrase, however, occurs in the first five glyphs of this monument fragment in a passage that seems to record the agent of a now missing verb. The parallel structure of the final passages seem to be a mechanism of showing that both the agent of the capture and the protagonist of the monument participated in this *t'ulcah* event.

CHART 84 Affix T181 in Cluster *:178.181 with Main Sign T520H

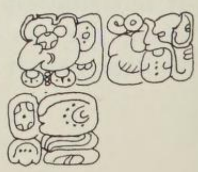
T178 has the phonetic value *-la* and T181 that of *-ah*, forming together a verbal suffix *-lah*, reconstructed as the perfective suffix for positional verbs in Yucatec. In Cholan, the suffix might well consist of the inchoative suffix *-l-* plus a perfective *-ah*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	AgC 1 B2	missing		Chac-Tun	9.18. 0. 0. 0?	

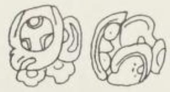
See #2, 5:6, 59:1, 98:5-9,11-12, 103:3-4.

2.	Uax 13 A4	10. 0. 0. 0. 0		local ruler	10. 3. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Cop 9 A9-B10	9. 6.10. 0. 0		missing	9. 6.10. 0. 0	

This expression seems to be related to other period ending expressions at Copan and elsewhere. See #6 and 52:2, 57:2-3, 68:3, and 69:3.

4.	Ton M95 D1-E1	9.16. 1.12. 0		Dragon	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase does not record an 819 Day Count.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Ton M74 A3-A4	2 ???? 11 Zac?	local ruler	Early Classic	

This verbal phrase does not record an 819 Day Count.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Ton M30 A4-A6	missing	Dragon?	Late Classic	

Although the date is missing on the fragment, I suspect that the verbal phrase is related to a category of period ending expression utilizing this "tree-tun" combination. See 52:2, 68:3, 69:3, and 131:3.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Yax 11 C'6	9.15.19.14.14	God K	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This example is from an 819 Day Count.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	AGENT	DEDICATION	
8.	Quir K A7a	9.18.14. 7.10	God K	9.18.15. 0. 0	

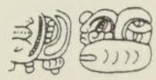
This example is from an 819 Day Count.

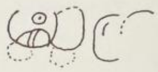
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	AGENT	DEDICATION	
9.	Quir K B11	9.18. 5. 0. 0	Ruler 2	9.18.15. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase does not record an 819 Day Count.

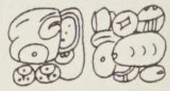
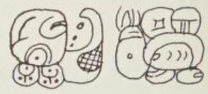
CHART 85 Affix 181 in Cluster *:178.181 with Main Sign T644

All of these examples record "accession" events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Yax L47 A4-B4	9. 4.11. 8.16		Ta-??-Skull	9. 8. 0. 0. 0?	
2.	Car 6 E3-F3	9. 5.19. 1. 2		Ruler 2	9. 8.10. 0. 0	

3.	Car 6 E6-F7	9. 5.19. 1. 2	deleted (Ruler 7)	9. 8.10. 0. 0	

AEI. This expression is recorded as the event from which a DN is counted, and since the subject of the verb is named in an earlier clause, it is deleted from this redundant passage, but it can be reconstructed as Ruler 2. The lower affix is now missing from the glyph, but the presence of T181 almost certainly argues for the original presence of T178 (see #2 and #4).

4.	Car 6 F14-E15	9. 8. 5.16.12	Ruler 3 (by title)	9. 8.10. 0. 0	
5.	Coll 1 C2	9. 8. 9.12.14	Ahpo-Kuk	9.10. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Coll 1 E1-F1	9. 8.12.12. 9	Ah Naab- Chaan	9.10. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Tik 21 B10-A11	9.15. 3. 6. 8	deleted (Ruler B)	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

This "seating" verb occurs in the last clause of the text. It functions to link the period ending event, "scattering," to the earlier accession of Ruler B. Since Ruler B was named as the subject of the first clause, and since no other person is named as the subject of a verb (Ruler A's name occurs in a genealogical statement), the subjects of both the "seating" and "scattering" verbs are deleted, but understood as Ruler B. This same pattern of syntax can be seen on Temple 1 Lintel 3 and Stelae 19 and 22.

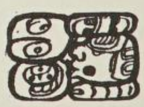
8.	Pal 96G D4-C5a	9.13.10. 6. 8	Kan-Xul II	9.17.15. 0. 0	
9.	Pal 96G F3	9.14.10. 4. 2	Chaacal III	9.17.15. 0. 0	
10.	Pal 96G H2	9.16.13. 0. 7	Kuk II	9.17.15. 0. 0	
11.	Cop HS	missing	missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	

CHART 86 Affix T181 in Cluster *:178.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab U4	9.13.14. 8. 0		Xoc	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is located in the secondary text of the Palace Tablet. This verb with a different affix pattern (see 113:3-4) is used to record heir-designation on the Tablet of the Sun, but it records accession as ruler on other tablets at Palenque, at Quirigua, and at Yaxchilan (see 72:5-7). In this context, however, the event is more likely to be associated with an heir-designation, since it takes place some four years after the accession of Kan-Xul II, and fourteen years before Xoc's accession (as recorded at R13-Q14 on the Palace Tablet).

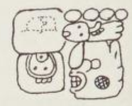
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Ton F37 pA2	missing		missing	Late Classic	

AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal TIm B4	9.11. 0. 0. 0		Evening Star	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This verb and #4 are part of the katun history of Katun 11. A similar passage from the history of Katun 12 has been identified by Closs (1979) as the maximum western extension of Venus. Recently, Lounsbury (n.d.) has identified 9.11.0.0.0 as the day on which Venus first appeared as Evening Star. This verb, therefore, appears to represent logographically the emergence of Venus from the earth, and the glyph naming the subject, an Ik-Skull, can be identified as Venus as Evening Star. This identification is supported by the appearance of this skull with a Venus sign attached on the headdress of Ruler A on Tikal Stela 14, the date of which Lounsbury has also identified as the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal TIm B5	9.11. 0. 0. 0		Evening Star	9.12.15. 0. 0	
5.	Pal T18 Stc 439	missing		missing	9.13.15. 0. 0	

6.	Yax L21 C6	9.16. 1. 0. 9	Bird-Jaguar III	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

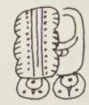
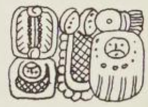
This verb is linked to a similar event which occurred to an early ruler of Yaxchilan. See 127:13 for the Early Classic event and 16:11 for a related event.

7.	Sac 1 C3	9.16.10. 0. 0	Ahau-Kin?	9.16.10. 0. 0	

This verb occurs between Glyph B and the haab position; it seems to be a part of the addended information about the date.

8.	Ton MNAH Disk B1	9 Ahau	????	Late Classic	

This occurs in a couplet construction with a "death" verb (see 25:11).

9.	Yax Str44 Ctr Low E1	no date	????	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Coll 13 C5b-D5	9.18. 9. 7.10	deleted	9.18.10. 0. 0	

This verbal phrase seems to be the second part of a couplet structure of which the first verbal phrase is now missing. The glyphs immediately before the verbal phrase are the name of a woman (Lady Be [T1000a.672:585]), *u cab*, and the name of a male. The deleted subject may have referred to either of these persons.

11.	Cop 23 F5	9.10.18.12. 8	missing	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

This is the second half of a verbal couplet (see 3:19).

CHART 87 Affix T181 in Cluster *:178.181 with Main Sign T79

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Ton M113 N-O	9.12. 0. 0. 0		eroded	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This verb follows "scattering"; see 61:1.

2.	Pal PasTr B3	no date		relative of GI	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The published fragment of the Pasadena Tracing includes the haab position of the date 8 Ahau 13 Pop, a birth verb, and the name of Pacal II of Palenque. The name is followed by "4 tun seatings" (a conflation that almost always refers to katun endings), and "4-katun-ahau," a phrase known to have been used on the Tableritos, the subterranean throne, and the Palace Tablet as a reference to katun of reign, rather than to katuns of life. The birth date of Pacal is known to have been 9.8.9.13.0, and assuming that the katun notations refer to katun endings between his birth and this "house" event, they must refer to 9.9.0.0.0, 9.10.0.0.0, 9.11.0.0.0, and 9.12.0.0.0. The "house" event occurred sometime after the end of Katun 12, but since this particular kind of DN, a count of katun endings, is characteristic of the sarcophagus inscription, I suspect that the "house" event was near to or after Pacal's death. The subject of the event is named with a glyph (T86:325var[575(671)]) which is almost surely some kind of relationship (though probably not of kinship) glyph. The names which follow the relationship glyph include GI of the Palenque Triad, but I suspect that Pacal is understood as the subject. A similar kind of relationship statement is found in the name phrase of Chan-Bahlum on the Tablet of the Sun, P9-Q10.

3.	Pal Tabs L2	9.11. 1.12. 8		none	9.11. 5. 0. 0	

The phrases listed as #3 and #5-11 are anniversary phrases associated with the following cycles:

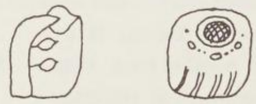
#3 the thirteen haab (13 x 365) anniversary of 9 Akbal 6 Xul, the heir-designation of Chan-Bahlum II.

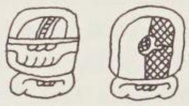
#5-7 the seventy-fifth tropical year (75 x 365 + 13) anniversary of 5 Lamat 1 Mol, the accession of Pacal II.

#8-9 the eighth tropical year (8 x 365 +2) anniversary of 8 Oc 3 Kayab, the accession of Chan-Bahlum II.

All of these examples utilize T79 as the main sign of a verb, but several are followed by a couplet construction consisting of two glyphs: (1) a general tree sign and *naab* the glyph for "waterlily" and "ocean" or "lake";and (2) a glyph for "sky" plus a glyph that may imply "center."

This pair of phrases contrasts metaphors for earth based on water with sky in a couplet implying the "world" or "cosmos." Similar kinds of couplet constructions are characteristic of modern Mayan languages; for example, in Chuh the couplet for "world" is "mountains and grass," while in Achi it is "mountains and valleys." And in terms of iconography, this couplet can be seen in the "world" throne which has alternating bands of "waterlily" and "sky" motifs (see Naranjo Stela 32). When the main verb (T79) of these phrases is followed by different expression, such as "house" (see #4), the agent can be a historical person, but when the *te'-naab-chaan* phrase follows it, the agent is recorded as a supernatural, such as one of the gods of the Palenque Triad, or no agent is named. The frequent lack of an agent implies that the T79/*te'-naab-chaan* event is neutral, like tun ending or era events, so that it cannot be enacted by a human agent.


tree sign + waterlily


sky + center

4.	Tort Box M'2-M'3	9.12. 9. 7.12	Ah Ka-?-Balam by title	9.12.10. 0. 0	

This event occurred 1.11.5 after the accession of this ruler.

5.	Pal TC Alf K2-L2	9.12.19.14.12	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TFC Alf K2-L2	9.12.19.14.12	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Pal TFC Jmb B12	9.12.19.14.12	none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
8.	Pal TS N14-N15	9.12.18. 5.16	GIII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Pal TFC O16	9.12.18. 5.16	child of Chan-Bahlum	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. This example of the T79 anniversary event occurs without the *te'-naab-chaan* expression in the final passage of the TFC as part of temporal directions for the last DN, which leads from the previous event on 2 Cib 14 Mol (recorded at N8-N13) to the katun ending 9.13.0.0.0 8 Ahau 8 Uo.

This verb is preceded by 2 Cib and followed by T1:I:606:23 "child of mother" and by the name glyph of Chan-Bahlum. The referents of the possessed noun "child of mother" are not named, but they can be reconstructed by a comparison of this passage to other 2 Cib 14 Mol clauses (TFC, M14-L17 [21:8] and TS, N14-N15 [#8]). The latter clauses are used to insure that a DN of three days is counted, not from the previous CR 3 Caban 15 Mol, but from 2 Cib 14 Mol, and in both cases, the subjects of the 2 Cib verbs (one written with the same T79 verb) are named respectively as GI and GIII of the Palenque Triad. In a similar anniversary context on the doorjamb panels of the TC and TFC, the appropriate member of the Triad is named as as the agent of the 9.12.19.14.12 5 Eb 5 Kayab event, which occurred in celebration the eighth tropical year anniversary of Chan-Bahlum's accession. In both of these texts, the name phrase of the Triad god is followed by the T1.I:606:23 "child of mother" glyph and the name of Chan-Bahlum. In the histories of Katuns 11 and 12 (TIm, F4-E9; TIm, M6; and TIw, A3), one or more of the Triad gods are named as the agents of verbs, and their name phrases are followed by the same "child of mother" glyph and the name of Pacal, the contemporary ruler of Palenque. In these unusual contexts, the Triad gods are named as "children" of a historical person, who as current male ruler is characterized as a "mother." Clearly, the final passage of the TFC is intended to be a similar reference, but the names of the Triad gods are deleted, perhaps because of the need to conserve space at the end of the text, and because the identities of the children were known from redundant information and contemporary cultural tradition. The agent of the final verb of the TFC is paraphrased as "the children of (mother) Kina Chan-Bahlum, Lord of Palenque." It should be noted that these unusual relationship statements are probably echoed in the *Popol Vuh* and other sources where human sacrifice and blood-letting rituals are characterized as the nourishment and "nursing" (an exclusively female activity) of the gods.

10. Pal T18 B10-A11 | 9.13.13.15. 0 | none | 9.13.15. 0. 0



PEI. This verb is part of the temporal directions for the count of a DN (5.18.4.7.8.13.18) leading from 9 Ik 10 Mol to 9 Ahau 3 Kankin. The first clause of the text records the 9 Ik 10 Mol event as "chicchan (ahau)-in-hand/God K," and a later occurrence of the same verb at the other end of the DN is recorded as the "first (T204.4:565:178) ahau-in-hand/God K" (see 20:8). This verb occurs in a passage immediately preceding the DN with the first two glyphs being an ADI and an alternative form of the 9 Ik 10 Mol event (see 21:9), thus establishing the base event of the count. This T79 anniversary verb is prefixed by a PEI and followed by "yax ahau-in-hand." Here *yax*, meaning "first" in Yucatec, is in direct substitution for T204.4:565:178, a form of "first" which seems to be based on the Cholan term *nahil*. The T79 verb is marked as the anniversary of the "first" holding of the God K scepter 945,608 tuns before the historical date celebrated by this tablet.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
11.	Tik T4 L3; H3	9.15.15. 2. 3		Ruler B	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

This T79 verb is in the fifth of a series of five clauses recording the three-tun anniversary of an event which took place one day after a "star" event (see 80:7). In this final clause, Ruler B is named as the agent and his genealogy is recorded in his name phrase. See 38:17, 52:4, 79:7, and 80:6.

CHART 88 Affix T181 in Cluster *.181:126 with Main Sign T741

T126 appears with T181 as a verbal suffix configuration in two forms: (1) T181:126, and (2) T126.181. Although I am cataloging these two configurations on separate charts, I am not sure that they were intended as contrasting and differentiated affix patterns (see Chart 89). Proskouriakoff (1960) identified this verb as equivalent to some initial event in a ruler's life, but now it is generally accepted as birth.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 23 B4	9. 3. 9.13. 3		Lady of Tikal	9. 4. 0. 0. 0+?	
2.	Cop 3 B7a	9.10.19. 3.11		local person	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Pal HS A9	9. 8. 9.13. 0		Pacal II	9.11.10. 0. 0	
4.	PN 36 C5	9. 9.13. 4. 1		Ruler 2	9.11.15. 0. 0	
5.	Cop 7 B12	9. 9. 0. 0. 0		Smoking-Head	9. 9. 0. 0. 0	

This "birth" glyph seems to be the verb in the second part of a couplet in which the first verb is perhaps related to the "hand-over-earth" metaphor for birth used at Palenque. See 32:1-4 and 59:10.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Pal TC A17	12.19.13. 4. 0		ancestral goddess	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

7.	Pal TC E7	12.19.13. 4. 0	deleted (ancestral goddess)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

Paraphrase: ". . . since she was born until she acceded, the ancestral goddess."

8.	Pal TC P5	5 Cimi 14 Kayab	Kuk I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Pal TFC B16	1.18. 5. 4. 0	GII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is preceded by an ordinal construction for "third" (T204.III:565:178), perhaps in reference to the fact that GII was the third born of the Palenque Triad gods.

10.	Pal TS C1	1.18. 5. 3. 6	GIII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Pal TS P13	9.10. 2. 6. 6	deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
12.	Car 3 A8b	9. 6.12. 4. 6	Ruler 3	9.10. 5. 0. 0	
13.	Car 3 B17a	9. 7.14.10. 8	Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0	
14.	Tort 6 B5	9. 8.19.10. 5	deleted (Ahpo-Balam)	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

Although the date of this event was recorded on a now-missing part of this monument and the subject is deleted, the verb occurs in a context from which both may be reconstructed. A paraphrase of the passage is as follows: "It was 1.11.11.5 since he was born, count (GI variant) until 1 Oc 3 Cumku (9.10.11.3.10), he was seated as ahau of the succession, Ahpo-Balam."

15.	Pal D Pier g	missing		ancestral goddess	9.14.10. 0. 0	

The date of this birth is missing, but it is the same event as that as the initial event on the TC (see ##6-7).

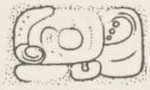
16.	Pal T18 Stc 501	missing		missing	9.13.15. 0. 0	
17.	Yax L17 C3	no date		Shield- Jaguar II	9.16.18. 0. 0	

This "birth" phrase is embedded in the verbal phrase beginning with a phrase for blood-letting which has a deleted subject. The birth glyph with its subject Shield-Jaguar II occurs between that initial verbal phrase and another which frame the birth, presumably because it was the occasion for the blood-letting rites. Bird-Jaguar is named as the agent of the framing events.

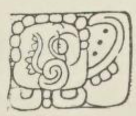
CHART 89 Affix T181 in Cluster *:126.181 with Main Sign T741

This affix pattern may or may not be in contrast to the *.181:126 pattern listed in Chart 88.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 14 D1	9. 9. 2. 0. 8		Chac-Naab-Be	9.10.15. 0. 0	
2.	Coll 14 F8	9.10.12. 4. 8		Puma	9.10.15. 0. 0	
3.	PN 8 A9	9.11.12. 7. 2		Ruler 2	9.13.15. 0. 0	
4.	Coll 15 B2	9.10.16.16.19		Jaguar Paw of Site Q	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Cop 6 C8c-C8d	no date		18-Rabbit	9.12.10. 0. 0	

6.	Nar 24 B13	9.12.15.13. 7	Smoking- Squirrel	9.13.10. 0. 0	
7.	Nar 29 H8	9.12.15.13. 7	Smoking- Squirrel	9.14. 3. 0. 0	
8.	PN 3 A8	9.12. 2. 0.16	Lady Ahpo- Katun	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
9.	PN 3 D6	9.13.16. 4. 6	Lady Ahpo- Kin	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
10.	DPil 25 H1	no date	????	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

This "birth" is found in the secondary text and is not likely to record the birth of a historic person. It is followed by *u ahau* (T11.168:1000e. 130) and an "akbal-kin" couplet similar to period ending expressions found at Naranjo and elsewhere (see Chart 35). The text closes with *u cab* (T11:526:136?) and Shield-God K, the contemporary ruler of Dos Pilas.

11.	Pal PTab C4	9.10.11.17. 0	Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	
12.	Pal PTab S3	9.10.17. 6. 0	Xoc	9.14.10. 0. 0	
13.	ECayo L3 A10	9.10.16. 8.14	Carapace-Shell	9.15. 5. 0. 0	
14.	PN Alt2 A2	9.13. 9.14.15	Ruler 4	9.16. 0. 0. 0	
15.	Yax L13 A3	9.16. 0.14. 5?	Shield- Jaguar II	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
16.	Yax L31 H1	9.12.17.12.10	Bird- Jaguar III	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

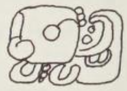
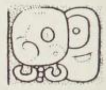
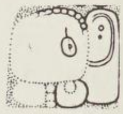
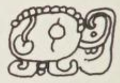
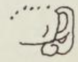
17.	ECayo L1 A10	9.16. 4. 3.15		4-Pa-Na-Ka	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
18.	Cop HS	missing		Chac-Muluc	9.17.10. 0. 0	
19.	PN Thr1 Q1	9.15.18.16. 7		Ruler 7	9.17.15. 0. 0	
20.	Nar 12 B2	9.17. 0. 2.12		Ruler IIIb	9.18.10. 0. 0	
21.	Nar 10 A2	9.17. 0. 2.12		Ruler IIIb	9.19. 0. 0. 0	
22.	Uax 7 pC2	missing		missing	9.19. 0. 0. 0	
23.	PN Bur5 Shell B1	9.12. 2. 0.16		Lady Ahpo-Katun	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
24.	Pal TC Cens1 J2	missing		Cauac	9.12.10. 0. 0	
25.	Pal TC Cens2 C3	9.10. 5. 8. 4		Chac-Cauac	9.13.10. 0. 0	

CHART 90 Affix T181 in Cluster *:126.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop AltG2 A2b-B2	9.18. 5. 0. 0	eroded?	none	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
2.	Smj Shell B1	10 Ahau ????		local person	9.13. 0. 0. 0?	

3. Pal TFC B14 — 1.18. 4. 7. 1 — God K — 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This is a verb from an 819 Day Count passage, although it does not record the station for the Initial Series date. Rather it appears to be related to the CR implied by the recorded DN by a number of Jupiter cycles (Lounsbury, personal communication, 1980).

CHART 91 Affix T181 in Cluster *:136.126.181 with Main Sign T741

Thompson (1962:450) listed the first two affixes of this cluster as a single sign; however, since either sign can appear independently of the other, and since T126 may function as an AEI in this context, I have transcribed each affix separately.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal TC D2	12.19.11.13. 0		deleted (GI the First)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



The date is implied by a DN, and the subject has been identified through syntactical analysis (Lounsbury 1980) as GI the First, the god who was father of the Palenque Triad.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal TC P7	5 Cimi 14 Kayab		deleted (Kuk I)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



The DN recorded does not work arithmetically with the two CRs, and no adequate explanation for the error has been posited. This passage in which this verb occurs is paraphrased as follows: "It was 1.2.5.14 since he was born until he acceded, Kuk I."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal TC P11	8.19. 6. 8. 8		Ruler 3	9.13. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Pal TC P13	8.19. 6. 8. 8		Ruler 3	9.13. 0. 0. 0



Paraphrase: "It was 13.3.9 since he was born, Ruler 3, until 3 Caban 10 Xul; it was 6.3 until he acceded, Ruler 3."

5. Pal TC S4 — 9. 1. 4. 5. 0 — Manik — 9.13. 0. 0. 0



Paraphrase: It was 1.8.1.18 since he was born, Manik, until he acceded, Manik."

6. Pal TC S9 — 9. 1.10. 0. 0 — Chaacal I — 9.13. 0. 0. 0



Paraphrase: "It was 1.16.7.17 since he was born on 5 Ahau 3 Zec, Chaacal I, until he acceded on 5 Caban 0 Zotz'."

7. Pal TC U7 — 9. 4. 9. 0. 4 — Chaacal II — 9.13. 0. 0. 0



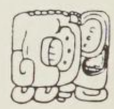
Paraphrase: "It was 1.0.1 since he was born, Chaacal II, until he was born, Chan-Bahlum I, on 7 Kan 17 Mol."

8. Pal TIw E2 — 9. 8. 9.13. 0 — Pacal II — 9.12.15. 0. 0



Paraphrase: "It was 12.9.8 since he was born, Pacal, on 8 Ahau 13 Pop, until he acceded, Pacal, on 5 Lamat 1 Mol."

9. PN 1 B3 — 9.12. 2. 0.16 — Lady Ahpo-Katun — 9.13.15. 0. 0



This is not an anterior event.

10. Ton Pestac St — eroded — Dragon-Jaguar — Late Classic



11. Tik 24 yA16 — missing — missing — 9.19. 0. 0. 0



12. Ton M20 pC4 — missing — eroded — Late Classic



13. Izt Pan1 VIII 2 — missing — local person — Late Classic



CHART 92 Affix T181 in Cluster *:136.126.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Ton M111 O	9.12.16. 3.12		deleted (Mah Kina Kuk)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This "seating" is linked by DN to a period ending and a "scattering" event, where the agent of both verbs is named as Mah Kina Kuk.

2.	Ton F34b pA6	missing		missing	Late Classic	
3.	Yax L30 E3	9.13.16.10. 3		God K	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This is the verb in an 819 Day Count passage.

4.	Car 3 D12b	9. 9. 9.10. 5		Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0	
5.	Pal T18 Stc 420	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
6.	Pal PTab E8	9.10.18.17.19		Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This "deer-hoof-in-hand" glyph is the second part of a verbal couplet (see 20:12) recording an event that occurred to Kan-Xul II at age 7.0.19. Since the same event occurred to Chaacal III at age 14.1.2 (see 59:8), it seems to be one involving young future rulers, but it is a rite distinct from heir-designation. The only other occurrence of this verb is on the TC, where it is associated with 4 Ahau 8 Cumku either as an event that took place 8.5.0 after the birth of the first GI or as an era event that has no expressed agent (see 33:3).

CHART 93 Affix T181 in Cluster *:82.181 with Main Sign T218

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 3 C11b	9. 9. 9.10. 5		Ruler 3	9.10. 5. 0. 0	

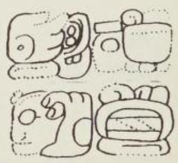
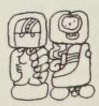
This is the first verb in a couplet; see 92:4 for the second verb.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tik Alt 5 29	9.13.19.16. 9		relation of the batab	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 94 Affix T181 in Cluster *:24.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 3 B14b	9. 7.10.16. 8		Ruler 3	9.10. 5. 0. 0	

The event occurred when the ruler was age 12.4.8; see 93.1.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Nar 24 C7-C9	9.12.10. 5.12		Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.13.10. 0. 0	
3.	Nar 29 F8-F10	9.12.10. 5.12		Lady 6-Sky of Tikal	9.14. 3. 0. 0	
4.	Cop I C1	9.12. 3.14. 0		*u cab* Knot-Skull	9.12. 5. 0. 0	
5.	DPil 1 B2	9.13.15. 0. 0		missing	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This verb follows the CR, "scattering," and an unknown verb.

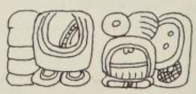
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Cop Alt of St13	no date		local ruler	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 95 Affix T181 in Cluster *:130.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

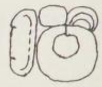
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Bon C A3	9.10. 3. 2. 0		Chul	9.13.15. 0. 0	
2.	PN 1 G5	9.12.14.10.16		deleted	9.13.15. 0. 0	

The following signs are components in the verb listed in ##2-13: one of several signs (T23, T1000a, and T537var) with the phonetic value *na*; the phonetic sign *wa* (T130); and the suffix *-ah* (T181). This combination of signs renders the term *na.wa:ah*, of which *na* or *naw* may be the verbal stem. In researching this particular glyph and its contexts, I have found that the verbal stem *naw* is rare and exists only in a few Mayan languages, such as Yucatec, where it is the term for "walking drunkenly (for various reasons)," a meaning not appropriate to the context of this verb. However, as a verb, *na* is widely distributed and has many different meanings appropriate to the contexts of war and sacrifice in which this verb is found (Schele n.d.b). For this reason, I have cataloged T130 as a verbal suffix, not as part of the verbal stem. David Stuart (n.d.) has shown that the *na* event in #2 and #3 occurred two days after the death of Ruler 2 and was conducted by Lady Ahpo-Katun, the wife of Ruler 3. The actor is clearly an elite person of the royal family, not a captive of war, as in later examples, and the rite occurred in the context of funerary rites. *Na* means both the gaining of honor by righteous public acts and commemorations for the dead, and here it very likely implies sacrificial rites undertaken by the wife of the succeeding ruler in commemoration of the death of the preceding one.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	PN 3 D3b	9.12.14.10.16		Lady Ahpo-Katun	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
4.	PN Bur5 Shell I2	9.12.14.10.17		Lady Ah-Be	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

The *na* event in #4 and #5 occurred on the day following the rite above (##2-3) and three days following the death of Ruler 2. Although the name of the agent in this event seems to be recorded solely by a title glyph, she can be clearly identified as Lady Ahpo-Katun because of the recurrence of the same date and verb with Lady Ahpo-Katun clearly recorded as agent in #5.

5. PN 8 E1 | 9.12.14.10.17 | | Lady Ahpo-Katun | 9.13.15. 0. 0

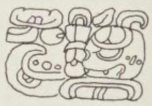


6. Pal A sAlf A3 | 9.14. 2. 5.13 | | ???? | 9.14.10. 0. 0



The verbs in #6 and #7 are found on the loincloths of the figures flanking the west stairs of House A. The stones are thought to have been reused and, therefore, the LC positions of the dates may be one or two CRs earlier. In both cases, the verb is followed by a "knot-skull" glyph (T126:60.1042:24) which may be part of the verbal phrase or the subject of the verb. In this text, the "knot-skull" glyph is followed by the T24: 528.515 title glyph. It should noted that while these two figures do not seem to be bound, the seven figures flanking them are clearly marked with sacrificial iconography.

7. Pal A nAlf A3 | 9.14. 2. 5.14 | | Lord of Palenque | 9.14.10. 0. 0



In this text, the "knot-skull" is followed by the Palenque EG.

8. Pal T18 Stc 446 | missing | | missing | 9.14.15. 0. 0



9. Pal Scb A3 | ???? 7? Zec | | Chac-Zutz' | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



In the texts of the Scribe and the Orator (#10), the *na* verb is followed by a prepositional phrase consisting of T116.59:25:501:126 (*ni.ti:ca:ba:* ??). The protagonists of both monuments are shown in sacrificial regalia, and blood is shown flowing from the ear of the Scribe, identified as the ruler Chac-Zutz' (Schele n.d.b). The name of the agent follows a glyph that Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has tentatively identified as an expression of agency. The variant of this same glyph precedes the name of the agent in the texts of #4 and #11. In this example, however, the "agency" glyph is preceded by a "scattering" hand, which very likely refers to the scattering of blood in sacrificial rites.

10. Pal Ora E3-E4 | missing | | Chaacal III | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



11. Agua 2 E2 | 9.15. 4. 6.11 | Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar of Seibal | Captor of Kin-Balam | 9.15. 5. 0. 0



12.	DPil 16 E1a	9.15. 4. 6.11	Jaguar-Paw- Jaguar of Seibal	Ruler 3	9.15. 5. 0. 0	

The texts of Dos Pilas Stela 16 and Aguateca Stela 2 record the same series of events. This *na* event occurred eight days after a "star-over-Seibal" event and seven days after an "axe" event (see 10:12-13 and 54:1-2). The patient of this verb is recorded as Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar of Seibal, a name phrase that appears in the contemporary text of the Seibal HS, as well as adjacent to the captive on the base of this stela. In the Aguateca text, the agent is named as the "captor of Kin-Balam," a title also appearing on Aguateca Stela 1. However, in the Dos Pilas text, the agent is recorded "Spangle-Head," the name of the contemporary ruler of Dos Pilas that occurs on several other monuments. He is the agent of both the *na* and the "axe" events. Finally, it should be noted that in both texts, the name of the agent follows a possible agency expression (T17.86:671 or 575[671]).

13.	Coll 2 B4	9.17.12.13.17	????		9.17.15. 0. 0	

The text of the Fort Worth panel records that a *na* event took place three days after a "capture" event; however, neither the captive's name nor the the captor's follows the verb. Instead, there is a two-glyph phrase which seems to name the patient (the captive) as *u bac-al* (T1.570:102, a glyph perhaps meaning "his captive") and *ti* followed by the T518 title, a glyph known to refer to rulers. The agent is apparently deleted, and the patient named as "the captive of the ruler." It should be noted that this designation also occurs following Great-Jaguar-Paw's name phrase on Lintel 3 of Temple 1 at Tikal. See 12:5.



Coll 2



Tikal T1, L3

14.	Tik Str 5D-57	9.13. 3. 8.11	Uuc-Bolon- Imix	missing	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This *na* event occurred thirteen days after a war event (12:5) in which Great-Jaguar-Paw of Site Q was apparently captured and twenty-seven days before the blood-letting rites held in celebration of the thirteen-katun anniversary of the last date on Stela 31. Although the name of the victim of this *na* event does not correspond to that of Great-Jaguar-Paw, the proximity of the dates and the tendency of *na* events to occur several days after capture and war events suggest that the victim was in fact Great-Jaguar-Paw. The standing ruler (presumably Ruler A) wears a costume that shares the same "Tlaloc" iconography as Aguateca Stela 2 and Dos

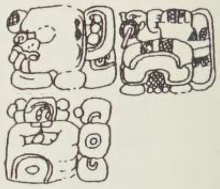
Pilas Stela 16. This "Tlaloc" complex is especially associated with the sacrificial rituals recorded by both the *na* and the "star-shell" verbs.

15. PN Bur5 Shl L2a 9.14.17.14.17 Lady Ma-Ta-La-Zotz' 9.15. 0. 0. 0



This *na* event occurs on the last of four shells from Burial 5 at Piedras Negras; it is linked by a DN of 2.3.4.0 to an earlier *na* event of which Lady Ahpo-Katun was the actor (#4). The verbal phrase is followed by "scattering," perhaps specifying blood-letting, and a *ka* fist (T669b::24), which may be part of the verb. The name of the agent Lady Ma-Ta-La-Zotz' (T1000a:74:565.178:756b) is followed by *u cab* and the name Lady Ahpo-Katun, a relationship glyph (T575.86:575?), and the name of Ruler 3. The text, therefore, ends with the names of three persons, but I suspect the first woman named is intended to be the subject of the verb. The sequence of names possibly should be paraphrased as follows: "she *na*-ed, Lady Ma-Ta-La-Zotz', *u cab* ("under the auspices of"?) Lady Ahpo-Katun, who was related to Ruler 3, Lord of Piedras Negras, a four-katun lord, Ahpo Kin."

16. Tik T4 L2; B10-B11 9.15.12.11.13 Kin-Balam? 9.16. 0. 0. 0



See 80:5 and 80:8 for other verbs with some of the same glyphs.

17. Tik T4 L3; B5 9.15.12. 2. 2 GVI 9.16. 0. 0. 0



This verbal phrase is followed by GVI of the Palenque list of gods, by *u cab*, and by Ruler B's name. See 58:1 for another example of a text in which the name of a god is followed *u cab* and the name of a current ruler.

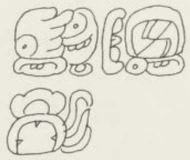
18. DPil 26 C2 9.14.10. 0. 0 ???? Smoking-GI 9.14.10. 0. 0



Smoking-GI may be the patient rather than the agent. See 76:4.

CHART 96 Affix T181 in Cluster *:23 or 4.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

T23 and T4 are known to have the phonetic value *na*; when they appear with T181, the resulting affix pattern should be *-nah*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Ton F35 B-D	6 Etz'nab 1 Yaxkin		none	Late Classic	

Peter Mathews (personal communication, 1980) has pointed out to me that this phrase must represent an elaborate way of recording the number 1. It is preceded by 6 Etz'nab and followed by Yaxkin. The *te'* sign is known to function as a numerical classifier for month positions, and, therefore, the phrase must mean something like "the completion of its succession" as day 1 of the month in contrast to the "seating" of the month which occurs on the last day of the preceding month.

2.	Pal T18 Fer44	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This glyph was published by Miguel Angel Fernandez (1954) as Number 44. See 74:30-31 for other examples with the torch infix.

3.	Coll 14 E5	9.10.12. 0. 9		Chac-Naab-Be	9.10.15. 0. 0	

This verb records an accession event.

4.	Yax Str33 Step 7 Q1	9.15.13. 6. 9	3-Knot-Skull	deleted	9.16. 6. 0. 0	

This verb is the first in a series that includes a ballcourt event (13:6), a "scattering" expression (3:12), and a "blood-letting" phrase (52:9). It is followed by a name glyph (TIII.12:60.1042:24?), which also appears in the first half of the text as the agent of three events that occurred in the ancient mythological past. I assume that the same supernatural is named as the patient of this event, and the Bird-Jaguar is to be understood as the deleted agent. However, it is possible that the supernatural is the intended agent.

5.	Yax Str44 nw Up D7a	9.15. 0.15. 3		Captor of Ix-Tun-Ahau	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 97 Affix T181 in Cluster *:18.181 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik LP B9	8.14. 3. 1.12		Bone-Head	8.14. 5. 0. 0	
2.	Pal Sarc 3	9. 8. 9.13. 0		deleted (Pacal II)	9.12.15. 0. 0	

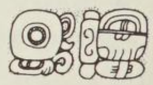
AEI. This "birth" verb is linked by a DN "four katun seatings" to "death," and Pacal II is named as the subject of both.

3.	RAz Tomb A9	8.19. 1. 9.13		Cauac-Waterlily	8.19. 5. 0. 0	

This glyph is the verb in a painted inscription on the walls of a looted tomb at Rio Azul. The iconography of these murals features water symbolism, and the date presumably corresponds to the birth of the buried person.

CHART 98 Affix T18 in Cluster *:18 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

These examples are associated with period ending or "era" (4 Ahau 8 Cumku) events.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Quir Ew B17b	9.17. 0. 0. 0		Two-Legged-Sky	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Pal TS C9-D9	13. 0. 0. 0. 0		none	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

AEI.

3.	Pal TC D15	13. 0. 1. 9. 2		GI the First	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

AEI. This "era" expression is apparently used erroneously. The verb functions to reiterate an earlier event as part of temporal instructions leading to a later event, but the earlier event occurs in a triplet in which the event is repeated in three varying forms (17:1, 20:1, and

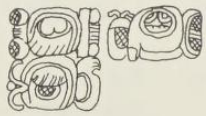
32:13). The sky sign (T561) or a phonetic substitute occurs as a featured part of each of these previous expressions, and it is clear from the structure of this clause that one of those three "sky" expressions or a fourth variant was intended here. GI the First is named or implied as the agent of all four versions of this event. However, it seems an error was made in the selection of this fourth version because the identical expression occurs on the TS (#2) in reference to 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, and that context misunderstanding or error is less likely. Because of the possibility of confusion is very much higher in the TC text, I am assuming that it is erroneous.

4.	Pom F12 pA2-pA3	9.12.10. 0. 0	eroded	9.14. 0. 0. 0?	

This verb is preceded only by 9 Ahau without a haab position; however, since the period ending 9.13.0.0.0 follows this clause, and since this verb is known to function as a period ending verb (see 68:1-2), I have placed the 9 Ahau date at 9.12.10. 0. 0.

5.	Cop P A9-B9a	9. 9.10. 0. 0	*u cab* local ruler	9. 9.10. 0. 0	

This expression is the third verbal passage to record the period ending 9.9.10.0.0 (see 49:2 and 67:1).

6.	Cop 6 C1-C2a	9.12.10. 0. 0	Imix-God K	9.12.10. 0. 0	

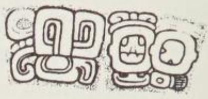
This expression is the third of four clauses recording this period-ending (see 50:2, 69:3, and 103:5).

7.	Tort Box C2-D2	9.12. 6.17.18	Ahpo-Balam	9.12.10. 0. 0	

See 5:6.

8.	Quir De A22d	9.16.15. 0. 0	Two-Legged Sky	9.16.15. 0. 0	
9.	Pal Scb B1-C1	no date	Chac-Zutz' (by title)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This is not a period ending expression, but rather seems to record a blood-letting event.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
10.	Ton M110 P-Q	9.14.10. 0. 0		none	9.14.10. 0. 0	
11.	Coll 21 B4	9.11.10.16.15		Lord of Site Q	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
12.	NTun GpIVh A3-A4	9.16. 4. 1. 5		Chaan-Ah Cauac	9.16.10. 0. 0	

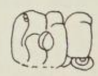
See 26:18, 82:29,31 and 116:20-21.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
13.	PN 40 B14	9.15.15. 0. 0		????	9.15.15. 0. 0	
14.	PN 11 F5a	9.13. 9.14.15		Ruler 4	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 99 Affix T18 in Cluster *.18 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	PN Bur5 Shell E1	9.12. 2. 0.16		deleted (Lady Ahpo-Katun)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

AEI. This verb is the base from which a DN is counted and is redundant, repeating information from the preceding clause. The subject can, therefore, be reconstructed as Lady Ahpo-Katun.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal T18 Jamb C7	9.12. 6. 5. 8		deleted (Chaacal III)	9.14.15. 0. 0	

AEI. The subject of the "birth" verb is deleted, and the clause is gapped to a T700var "accession" event from which the subject is also deleted. An embedded clause relating an ancient mythological "accession" to the historical one follows the event glyphs and precedes the name phrase of the subject (of both events), Chaacal III. It is possible that a "death" event follows the mythological "accession" clause while preceding the name phrase, in which case the single name phrase would be recorded as the subject of three events. *U cab* precedes the name phrase.

3. PN L2 9.10. 6. 5. 9 Ruler 2 9.11.15. 0. 0
X9-W10



AEI.

4. Car 6 9. 5.19. 1. 2 Ruler 2 9. 8. 10. 0. 0
E11-F11



AEI.

5. Bon A 9. 3. 0.14.13 none 9. 3.10. 0. 0
F6



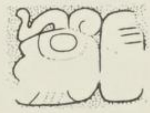
This glyph phrase occurs between the tzolkin and haab positions where one would expect a notation of the appropriate "Lord of the Night," but Glyph F is missing, and G4, not G5, is the proper station for this date. This glyph, should represent, therefore, some kind of event. The haab position is followed by a glyph with the prefixes *u* and *tu* (see 40:7) and the name phrase "Fishfin of Bonampak." The glyph preceding the name phrase may be part of a verbal phrase of which this verb is the first part.

6. PN L3 9.15.18. 3.13 Jaguar of Yaxchilan 9.16.10. 0. 0
J1-I2



This verbal phrase may record a visit by canoe of a Yaxchilan lord in celebration of the first katun anniversary of the accession of Ruler 3 of Piedras Negras.

7. Ixk 2 9.17. 9. 0.13 *u cab* local ruler 9.17.10. 0. 0
B11



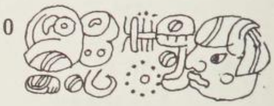
This event occurred one day before an "axe" event (see 75:8). The name of the agent of both events is the same, but in this clause, the name glyph is followed by *u cab* and two eroded glyphs. At other sites, the events in # 7 and #8 are associated with "star," "axe," and other kinds of war events (see Chart 11).

8. Ixk 2 9.17. 9. 3. 4 deleted 9.17.10. 0. 0
C9



CHART 100 Affix T18 in Cluster *:178:18 with Main Sign T644

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Car 6 D17-E17	9. 8. 5.16.12		deleted (Ruler 3)	9. 8.10. 0. 0



This is a redundant expression which functions as the base for the count of a DN. The deleted subject can be reconstructed as Ruler 3.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Coll 1 B5-A6	9. 9.12.10. 6		Zac-Ma-??	9.10. 0. 0. 0



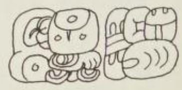
AEI. This "seating" verb follows a DN and appears in a context where the expected structure is "it was some much time since event 1 until event 2." However, the event following this clause is the earlier of the two events. Either the AEI (T126) is used incorrectly, or there is some property of both the AEI and the PEI not yet understood which would allow for an atypical usage in this context. See 87:9 for a similar "misuse" of the PEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Coll 1 D4-C5	9. 8. 9.12.14		Ahpo-Kuk	9.10. 0. 0. 0



AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Pal TFC N7-N8	9.12.11.12.10		deleted (Chan-Bahlum II)	9.13. 0. 0. 0



AEI. This is a redundant expression which functions as the base for the count of a DN. The deleted subject can be reconstructed as Chan-Bahlum II.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
5.	Tik T1 L3; F9-E10	9.12. 9.17.16		Ruler A	9.15. 0. 0. 0



AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
6.	Tik 22 B11-A12	9.16.17.16. 4		deleted (Ruler C)	9.17. 0. 0. 0



AEI. This "seating" phrase occurs in the final passage of the text, the purpose of which is to relate the period ending to the accession of Ruler C. Since only Ruler C is named as the subject of the initial verb (Ruler

B occurs in a genealogical statement for Ruler C), the subjects of both the "seating" and the "scattering" verbs of this final clause are deleted, but clearly understood to be Ruler C.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Lac L1 L3-K4	9.15.12.17.13		Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Bonampak	9.15.15. 0. 0	

AEI.

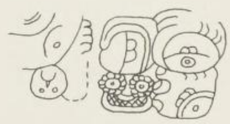
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
8.	Cop HS	missing		Ahpo-Kankin-Kin	9.17.10. 0. 0	

CHART 101 Affix T18 in Cluster *.18:126 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

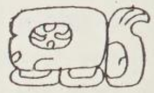
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	DPil 8 A12	9.12. 0. 10.11		deleted (Shield-God K)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This "birth" glyph functions as the base of a DN and, therefore, repeats information from the initial clause of the text. The subject can be reconstructed as Shield-God K, and T126 may function as an AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Cop 6 D8-D9	9.12.10. 0. 0		deleted	9.12.10. 0. 0	

The reference of this passage is problematic because the monument displays only one date to which all of the recorded events may or may not refer. This passage closes the text and has a deleted subject, but it can be shown to be related either to an event recorded in the immediately preceding clause (a blood-letting of which 18-Rabbit is the agent) or to an earlier period ending expression on Stela 6 (see 98:6). This T757 expression is also related to a body of similar phrases directly associated with blood-letting events (see Chart 35 and 39:7) and to another period ending at Copan (see 35:2). It should be noted that period ending scenes at Yaxchilan (the local version of the "scattering" rite) are full of blood-letting iconography, so that the association of a blood-letting rite with a period ending has precedence elsewhere. If this event is accepted as blood-letting, then it would be the coupleted repetition of the previous "fish-in-hand" verb, and the deleted subject would be identified as 18-Rabbit, who at the time was still a katun from his accession.

3. Pal ISpot E2 | 9.18. 7.10.13 | | God K | 9.18.10. 0. 0



This glyph is the verb of an 819 Day Count clause.

4. Pal TS A14 | 1. 6.14.11. 2 | | God K | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This is the verb is an 819 Day Count passage, and T126 may function as an AEI.

5. Chin Thr1 pS | 9. 7. 0. 1. 0 | ??-Ah-Kan | none? | 9.10. 0. 0. 0



AEI? This "capture" verb is followed by a single glyph, but since it is an earlier event from which a DN is counted, the agent's name may have been deleted and the clause gapped to the succeeding one, which did not survive or was not reproduced by Maler.

6. Yax Str44 sw Up A2 | 9. 6.10.14.15 | Etz'nab | Knot-Eye-Jaguar | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



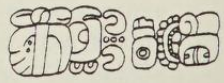
The first half of this "capture" glyph has been damaged so that it is possible that it carried a pronominal prefix as does its counterpart on Lintel 46 (see 61:4).

7. Quir Fe C14 | ???? | | none | 9.17. 0. 0. 0



CHART 102 Affix T18 in Cluster *.18:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Cop AltF' B3a	9.16. 0. 1.11?		deleted	9.17. 5. 0. 0



This "bundle" expression follows a DN of 1.4.0.0 and an unknown glyph, and it precedes a possible "death" verb (with a PEI adjoined) in which the main sign is T585 (see 127:2) and which appears to reiterate the initial event recorded in the text, a death occurring on 2 Chuen 4 Pop (9.17.4.1.11). The subject of the second "death" event is listed as

T575:86:671 (possibly a relationship glyph or an expression of agency) and the name phrase of New-Sky-at-Horizon, who is recorded as a "two-katun lord." However, it seems unlikely that New-Sky-at Horizon was intended as the subject of this "death" verb because of the relationship glyph preceding his name and because of the 1.4.0.0 DN, which would yield 9.17.16.5.17 if added to his accession date, 9.16.12.5.17. If the initial date of Altar F' (9.17.4.1.11) is subtracted from this calculated 9.17. 16.5.17 anniversary date, the resulting DN is 12.4.6. The DN at the beginning of the text included tuns, uinals, and days, but unfortunately only the coefficient for ten days has survived. Ten days does not match the DN required between the hypothetical anniversary date and the recorded CR. Either the two "death" events recorded on this monument are not the same event (an unlikely eventuality because of the lack of additional calendric information), or the subject of the "death" verb is not New-Sky-at-Horizon. It is interesting to note that the noun in the prepositional phrase following the "bundle" verb is not known to record the office of ruler in any other text from Copan or elsewhere, so that the office assumed in this event may not have been that of the ruler.

2. Tort Box 9.12. 7. 1.19 Ahpo-Balam 9.12.10. 0. 0
F2



Michael Coe (1974:52) identified this T585 glyph as a means of recording two uinals "less one day" for a DN of thirty-nine days. His identification may be partially correct because T585 appears in an earlier DN of two days (glyphically, *ca bix*-?? or in Chol *cha bix*-?? and linguistically *chab-ix*-??). However, the T585 glyph identified as "one day less" has superfixes identical to those of the T585 "death" glyph prominent at Palenque (see Chart 19, 59:7, 73:2-3,7-8 and 106:1-2,8-9). Furthermore, this glyph is followed by the name Ahpo-Balam without the intervention of a verbal glyph, and while Mayan grammar allows the subjects of verbs to be deleted in phrases such as "it was thirty-nine days since event 1 until event 2, subject", it is not possible to delete a verb and leave a free-standing subject. The T585 glyph must record, therefore, a verbal expression, and since 9.12.7.0.0 (the date from which the DN is counted) is the latest date associated with Ahpo-Balam, a "death" event seems appropriate to the context. However, since thirty-nine days, not forty, are required between 9.12.7.0.0 and 9.12.7.1.19, it is possible that the T585 glyph functions both as a "death" verb and as "less one day."

CHART 103 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

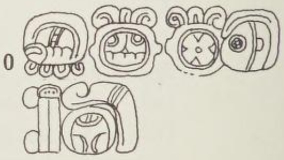
All of these examples are associated with period ending dates.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pom PanY pD2	9. 9. 0. 0. 0		none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

AEI?

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Agua 5 C2-D2	9.13. 0. 0. 0	13 katuns	none or deleted	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

If the subject of this verb is deleted, it is recorded after two additional verbal phrases as Flint-Sky-God K.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pom PanY A2-B3	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		GI-Jaguar	9.18. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pom PanY pD1	9. 9. 0. 0. 0		5-Jaguar	9.18. 0. 0. 0	
5.	Cop 6 B7c-A8	9.12.10. 0. 0		local ruler (by title)	9.12.10. 0. 0	
6.	Pal 96G K6-L6	9.17.13. 0. 7		deleted (Kuk II)	9.17.15. 0. 0	
7.	Yax L23 M2b-L3a	9.14.14. 8. 1	5th tun in Katun 3	Shield-Jaguar I	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This period ending appears to refer to the "completion of the fifth tun in the third katun" (or the twenty-fifth tun) in the reign of Shield-Jaguar (Mathews, personal communication, 1981).

CHART 104 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples are in either 819 Day Count passages or 4 Ahau 8 Cumku "era" expressions.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Coll 6 B7	10. 1.13.17.19		God K	10. 1.15. 0. 0	

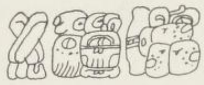
AEI. This is the verb of an 819 Day Count passage.

2. Pal TFC Jamb A6a 9.12.18. 7. 1 God K 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This is the verb in an 819 Day Count passage.

3. Pal TC C6b-C7 13. 0. 0. 0. 0 new cycle? none 9.13. 0. 0. 0



AEI? This verb occurs in an "era" expression.

4. Pal TS D17-N2 13. 0. 0. 0. 0 new cycle? none 9.13. 0. 0. 0



See 5:15-16 and 68:4-5 for other examples of this "era" expression.

CHART 105 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Main Sign T741

In any of these examples, the suppressed T126 may function as an AEI, rather than as a verbal affix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal TC E13	5. 7.11. 8. 4		U-Kix-Chan	9.13. 0. 0. 0



PEI. Paraphrase: "It was 3.6.10.12.2 count since 9 Ik until he was born, U-Kix-Chan."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Pal TC E17	9. 7.11. 8. 4		U-Kix-Chan	9.13. 0. 0. 0

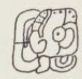


AEI? Paraphrase: " It was 1.6.7.13 since? he was born, U-Kix-Chan, until he acceded, U-Kix-Chan, on 11 Caban O Pop, Lord of Palenque."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal TC U2	9. 4. 9. 0. 4		deleted	9.13. 0. 0. 0



Paraphrase: "It was 2.2.4.17 since(?) he was born until he acceded, Chaacal III, on 1 Imix 4 Zip."

4.	Pal TC U9	9. 4.10. 1. 5		Chan-Bahlum I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. Paraphrase: "It was 1.0.1 since(?) he was born, Chaacal II, until he was born, Chan-Bahlum I, on 7 Kan 17 Mol." The recorded date does not correspond to the birth date of Chan-Bahlum as the syntax suggests, but rather it is the birth date of Chaacal II. The short time between these births and their structural linkage in this passages suggests that the two rulers were brothers.

5.	Pal TC T13	9. 4.10. 1. 5		Chan-Bahlum I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

Paraphrase: "It was 2.8.4.7 since? he was born, Chan-Bahlum I on 11 Chicchan 13 Uo . . ." In this passage the date of Chan-Bahlum's birth is explicitly stated, while in #4, it is implied.

6.	Pal TC T16	9. 4.10. 1. 5		Chan-Bahlum I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This birth verb follows the example above and a DN or 16, 17, 18, or 19.8.2 and precedes the phrase "until he acceded." The earlier DN is confirmed as the correct one by the records of Chan-Bahlum I's accession on the east panel of the TI, so this second DN must lead from his birth to some unspecified event.

7.	Pal Slav A4a	9.11.18. 9.17		Chac-Zutz'	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
8.	PN 7 B10a	9.11.12. 7. 2		Ruler 3	9.14.10. 0. 0	

CHART 106 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	ASac 4 A11	9.10. 3.17. 0		deleted	9.10.10. 0. 0	

This "death" glyph is part of the temporal instructions of a DN leading

from it to a later event. The text opens with an IS date and a "wing-shell/zac-ahau-ik" death expression, which this T585 "death" glyph reiterates as follows: "On 9.10.3.17.0 4 Ahau . . . 8 Muan, he died (wing-shell), Personage A; it was so much time since he died (T585) . . ." This is one of two occurrences where the T585 "death" glyph directly substitutes for the "wing-shell" variant (see #2).

2. Pal TIw Q11b — 9.12. 0. 6.18 — deleted (Lady Ahpo-Hel) — 9.12.15. 0. 0



The second substitution of T585 "death" for the "wing-shell" variant occurs in the following context: "It was 2.7.6.1 since she was seated until she died (wing-shell), Lady Ahpo-Hel, on 5 Etz'nab 6 Kankin; it was 9.11.2 since she died (T585) until 9 Ahau 18 Zotz', the lahuntun." The "wing-shell" death variant and the T585 "death" glyph must be semantically equivalent in examples #1 and #2 because they record the same event.

3. Pal TIw O11-P11 — 13. 4.12. 3. 6 — GI the First — 9.12.15. 0. 0



The verbs in #3 and #4 are parallel expressions appearing in the following couplet structure: "It was 9.7.11.3.0 [since] verb #4 Ahpo-Skull; on 1 Cimi 19 Pax verb #3, GI, count until 7 Cimi 19 Ceh . . ." Although the syntax seems to be scrambled, the arithmetical relationship between the dates and the DN clearly shows the two verbs and their subjects to be structurally equivalent.

4. Pal TIw O9 — 13. 4.12. 3. 6 — Ahpo-Skull — 9.12.15. 0. 0



5. Pal PTab R5-Q6 — 9.13.10. 6. 8 — Kan-Xul II — 9.14.10. 0. 0



AEI?

6. Pal PTab P18-O19 — 9. 9. 2. 4. 8 — Pacal II — 9.14.10. 0. 0

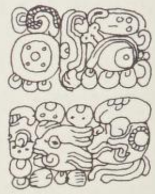


AE1. This passage functions to link Pacal's accession to that of Kan-Xul II.

7. PN Thr1 Z5-Z6 — 9.17. 9. 5.11 — Ruler 7 — 9.17.15. 0. 0



These glyphs may be part of a name phrase, rather than a verbal phrase.

8.	PN L4 M2	9.10. 6. 2. 1	Ruler 1	9.11.10. 0. 0	
9.	Cop A B8a	9.14.19.11. 0	????	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Pal TC Cens2 H6	9.13. 2. 4.13	deleted	9.13.10. 0. 0	

This event is followed by another 3.14.18 later, but the second verb is too badly eroded to be identified.

11.	Agua 5 A9	missing	deleted or missing	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This verb appears to function as a base for the count of a DN, but the damaged condition of the monument makes it presently impossible to determine whether a subject was present or not. However, Flint-Sky-God K, a ruler who appears in contemporary records at Dos Pilas, is recorded as subject of the next verbal series, and it is probable that he was also the subject of this verb.

CHART 107 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik T4 L2 B9-A11	9.15.12.11.13		none?	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

The three glyphs following this "star" verb may record an agent, perhaps a supernatural, or they may be part of the verbal expression.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Ton F43 pB	missing	Zac-Balam	Rodent-Bone?	Late Classic	

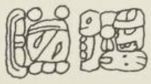
This text occurs with a captive figure.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Ton M84 pD	missing	eroded	????	Late Classic	

4.	Yax Str44 Ctr Up C9b	9.12. 8.14. 1	Ah Ahaual	deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
5.	PN 12 pA17a	9.17.16.14.19	Ah Nabe Ah ??-Kin	Ruler 7?	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
6.	Yax Str33 Step7 A1-B3	13 Manik 5 Pax		The First Ah Knot-Skull	9.16. 6. 0. 0	

The event phrases in ##6-8 record events (perhaps of an astronomical nature) which took place at an immense distance in the past. The verb in all of these clauses is an "axe" glyph, but each phrase has a different supernatural subject named with a personal name; a "succession" glyph qualified with an ordinal or cardinal number ("first," second," and "three"); and a glyph "Ah Knot-Skull," which also occurs as a part of GII's name phrase in his birth record on the TFC (C1) at Palenque (D. Stuart, personal communication, 1981). In this clause the agent is named as follows: 

7.	Yax Str33 Step7 C1-C3	9 Kan 12 Xul		The Second Ah Knot-Skull	9.16.10. 0. 0	

The second "axe" event took place 5.19.0.17 after the first, and the agent is named as follows: 

8.	Yax Str33 Step7 E1-F1	1 Ahau 13 Xul		3-Ah Knot-Skull	9.16.10. 0. 0	

The third "axe" event took place 3.8.10.14.11 after the second and 13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.9.15.13.6.9 before the historical event recorded on this step. The agent is recorded as follows (see 96:4): 

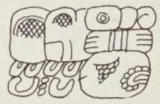
9.	Quir J H3	9.15. 6.14. 6	18-Rabbit of Copan	Two-Legged-Sky	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This verb follows a DN of 18.3.13, leading from this event to the PE 9.16.5.0.0, the date that opens the inscription. This clause is followed by a second one with an eroded T670 verb of which Two-Legged-Sky is named as the subject. I am assuming that the subject of this "axe" verb is deleted and named in the second clause. See 129.13.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
10.	Quir Ew B12b	9.15. 6.14. 6	18-Rabbit of Copan	deleted (Two-Legged-Sky)	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This "axe" verb is one of the few occurrences at Quirigua in which the name phrase of Two-Legged-Sky does not follow that of 18-Rabbit. I am assuming that the Two-Legged-Sky name is deleted, and the clause gapped to the following one where the subject is named with *u cab* and a title which presumably refers to Two-Legged-Sky.

CHART 108 Affix T136 in Cluster *:136 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop AltF' A2	9.17. 4. 1.11		deleted	9.17. 5. 0. 0	

AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TIm C3	9.11. 0. 0. 0		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This verb is associated with period ending records.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal TIm H2	9.12. 0. 0. 0		Pacal II	9.12.15. 0. 0	
4.	Pal D L1	9.14.11. 2. 7		GI	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This is the final verb in the text, and I am placing it at the late LC position because the iconography of this tablet and that of Temple 14 have been identified as posthumous (Schele n.d.c). The glyph which follows the verb is the version of GI that has the numbers 3 and 9 adjoined to the head. See Chart 16, 23:7-8, 40:5, and 110:4 for other examples of the main sign.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Pal Slav F5b	9.14.18. 1. 1		Chac-Zutz'	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Quir Ee A14a	????		Ek-Mac	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb follows a calendric notation that includes a period sign of unknown length in the following statement: "were completed nineteen periods (of unknown length) count since 13 Ahau 18 Zac, event phrase, subject." The month sign appears in a very unusual form, now identified by Mathews (n.d.b) as the month Zac, on Tonina M69, where the arithmetical context is not open to question.

CHART 109 Affix T130 in Cluster *:130 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

T130 has the phonetic value *wa*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 3 D15	9. 9.10. 0. 0		Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0	
2.	DPil 26 B6	9.14.10. 0. 0		none	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by a "scattering" expression and Shield-God K's name glyph. See 43:21.

3.	Pom Pan1 pA3-pB3	9.13. 0. 0. 0		eroded	9.18. 0. 0. 0?	

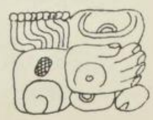
The verb follows a "tun-seating" glyph.

4.	ArP 3 C3	9.15. 0. 0. 0		Chac-Be-??	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This verb follows a "completion of fifteen katuns" expression (67:4) and and a *te'-tun* period ending expression (68:3).

5.	Cop Str11 eDoor s B1a	9.17. 2.10. 4		God K	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb is from an 819 Day Count passage.

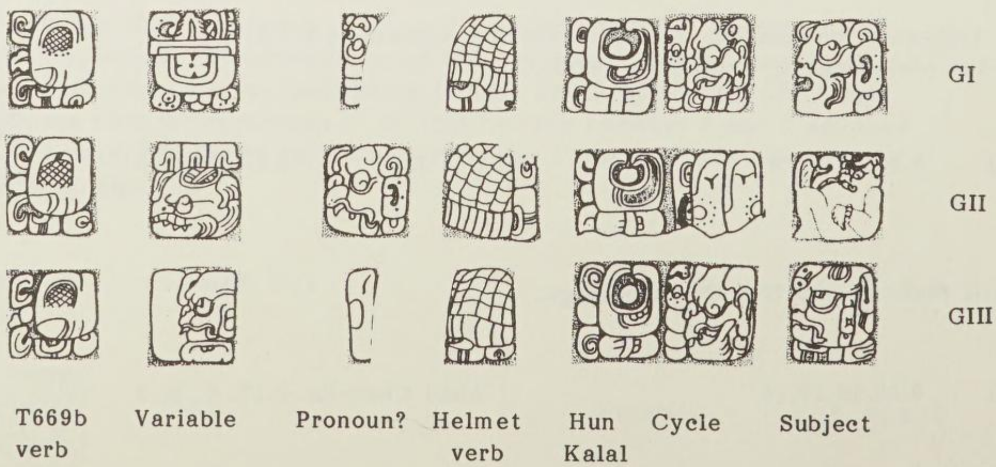
6.	Cop Str11 eDoor n C3	9.15.15.12.16		Ahau Chac-Ek	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

Lounsbury (n.d.) has identified this date as that of the first appearance of Venus as Evening Star. The main verb (the text is written in mirror image, so it is on the right) occurs as the featured verb in the Venus passages of the Dresden Codex.

7. Pal TIm D9   9.11. 0. 0. 0   his cycle   GII   9.12.15. 0. 0

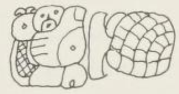
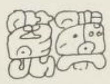


This helmet verb is part of a series of passages associated with the histories of Katuns 11 and 12. In five of the six examples of this verb, it is preceded by T1 or an equivalent and carries the T130 *-wa* suffix, but this single example carries only the *-wa*. This difference in affix pattern (which occurs in a context identical to the other five examples) must be accepted as a difference in inflectional pattern, or some other explanation must be found for it. The three passages for Katun 11 record ritual information about the katun in terms of the three members of the Palenque Triad, and the text is repeated, therefore in three parallel passages, each consisting of a couplet. The first half of the couplet is composed of the T669b verb (see Chart 62) and a variable dependent of the particular Triad god named in the passage. The second half consists of the helmet verb, an object composed of the glyph *hun kalal* (possibly meaning "all of something") and a baktun glyph which in this context must refer to the katun, and the subject (the appropriate Triad god). Since the helmet glyph corresponds to headgear worn by lords, I suggest that the second part of the couplet should be paraphrased as "he ruled all of the katun, GI, etc." The variable in the passages for GI and GIII consists of one glyph block, as do all of the variables in similar passages in the history of Katun 12. However, the variable for GII consists of two glyphs, the second of which is the zoomorphic version of GI. It seems unlikely that GI would appear as a semantic determinative or phonetic complement of a variable which depends on GI, and it is possible, therefore, that the GI head functions as the missing pronominal sign for the helmet verb. If this analysis is correct, then this example of the helmet verb, like the other five, appears with a third person singular ergative pronoun. See 45:3-7. A comparative analysis is as follows:



I suspect that the variable in Part 1 of the comparison above is the object, and that the subject in each passage is deleted. If this analysis is correct, the Triad gods would be the subjects of both parts of the couplet.

CHART 110 Affix T130 in Cluster *:130 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	PN L2 H1-G2	9.11. 6. 2. 1		Ruler 2	9.11.15. 0. 0	
2.	PN L2 W4-X4	9.11. 6. 2. 1?		Ruler 2	9.11.15. 0. 0	
3.	Quir O M1	9.17.14.16.18		Ruler 2	9.18.10. 0. 0	
4.	Yax L10 D8b-E1a	9.18.17.13.10		*u cab* Captor of Turtle-Macaw	9.19. 0. 0. 0	

This event happened twenty-four days after a date on which an "ahau-in-hand" event (see 27:4 and 129:6), a "star" event (see 10:20), and a "capture" event (see 74:27) occurred. Ten glyphs stand between the verbal expression as drawn and the *u cab* which precedes the name phrase of the agent, but I do not know if these intervening glyphs are part of the verbal phrase or record a patient. See Chart 16 for other event phrases including the same glyphic signs.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Pal TC wSanc D1	9.12.11.13. 0	U-Kix-Chan	Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. Although no CR is recorded in this text, it opens with a DN of ten days which must have been counted from some major and publicly known event. Because the major pictorial event celebrated in the three temples of the Group of the Cross is the accession of Chan-Bahlum II, I am assuming that this event is the unnamed calendric base of the DN. This T671 verb is the event that occurred ten days after the accession. It is followed by the name glyph U-Kix-Chan, an ancestral personage whose birth and accession in Baktun 5 are recorded on the inner tablet. Since U-Kix-Chan is the first personage to be recorded after the gods of the Palenque Triad in the ancestral list of the main tablet, this event must have

involved some rite honoring or recalling him. Chan-Bahlum is named as the agent of the verb. It should be noted that stingray spines are a prominent part of the headdress of Chan-Bahlum as he is pictured on this panel; perhaps the event was blood-letting conducted in the context of ancestral recall.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Pal Slav D3	9.14.13.11. 2		*u cab* Chac-Zutz'	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
7.	PN L12 I1	9. 3.19.12.12		Kin-Ma-Cu-??	9. 4. 5. 0. 0	

The name glyph following this verb may also occur as the subject of the verb in the secondary text (38:1).

CHART 111 Affix T130 in Cluster *:130.136 with Main Sign "Scattering"

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 21 B11	9.16. 0. 0. 0		deleted (Ruler B)	9.16. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. This "scattering" verb occurs in the final clause of this text and links the rite celebrating the PE to the accession of Ruler B as follows: "It was 1.11.12 [since] 3 Lamat 6 Pax since he was seated as *batab* of the succession until he scattered." Although the first part of the text is missing, the same 3 Lamat 6 Pax date is recorded as Ruler B's accession date on Stela 5, confirming the missing PE date and the identify of the deleted subject as Ruler B. This text is structurally parallel to those on Stelae 19 and 22.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tik 22 B12	9.17. 0. 0. 0		deleted (Ruler C)	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. This "scattering" verb occurs in a structure parallel to #1 as follows: "It was 2.1.16 [since] 11 Kan 12 Kayab since he was seated as *batab* of the succession until he scattered." Since Ruler C is the only person named as a subject of a verb (Ruler B occurs in the genealogical information about Ruler C), he can be reconstructed as the subject of both the seating and scattering, and in fact he is shown in the act of scattering.

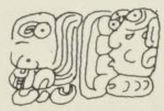
3.	Tik 19 B13	9.18. 0. 0. 0		deleted (Ruler C)	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

PEI. The "scattering" verb in ##1-3 occur in contexts characteristic of the Late Classic katun monuments of Tikal. All begin with a PE clause, marking the occasion as the end of a katun and recording the agent and his genealogy. The PE rite, specifically recorded as the "scattering" action shown on all three monuments, is then linked to the seating as ruler of the protagonist, or in this case with the "completion of the first katun as *batab* of the succession." Since only one protagonist is named on each of these three monuments, the name of the subject is deleted after both of the final verbal phrases. This Stela 19 clause may be paraphrased as follows: "It was 1.14.19 [since] 2 Imix 9 Kayab since he completed the first katun as *batab* of the succession until he scattered [on 9.18.0.0.0]." Jones (1977:56) noted that the one-katun anniversary of accession recorded on this monument is one katun and 97 days later than the accession date recorded on Stela 22.

4.	Ixlu Alt A4	10. 0. 0. 0. 0		Ah Kal	10. 2.10. 0. 0	

This verb follows "half-period" and "tenth tun" and precedes the name of the agent.

CHART 112 Affix T130 in Cluster *130:116 with Main Sign T644 "Seating"

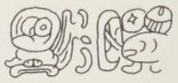
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tort 6 A7-B8	9.10.11. 3.10		Ahpo-Balam	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Tort 6 D10-C11	9.10.11. 3.10		deleted (Ahpo-Balam)	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 3.16.1 since he was seated as ahau of the succession until an event on 11 Chuen 4 Muan." This verb reiterates the information in #1 as the base of DN.

3.	Tort 6 E4-F5	9.10.11. 3.10		Ahpo-Balam	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 1.5.5.8 since he was seated as ahau of the succession, Ahpo-Balam, until an event on 9 Etz'nab 6 Kayab."

4. Tort Sarc 63-64 | 9.10.11. 3.10 | missing | 9.12.10. 0. 0



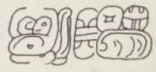
AEI.

5. Tort Box H1-I1 | 9.12. 7. 1.19 | Black-Scroll-Shell | 9.12.10. 0. 0

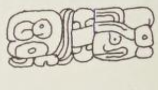


This "seating" expression is preceded by a "on tun" glyph, but as a DN, one tun is not related arithmetically to any of the adjacent dates, which record "seating" events on 9.12.7.1.19 and 9.12.7.14.7. The first date also corresponds to the "death" date of Ahpo-Balam, the previous ruler.

6. Tort Box L2-M1 | ???? | Ah Nen | 9.12.10. 0. 0



7. Tort Box O1-P1 | 9.12. 7.14. 7 | Ah-Ka-??-Balam | 9.12.10. 0. 0



8. Tort Box R2-S1 | 9.12. 7.14. 7 | deleted (Ah-Ka-??-Balam) | 9.12.10. 0. 0

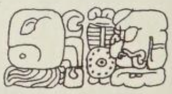


9. Pal TIe A11-B11 | 9. 3. 6. 7.17 | Chaacal I | 9.12.15. 0. 0



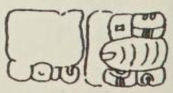
AEI? Because this verb appears in the initial clause of this inscription, it occurs in a structure reversing that of later passages by placing the PE before the "seating" record, as follows: 9.4.0.0.0 13 Ahau 18 Yax . . . was 13.10. 3. since he was seated as lord, Chaacal I." The date of this accession is implied by the DN.

10. Pal TIe G6-H6 | 9. 6.11. 5. 1 | Chaacal II | 9.12.15. 0. 0



AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 1.12.19 since he was seated as lord, Chaacal II, until the end of the tun 9 Ahau 18 Muan."

11. Pal TIe I8-J8 | 9.6.18. 5.12 | Chan-Bahlum I | 9.12.15. 0. 0



AEI.

12. Pal TIe L3-K4 — 9. 7.10. 3. 8 — Lady Kanal-Ikal — 9.12.15. 0. 0



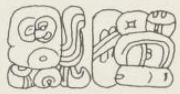
AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 9.14.12 since she was seated as lord, Lady Kanal-Ikal, until the end of the tun 5 Ahau 3 Ch'en."

13. Pal TIe L10-K11 — 9. 8.11. 9.10 — Ahc-Kan — 9.12.15. 0. 0



AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 1.8.10 since he was seated as *ahpo* of ????, Ahc-Kan, until the end of the tun 5 Ahau 18 Zec, the oxlahuntun."

14. Pal TIe R10-Q11 — 9. 9. 2. 4. 8 — Pacal II — 9.12.15. 0. 0



AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 19.13.12 since he was seated as *ahpo* and T518 title of the succession, Pacal II, until the end of the tun 1 Ahau 8 Kayab, the seating of 10 katuns, the half-period of the baktun."

15. Chin Thr pA2-pB2 — missing — Mah Kina Rabbit-Flint — 9.14. 0. 0. 0?



AEI? The verbs in ##15-16 are found on the top of a throne published in a drawing by Maler (1901:12). A DN of 8.7.8 precedes this verb, and it is followed by a T585 "death" glyph (73:2) and a different name. In turn, this clause is followed by DN of 3?.3?.9.16, the CR date 1 Cib 19 Zac, and another "seating" expression, but the remainder of the text is missing, and, therefore, it is not possible to determine if the second "seating" is the same event as the first.

16. Chin Thr pG1-pH1 — 9.12.17. 8.16 — missing — 9.14. 0. 0. 0?

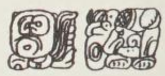


The PE date, 9.7.0.0.0 7 Ahau 3 Kankin, recorded on the side of this throne, may indicate that the dates of these "seating" events should be placed 3 CRs earlier. The graphic style of the carving, however, suggests later positions in the LC.

17. Pal PTab K12-L12 — 9.13.10. 0. 0 — Kan-Xul II — 9.14.10. 0. 0

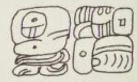
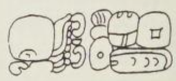


The lower affix on this "seating" glyph is now missing, but because T116 is clearly visible to the right of the main sign, I am classifying the verbal suffixing as -130.116. This passage is found between the accession and death records of Chan-Bahlum, but two reasons, I believe it is designed to associate the accession of Kan-Xul II to that of Chan-Bahlum

II. First, the "vulture-piercing-jaguar-eye" and "III-axe-over-earth" glyphs that appears in the name phrase occur exclusively in Kan-Xul's name. In addition, this "seating" passage is introduced by a DN of "one katun of the maize title," and the length of Chan-Bahlum's reign plus the interregnum was 18.11.18, which would be rounded off to one katun. 

18.	DPil 8 F14-G14	9.13. 6. 2. 0	deleted (Shield-God K)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

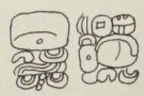
This verb is followed by an "ahau-in-hand" (45:14), a glyph found on Yaxchilan Lintel 1 as a term for an "accession" event. Although "ahau-in-hand" may occur in association with other kinds of rites, I am assuming that it functions here as the second half of a verb couplet referring to accession.

19.	Yax 12 C2-D2	9.16. 1. 0. 0	Bird-Jaguar III	9.16. 5. 0. 0	
20.	Cop HS	missing	missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
21.	Cop Str11 nDoor s	9.16.12. 5.17	New-Sky-at-Horizon (by title)	9.17.10. 0. 0	

AEI.

22.	Cop Str11 wDoor s A2	9.16.12. 5.17	deleted (New-Sky-at-Horizon)	9.17.10. 0. 0	
23.	Cop HS	missing	missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	

AEI.

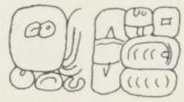
24.	Cop HS	missing	missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
25.	Cop AltU K2-L2	9.16.12. 5.17	New-Sky-At-Horizon	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

AEI.

26. Cop AltU O4-P4 | 9.17. 9. 2.12 | Yax-Zotz' | 9.18. 5. 0. 0



27. PUin 3 A18-B18 | 9.17.14.15.16 | Chac-Balam | 9.18.10. 0. 0



28. Tort 1 A4a-A4b | 9.10.11. 3.10 | deleted (Ahpo-Balam) | 9.11. 0. 0. 0



27. PUin 3 A18-B18 | 9.17.14.15.16 | Chac-Balam | 9.18.10. 0. 0

28. Tort 1 A4a-A4b | 9.10.11. 3.10 | deleted (Ahpo-Balam) | 9.11. 0. 0. 0

AEI. This text begins with the record of the date 9.10.13.0.0, which is linked by DN to this "seating." Ahpo-Balam is named as the subject of the PE verbs, and he is understood to be the subject of this event also.

29. Tort 6 D9 | 9.10.11. 3.10 | deleted (Ahpo-Balam) | 9.12. 0. 0. 0



AEI.

30. Cop AltL A3 | 2 Chicchan 3 Uo | missing | Late Classic



31. Cop AltH' V1-V2 | 9. 9.14.17. 5 | deleted | 9.12.10. 0. 0



CHART 113 Affix T130 in Cluster *.130.116 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal TIw F12	1 Manik 10 Zec		supernatural	9.12.15. 0. 0



The intention of this passage is to link the accession of Pacal II to an earlier mythological accession which occurred 7.18.2.9.2.12.1 before the historical rite (see #2).

2. Pal TIw H2 | 9. 9. 2. 4. 8 | Pacal II | 9.12.15. 0. 0



3. Pal TS P2-Q3 | 9. 3. 1.15. 0 | Kan-Xul I | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



AEI. The verbal phrase records the designation as heir of Kan-Xul I, which is linked by DN to the same event as it occurred to Chan-Bahlum II. The main verb can occur with any office taking, and the particular office which is linked by DN to the same event as it occurred to Chan-Bahlum II. The main verb can occur with any office taking, and the particular office is specified by the *oc* variant in the second glyph. *Oc* means "to enter" or "to become" and is found in many different Maya languages in expressions for the taking of office (Schele n.d.a.).

4. Pal TS P7 | 9.10. 8. 9. 3 | deleted (Chan-Bahlum) | 9.13. 0. 0. 0



This "mirror-in-hand" glyph records the heir-designation of Chan-Bahlum II in association with the same event in the life of the ancestral ruler, Kan-Xul I (see #3). The full passage (TS O16-Q10) is paraphrased as follows: "It was 7.6.17.3 since 12 Ahau 8 Ceh since he took office as enterer of the succession (#3), Kan-Xul I; count since the heir-designation (21:6) count until 9 Akbal 6 Xul, he took office; five days later, he became (*oc te*) the sun (*kin-kin*) (21:5), Mah Kina Chan-Bahlum . . ." The prepositional phrase recording the office and the subject of the 9 Akbal 6 Xul event are deleted, and this clause is gapped to the following one, where Chan-Bahlum is named as the subject of both events. His name, however, is followed by T86:325var.575[671], a glyph tentatively identified by Mathews (personal communication, 1980) as an expression of agency, and the name glyph of GI of the Palenque Triad. If the intervening glyph proves to be an agency expression rather than one of relationship, the agent would be GI and the patient of the verb would be Chan-Bahlum II.

5. Pal T18 Stc J1 | missing | missing | 9.14.15. 0. 0



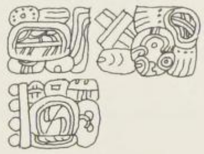
The front surface of all the T18 stucco glyphs were painted blue except for the stingray spine in the upper left corner of this glyph.

6. Yax L23 E2-G1 | 9.14.16.13. 9 | Lady Xoc | 9.15. 0. 0. 0



#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	Pal TC Cens1 J7-I8	9.13. 0. 4.12		Cauac	9.12.10. 0. 0	
8.	TFC Cens A6-A7	9.13. 0. 4.12		Lady ????	9.13. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 114 Affix T130 in Cluster *:130.116 with Main Sign T79:614

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab V1-X1	????		none or deleted	9.14.10. 0. 0	

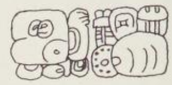
This is the final clause in the secondary text and seems to function as a dedicatory passage of some kind. Either the "9-hel" glyph is the subject; the subject is deleted and to be understood as Xoc; or there is no subject.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Coll 21 pA2-pB1	9.11. 9.17.16		deleted	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The agent of the next verb is Smoking-Jaguar, and he is presumably the agent of this event.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Cop AltG1 A2-A3	9.15.17. 5. 0		*u cab* New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
4.	Cop AltU N1	9.18. 1.13. 2		????	9.18. 5. 0. 0	
5.	Cop AltU N5	4 Ahau 13 Ceh		????	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

CHART 115 Affix T130 in Cluster *:130.18 with Main Sign T644

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIe M12-N12	9. 8.19. 7.18		Lady Zac-Kuk	9.12.15. 0. 0	

AEI. Paraphrase: "It was 10.3 since she was seated as *ahpo* of the succession, until the end of the tun 3 Ahau 3 Zotz', the ninth katun."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	NimP 15 O2	12 Ahau of Katun 14		local person	9.14.15. 0. 0	

The suffix is a verb difficult to read in available photographs and drawings; it could be either T130 or T126. The LC should be 9.14.10.1.0.

CHART 116 Affix T126 in Cluster *:126 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

T126 occurs on several of these examples in contexts where the verb is the earlier of two events linked by a DN. In some of these examples, T126 may function as an AEI, rather than as a verbal affix.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 9 A1	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	3? katuns	none	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	

See the not to 37:8 for a discussion of the date of Stela 9.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Cop I D3a	8. 6. 0. 0. 0	the 6th katun	none	9.12. 5. 0. 0	
3.	Pal PTab D19	9.10.11.17. 0		deleted (Kan-Xul)	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

AEI?

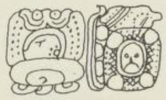
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal T18 Jamb B13	9.12. 6. 5. 8		Chaacal III	9.14.15. 0. 0	

5.	Pal TC U9	9. 4.10. 1. 5	Chan- Bahlum I	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

PEI.

6.	Cop J 37a	9.13.10. 0. 0	18-Rabbit	9.13.10. 0. 0	
7.	Pal Sarc 13	none	ancestral goddess?	9.12.15. 0. 0	

The first two glyphs are the verbal phrase introducing the ancestral list of death dates comprising the remainder of the sarcophagus text (see Chart 19). The agent is named by the third glyph, a female head which may refer to the ancestral goddess who is prominent in the inscriptions of the Group of the Cross. T79 and the "seating" infix are the main signs of the verb, and the second glyph is related to anniversary statements from Tikal (80:4-5), and is found in PE phrases on the upper Tablet of the Temple of Inscriptions (33:1-2 and 129:2) and at Copan (13:5).

8.	Cop A B4a	9.14.19.11. 0	????	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Tik Alt5 12	9.13.11. 6. 7	Lady Ca-wa-c(a) (Cauac)	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
10.	Tik MT28 A3	9.14. 9. 0.12	Mandible- Fist?	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
11.	Tort 6 C4-D4	9.10.17. 2.14	3-Jaguar- Sky-Bundle	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

This is the first half of a couplet (see 60:6 and 82:20). The agent of this verb seems to be recorded with two glyphs: (1) the number 3 and a waterlily-jaguar and (2) "lord of the sky-bundle" (T168:684[561]:130). The second half of the couplet records Ahpo-Balam as the agent, so that the first half seems to record the activities of a supernatural and the second half those of the local ruler.

12.	DPil HSw A1b-B2a	9.12. 0. 8. 3	none	9.12.12. 0. 0	

This "star" event is in the introductory passage which gives the time

elapsed between this event and another, later "star" event. T126 may function, therefore, as an AEI.

13. LMar 3 9.18. 4. 2.19 Zac-Zotz' Macaw-GI 9.18. 5. 0. 0
B11



The EG following the name of the agent is also found on the monuments of Pomona.

14. Cop 6 9.12.10. 0. 0? 18-Rabbit 9.12.10. 0. 0
D6



15. PN L2 9. 4. 1. 0. 5 none 9.11.15. 0. 0
C19



This verb records an earlier event from which a DN is counted to a later recurrence of the same rite (110:2), and although the DN follows this clause, instead of preceding it, T126 may be functioning as an AEI. In addition, the suffix has been damaged, and it may originally have been T130, the suffix found on the other verbal glyphs on this monument (see 110:1-2).

16. Tik 31 8.17. 0. 0. 0 none 9. 0.10. 0. 0
C19



This "mirror" glyph is found following a DN and an "end of tun" expression, but preceding the date to which the DN is counted. The same glyph is often found between calendric data and a verb, and seems to function as a means of highlighting the verb or in this case a date. See 130:4-12.

17. Pal PTab 9.12.11. 5.18 Pacal II 9.14.10. 0. 0
J10-I11



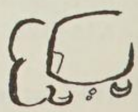
PEI.

18. PN L12 9. 4. 0. 0. 0 none 9. 4. 5. 0. 0
D1-F1



This verbal expression occurs between the tzolkin and haab components of a CR date. The third glyph may record the subject of the phrase.

19. NTun 9.15. 8. 8. 5 ???? 9.16.10. 0. 0
GpIa G5



20.	NTun GpIVd A3-A5	9.15. 6. 5.12		local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	
21.	NTun GpIVe A3-A5	9.16.10. 5. 2		local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	

CHART 117 Affix T126 in Cluster *:126.116 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab K7	9.12.11.12.10		Chan-Bahlum II	9.14.10. 0. 0	
2.	Pal T18 Jamb C11	2. 0. 0.14. 2		ancestral goddess	9.14.10. 0. 0	
	AEI?					
3.	Nar 1 E12	9.10.10. 0. 0		missing	9.13.10. 0. 0	
4.	Pal TIm F12	1 Manik 10 Zec		supernatural	9.12.15. 0. 0	
	See the note to 113:1. The verbal suffixes are eroded and may be T130.116.					
5.	Pal del Rio Thr pB1	9. 9. 2. 4. 8		Pacal II	9.14.10. 0. 0	
6.	Pal del Rio Thr pE1	9.12.11.12.10		missing (Chan-(Bahlum II)	9.14.10. 0. 0	
7.	Pal del Rio Thr pL1	9.13.10. 6. 8		Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

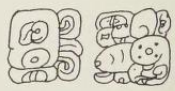
CHART 118 Affix T126 in Cluster *:24.126 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TFC C5	1.18. 5. 4. 0		GII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

T126 may function as an AEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TIw R8-Q9	9. 9.13. 0. 7		deleted (Lady Ahpo -Hel)	9.12.15. 0. 0	

AEI? It is difficult to determine the function of T126 in examples ##1-2 because each verb is found in a context where the appearance of an AEI would be appropriate. In each context, a DN is counted from that event to a later one, and in both cases, the verbal stems are found in other contexts with the T24, not T24.126, as a suffix. I am classifying the affixing pattern of #1 and #2 as distinct from T24 with an AEI, because the verb in #3 is later event to which a DN is counted, and T126 must be verbal in that context. I strongly suspect, however, that T126 functions as an AEI in the first two examples.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal TIw T7-S8	9.12.11. 5.18		deleted (Pacal II)	9.12.15. 0. 0	

This "seating" phrase follows the record of the death of Pacal II and a DN equal to the time between his recorded birth and death dates. Since this "seating" phrase appears with the context of a "death" record, and since the preceding DN equals the lifetime of the dead person, the event cannot record the accession of Pacal II. And in fact, this phrase is marked as concerning a death by the presence of the T585H "death" glyph after the prepositional phrase *ta ahau le*. The phrase records that Pacal was "seated as an ahau of the succession in death" or "of the succession of the ancestral dead." Pacal's name is deleted from the passage, but the context is clear; he is the subject of the immediately preceding "death" verb, and he is the protagonist of the monument.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Pal PTab O7-P7	9.13.10. 6. 8		Kan-Xul II	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This phrase records an accession event.

CHART 119 Affix T24 in Cluster *:24 with Main Sign T741

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TIw K9b	9.11. 6.16.17		Skull-GI	9.12.15. 0. 0	
	PEI.					
2.	Pal TIw K12	9.11. 6.16.17		missing	9.12.15. 0. 0	
	This verb repeats #1 in a couplet structure.					
3.	Pal TIw O6b	9.12. 3. 6. 6.		Ti-??-Kin	9.12.15. 0. 0	
	PEI.					
4.	Pal TC C17	1.18. 5. 3. 2		GI (by title)	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
	PEI.					
5.	Pal TS C10	1.18. 5. 2. 6		GIII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
	PEI.					
6.	Sac 6 A3	9.14.16. 9. 9? + 1 CR?		missing	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 120 Affix T24 in Cluster *:24 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	CRic Jade	missing		Bone	Early Classic	

This verb is found on a split jade celt from Costa Rica (Balser 1974:Pl.

18). The right column of glyphs is missing so that the date and full name of the subject are not recoverable, but the name phrase of the protagonist seems to have included a genealogical statement from which the name of the fater has survived. It is interesting to note that this name glyph resembles the name of the father on MT 217 from Tikal Burial 195.



Costa Rican Jade



Tikal MT 217

2.	Pal T18 Stc 435	missing	missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TFC D13-C14	1.18. 5. 4. 0	GII	9.14.15. 0. 0	

This event phrase is preceded by an ADI and followed by the CR date 1 Ahau 13 Mac, which is recorded earlier on this tablet as the birth date of GII of the Palenque Triad. Although this "knot-skull" glyph is recorded elsewhere as a "death" glyph, structurally it must refer (perhaps metaphorically) to birth.

4.	Pal PTab I15	9.12.11. 5.18	the lord (Pacal II)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

The verbs in ##4-5 are part of temporal instructions detailing that a DN is to be counted from the last recorded event until a later event, and in each context, the previous event is "death." Both #4 and #5 are marked with the AEI and the subjects of both are recorded as the T1030o title (the glyphic version of the Jester God) which may function as a semantic determinative for personified versions of ahau. Each passage is paraphrased as follows: "It was so much time since he died, the lord, until . . ."

Jester God



Palace Tablet, D11



Tablet of 96 Glyphs, J1

5.	Pal PTab N13	9.13.10. 1. 5	the lord (Chan-Bahlum)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

6.	Cop HS	missing		missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
7.	Cop AltQ C2-D2	9.15. 7. 6.12		New-Sky-at-Horizon	9.17. 5. 0. 0	
8.	ArP 3 E2	9.14. 0. 3. 5		Chac-Be-?? (by title)	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

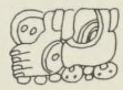
CHART 121 Affix T142 in Cluster *:142 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 3 F3	9. 9.18.16. 3	????	Ruler 4 of Caracol?	9.10. 5. 0. 0	

This "star" event occurred on the day after the fourteenth tun anniversary of the accession of Ruler 4 of Caracol. It also occurs on the HS at Naranjo (10:2), where the main sign of the Naranjo EG is part of the verbal expression.

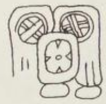
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tort 6 E2-F2	8.15.16. 0. 5		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The first of the two glyphs is the "chuen" count glyph.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Tik T1 L3; B2	9.13. 3. 0. 0		none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Pal T14 B2	9 Ik 10 Mol		*u cab* Moon Goddess	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This "ahau-in-hand" event took place 5.18.4.7.8.13.18 before a historical event occurring 3.13.15 after the death of Chan-Bahlum. This event is recorded four times in the text, with the third example being "*yax* (first) God K-in-hand" (87:10) and the fourth being the "first ahau-in-hand" (20:8). In this first occurrence the "chicchan" glyph replaces "ahau", and the forehead mirror of God K is adjoined to the main verb as a semantic determinative specifying that the reference is to the God K scepter. The agent is recorded with four glyphs of which the first is the personified variant of *u cab* and the second is the T1000a female head with T181 attached. Since the syntactical position of this glyph is that

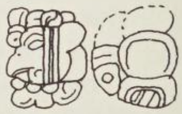
of the subject, T181 cannot signal a verb, especially after *u cab*. Therefore, it must be part of a name (Lady Moon), or it functions as a semantic determinative specifying that the female agent really is the Moon Goddess. Her name is followed by two aged heads as yet unidentified.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Cop HS	missing		missing	9.17.10. 0. 0	
6.	PUin 3 B21	9.18. 2.14. 6		none	9.18. 5. 0. 0	

The verb records a total eclipse which is known to have occurred in this region on this date (July 19, 790 in the Gregorian calendar).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
7.	NTun GpIIa A4	9.15.10. 0. 0		local person	9.16.10. 0. 0	

See 26:20 for another example of this verb.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
8.	Res HS1 A16b-A17a	missing		Ox-Ahau	9. 4. 0. 0. 0?	

This accession verb follows a DN consisting of a katun glyph with a numerical superfix of one and a prefix of twelve or thirteen, and perhaps a one. This DN presumably linked this event to that following the IS date, but unfortunately the IS cannot be reconstructed and its verb is badly damaged. There are three stairways at Resbalon of which many of the stone were reset in Pre-Columbian times. A fragmentary IS date on another of these stairs records a date in Katun 4, and since this period fits the style of all three stairways, I am tentatively assigning a dedication date of 9.4.0.0.0.

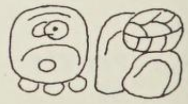
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
9.	LHig 1 D1-D4	9.17.10. 0. 0		????	9.17.10. 0. 0	

CHART 122 Affix T178 in Cluster *:178 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pom PanY pA4b	9. 8. 0. 0. 0		none	9.18. 0. 0. 0	

This verb follows an ADI and precedes a DN of one katun, which leads from 9.8.0.0.0 to 9.9.0.0.0. The verb should refer to a rite on the earlier PE.

2.	Ton M113 E	9.12. 4. 0. 1	Muluc-Jaguar	9.12. 0. 0. 0	
3.	Pal TFC G9	no date	the child of Pacal II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

This "God K-in-hand" glyph is the second verb is a couplet recording the heir-designation of Chan-Bahlum II. Here he is named only as the "child of the five-katun *ahau*, Pacal, Lord of Palenque." The verb appears to refer directly to the scenes on the piers of the Temple of Inscriptions, which show a child, the size of a six-year-old, who displays the six toes known in Chan-Bahlum's adult portraits and the "smoking celt" and other characteristics of God K. The sign adjoined to the rear of the T670 hand is a rare form of "ahau" which functions here as a semantic determinative referring to the usual "ahau-in-hand" version of this verb. The same sign can be seen replacing "ahau" in an "ahau-in-hand" glyph on the tablet of Temple 14 (121:4), and it appears as the day sign Ahau on Piedras Negras Lintel 12. It should be noted that this sign can also appear as the day Chicchan and that "chicchan" and "ahau" are somehow interrelated. In a seating expression from the HS at Copan, the personified form of "ahau" appears with characteristics of both "chicchan" and "ahau".

4.	Pal Slav F3	9.14.17.12.18	*u cab* Chac-Zutz'	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

This is one of two "axe" events that occurred before and after a capture event. See 110:6.

CHART 123 Affix T17 in Cluster *:17 with Main Sign T218

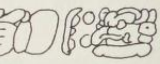
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 H26	9. 0. 0. 0. 0	9 baktuns	deleted	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by TIX:528.528, the geometric form of the baktun cycle. In this example "baktun" is an appropriate interpretation, but elsewhere on Stela 31 this doubled cauac sign stands for "katun." It must refer, therefore, to "cycle" in general rather than to a specific period.

This example is recorded as an earlier event from which a DN is counted to a later, featured event.

2.	Tik 31 C20	8.17. 1. 4.12		Jaguar-Paw I	9. 0. 10. 0. 0	

This event is not a PE, but the first half of the phrase seems identical to T218:575.

3.	Tik 1 B5	9. 1.10. 0. 0?	2 katuns	Stormy-Sky	9. 1. 10. 0. 0?	

This text is badly damaged, but it seems likely that this clause records the second katun anniversary of the accession of Stormy-Sky. If this is a correct interpretation, the "death" date generally accepted for Stormy-Sky is called into question.

4.	Tik 7 A7	9. 3. 0. 0. 0		none	9. 3. 0. 0. 0	

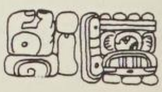
This verb precedes the CR.

5.	Tik 8 A6	9. 3. 2. 0. 0		none	9. 3. 2. 0. 0	

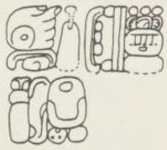
This verb precedes the CR.

6.	Pal Tbs L1b	9.11. 0. 0. 0	11 katuns	none	9.11. 5. 0. 0	
7.	PN 3 F4a	9.13.19.13. 1	25 tuns	Ruler 3	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

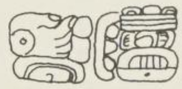
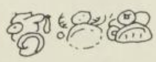
This "completion" glyph is followed by T1.V:89.528/I.28:548/59.168:188 or "fifth tun, one katun as *ahpo* (lord) of the succession."

8.	PN 3 F9	9.14. 0. 0. 0	14th katun	none	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
9.	Tik 16 A3	9.14. 0. 0. 0	14th katun	none	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

Lounsbury (n.d.) has identified this date as one on which Venus first appeared as Evening Star. The headdress worn by Ruler A is very likely the god of the Evening Star.

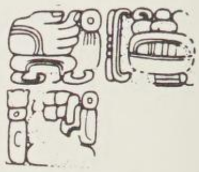
10.	Nar 23 G18	9.14. 0. 0. 0	14th katun	Smoking- Squirrel	9.14.10. 0. 0	
11.	EPeru Alt	2 Imix? 4 Pop	67 tuns of maize title	Ah Cauac	Late Classic	

This expression records an anniversary of some sort, but it is not possible to determine whether it is the anniversary of birth or accession. At both Palenque and Yaxchilan, this maize title is used to record "katuns of reign" in contrast to "katuns of life."

12.	PN 9 C11-C12	9.15. 5. 3.18	7th tun as *ahau*	Ruler 4	9.15.15. 0. 0	
13.	PN Alt2 J3	9.16. 0. 0. 0	16 katuns	Ruler 4	9.16. 0. 0. 0	
14.	Quir Dw B17	9.16.13. 4.17	2 katuns as *ahpo*	Two-Legged- Sky	9.16.15. 0. 0	
15.	Pal 96G H6	9.17.13. 0. 7	1st katun as *ahau*	Kuk II	9.17.15. 0. 0	
16.	Pal 96G K2	9.17.13. 0. 7	1st katun as *ahau*	Kuk (by title)	9.17.15. 0. 0	
17.	Quir Str1 Corn	9.19. 0. 0. 0	19th katun	missing	9.19. 0. 0. 0	
18.	CItz Jade 140	5 Imix 19 Zac	1 katun as *ahau*	????	Late Classic	

This expression is followed by a number of glyphs, any of which may record the subject.

19. Tik 19 A12 — 9.17.18. 2. 1 — 1st katun as *batab* — deleted — 9.18. 0. 0. 0



The date of this anniversary is ninety-seven days later than the one-katun anniversary required for the accession date recorded on Stela 22. The discrepency is not understood.

20. DPil 25 D2 — 9.14. 0. 0. 0 — 14 katuns — deleted — 9.14. 0. 0. 0



This phrase is followed by a T713 "end of tun" glyph and the name of the subject Shield-God K.

21. MJos 2 D6-C7 — 9.14. 0. 0. 0 — 14 katuns — local ruler — 9.14. 0. 0. 0



22. PN 30 pA5 — 9. 5. 0. 0. 0 — ?? katuns — missing — 9. 5. 0. 0. 0



23. PN 8 M5-N5 — 9.13. 0. 0. 0 — 13th katun — none — 9.13. 0. 0. 0

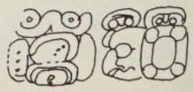


24. Cop Alt of I pS7 — 9.12. 0. 0. 0 — 12th katun — paddlers — 9.12. 0. 0. 0



David Stuart (personal communication, 1981) has identified the glyphs following this phrase as the names of the paddlers in the canoe scenes on the bones from Tikal Burial 116. The portrait heads of these gods are shown emerging from the serpent bar on this monument. See 35:1,7-8 and 129:9,11.

CHART 124 — Affix T17 — in Cluster *:17 — with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal 96G A2	9.11. 0. 0. 0	11th katun	*u cab* Pacal II	9.17.15. 0. 0	
2.	Ton M91 pA-pB	missing		????	Late Classic	

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal Cr J1-J2	missing	????	*u cab* Chac-Rodent-Bone	9.16. 0. 0. 0?	

PEI. See the note to 14:4; ##3 and 4 are repeated here because of the possibility that T17 functions as a verbal affix in these two examples.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Yax L25 O2-Q1	9.14.11.15. 1		Lady Xoc	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

See the note to 17:4.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
5.	Yax L26 O1-P1	9.14.18. 6.12		GI?	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 125 Affix T117 in Cluster *.117 with Main Sign T528.116:713

T23 and T4 have the phonetic value *-na* or *-an*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Tik 31 D9	8.14. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb is followed by "completion of" (T1.218:130), fourteen katuns, the "chuen" count variant, two titles (?), *u cab*, and the name phrase of Jaguar-Paw I. See 42:1.

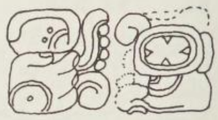
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Tik 31 D15	8.17. 0. 0. 0	tun	none	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb is recorded as an earlier event from which a DN is counted to a later and featured event. It appears without a CR notation, but repeats information on the date recorded in the immediately preceding passage. It is followed by T617:126.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Tik 31 E17	8.18. 0. 0. 0	tun	7-Ek-Kan-Eccentric-Cauac	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This verb is follows by a pair of glyphs 7-Ek-Kan (TVII.86:95[281]) and Eccentric-Cauac (T122:529), which are the Early Classic versions of a pair of deities known to play an important role on the TS at Palenque and

on other Late Classic monuments. These two glyphs follow the "end of tun" expression, but precedes a "completion of eighteen katuns" notation. They either record supernatural actors for the tun ending or express some kind of cosmological dedication for the katun.

4.	Car 16 B16	9. 5. 0. 0. 0	tun	Nen-Oc	9. 5. 0. 0. 0	
5.	DPil 25 E1	9.14. 0. 0. 0	tun	Shield- God K	9.14. 0. 0. 0	
6.	DPil 26 E3-F3	9.14.10. 4. 0	tun	Shield-God K	9.14.10. 0. 0	

Either the CR is in error or it is intended to record that the PE rites either lasted for eighty days or were held eighty days apart.

CHART 126 Affix T117 in Cluster *.117 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal PTab M7	9.12.11.12.10		deleted (Chan-Bahlum)	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This verb is in a context where it can be shown arithmetically to have occurred on the day of Chan-Bahlum II's accession so that it is semantically parallel to T700var and T1:60:713, the accession verbs of an earlier passage recording this accession. It is linked by DN to a T585 death event (see 73:3).

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal T18 Stc 431	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
3.	Yax L31 J5-K1	9.16.13. 0. 0		Bird- Jaguar III	9.17. 0. 0. 0	
4.	Quir Fw B6	9.14.13. 4.17		Two-Legged- Sky	9.17. 0. 0. 0	

This verb records an accession event.

5. PN Thr1 Z2 — 9.17. 9. 5.11 — Ruler 7 — 9.17.15. 0. 0



6. Pal T18 Stc 448 — missing — missing — 9.14.15. 0. 0



CHART 127 Affix T23 or T4 in Cluster *:23 or 4 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

Both T23 and T4 have the phonetic value *-na* or *-an*.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
1.	Pal Slav H5b	9.14.18. 9.17		deleted	9.15. 0. 0. 0



This "birth" verb follows "were completed three katuns" and the CR notation for the date. It specifies that the three katuns were completed since the birth of Chac-Zutz', recorded earlier in the text.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
2.	Cop AltF' B3b	????		deleted	9.17. 5. 0. 0



This verb may record a "death."

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
3.	Pal C Eave K2	9. 9. 6.10.19		deleted	9.11.10. 0. 0



This verb is the last recorded on the eaves of House C, and although no agent is expressed, it follows the only date in the inscription. The verb immediately preceding this one is composed of the second half of the "wing-shell" death expression (see 25:14), but the event is unlikely to be death in this calendric context. Pacal II is named as the agent of the "zac-ahau-ik" event, and presumably he is intended to be understood as the agent of this last event. Since this event is associated with anniversaries in other contexts, I tested this example as a possible anniversary rite and found that it occurred 7.14.8 or 2,808 days (or 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 13) after the death of Pacal I, the ancestor for whom Pacal II was named, but these numbers do not seem to match any important calendric cycles.

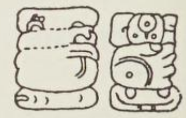
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION
4.	Pal TC Alf GI	9.12.19.14.12		GI	9.13. 0. 0. 0



The events listed as ##4-6 occurred on the occasion of the eighth tropical year anniversary of the accession of Chan-Bahlum II. In #4, the verb is followed by the "6-ah-chaan (sky)" title found often in GI's name phrase, by a possessed noun (or second verb), and by the name phrase of Chan-Bahlum. With this structure, it would not be possible to identify the subject as GI or Chan-Bahlum, but in the parallel clauses in ##5-6, Chan-Bahlum's name appears following the "child of (mother)" glyph. GI is the subject, therefore, of #4, if it is parallel to #5 and #6. See 20:7, 58:1, and 81:6 for additional examples.

5.	Pal TC Jamb A3	9.12.19.14.12	GI	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
6.	Pal TFC Jamb A7b	9.12.19.14.12	GII	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Pal PTab R13-Q14	9.14. 8.14.15	Xoc	9.14.10. 0. 0	

This is an accession event.

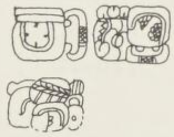
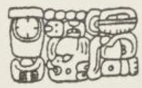
8.	Pal Slav G4b-H4a	9.14.18. 9. 8	deleted? (Chac-Zutz')	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Because of the presence of "dynasty"-associated signs (the *te'* general "tree" sign and T188 *le*, the glyph for "succession"), and because of the 5 Lamat day position, I tested the date of this event as a possible anniversary day and found that it was 5.16.5.0 or 41,860 days after the accession of Pacal II. This length of time is 114 years and 222 days, and it seems to be one of Lounsbury's (1976) "contrived numbers." The factors of the DN are as follows: 2 x 2 x 5 x 7 x 13 x 23; however, the cycles within this contrived number seem to have no particular importance. This event may have involved some sort of dynastic numerology based on the date of accession of Pacal II, but at the present time we do not understand it. No agent is named in the passage, so that this event may not have required one, but if the subject is deleted, it would have been understood as Chac-Zutz', the protagonist of the monument and subject of all of the events in the last two-thirds of the text.

9.	Mach 3 A2	9.19.14.15. 1	Split-Kin-GI	9.19. 5. 0. 0	
10.	Pal TFC L6-L8	9.12. 18. 5.17	Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	

See 17:2-3 for commentary on this event. The God N glyph appears to function as an auxiliary verb, so the following glyphs are the semantically critical part of the verbal expression. Note that T23 and T4 appear as equivalent suffixes in this parallel context.



#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
11.	Pal TS O8-N10	9.12.18. 5.17		Chan-Bahlum II	9.13. 0. 0. 0	
12.	PN Thr1 K'3-K'5	9.17.15. 0. 0		Ruler 7	9.17.15. 0. 0	
13.	Yax L21 A7b-B7	9. 0.19. 2. 4		Moon-Skull	9.16. 5. 0. 0	

This event is linked to a historical reenactment of it by Bird-Jaguar III. See 86:6 for the later event.

#	Location	Date (Event)	Patient	Agent	Dedication	
14.	PN L12 L1-N1	9. 4. 3.10. 1		local ruler	9. 4. 5. 0. 0	
15.	Smj Shell B9	4 Cauac? 12 Mol		Pacal of Palenque	9.13. 0. 0. 0?	

CHART 128 Affix T116 in Cluster *.116 with Miscellaneous Main Signs

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal Slav B1a	9. 9. 2. 4. 8		Pacal II	9.15. 0. 0. 0	
2.	Pal T18 Jamb D	9.14.10. 4. 2		deleted (Chaacal III)	9.14.15. 0. 0	

PEI.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Nar 21 E10	9.13. 1. 4.16		Smoking-Squirrel	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This event occurred to Smoking-Squirrel at age 5.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
4.	Nar 23 G9	9.13.19. 6. 3		*u cab* Smoking- Squirrel	9.14.10. 0. 0	
5.	Car 3 B19	9. 7.19.13.12		*u cab* Ruler 4	9.10. 5. 0. 0	

This event occurred to Ruler 4 at age 5.

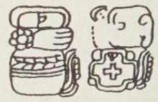
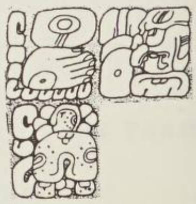
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
6.	Cop AltS I1b-J1	10. 0. 0. 0. 0		none	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

CHART 129 Affix T126 in Cluster 126.*:variable with Miscellaneous Main Signs

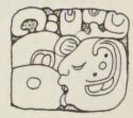
All of these examples have T126 as a prefix, and a number of different of different suffixes. See Chart 62 for additional examples.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Pal TI All Panels	various		various	9.12.15. 0. 0	

See Chart 62 for individual listings of these examples.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
2.	Pal TIm I2-I3	9.12. 0. 0. 0		deleted (Pal Triad)	9.12.15. 0. 0	

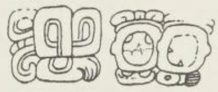
See 33:1-2.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
3.	Pal T18 Stc 420	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
4.	Pal T18 Stc 478	missing		missing	9.14.15. 0. 0	
5.	Pal TIw O11-P11	13. 4.12. 3. 6		GI the First	9.12.15. 0. 0	
6.	Yax L10 A2b-B2	9.18.17.12. 6		Captor of Turtle-Macaw	9.19. 0. 0. 0	

This expression is the first component of a long, complex statement including (1) this verb, (2) a "star-shell" event (10:20), (3) a "capture" (74:27), and (4) a final verbal expression identical (except for inflectional affixes) to this one (see 27:4). The repetition of the same verbal phrase at the beginning and end of the passage functions to enframe it and to highlight both its beginning and end.

7.	Yax L10 F5	9.18.17.13.14		Great-Skull	9.19. 0. 0. 0	

This event occurred twenty-eight days after #6. The glyphs following the "ahau-in-hand" appear to differentiate this event from the earlier event, also "ahau-in-hand."

8.	Ton M110 P-Q	9.14.10. 0. 0	5 Ahau?	none	9.14.10. 0. 0	
9.	PN L12 I1	9. 4. 0. 0. 0		Kin-Ma-Cu-??	9. 4. 5. 0. 0	
10.	PN Thr1 Z5-Z6	9.17. 9. 5.11		deleted (Ruler 7)	9.17.15. 0. 0	
11.	Nar 23 G21-H22	9.14. 0. 0. 0		paddlers	9.14. 0. 0. 0	

David Stuart (personal communication, 1981) has identified the two latter glyphs as names of the paddlers in the canoe scenes on the bones from Tikal Burial 116. This clause is parallel to one on Tonina M110 (#8). See 35:1,7-8, and 123:24.

CHART 130 Affix T229 in Cluster T229.*:various with Miscellaneous Main Signs

All of these examples have T229 *ah* as a prefix and various different suffixes.

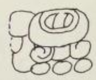
#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Car 14 E3	9. 5.19. 1. 2		Ruler 2	9. 6. 0. 0. 0	

2.	Nar 21 E10	9.13. 1. 4.16	Smoking- Squirrel	9.13.15. 0. 0	

This event occurred to Smoking-Squirrel at age 5.

3.	Pal T18 Jamb C11	2. 0. 0.14. 2	ancestral goddess	9. 14.15. 0. 0	
4.	Tik 31 A12	9. 0.10. 0. 0	none	9. 0.10. 0. 0	

This "mirror" compound compound functions not only in the contexts listed here, but also as the IG of the Primary Standard Sequence in pottery texts (M.D. Coe 1973). In all of the examples from monumental texts, this glyph stands between calendric information and verbal glyphs in manner suggesting that it functions to highlight the verb or a CR. In this example, it follow the IS date and lunar data and precedes a "chuen" count variant, the event phrase, and the extended name of the agent. In the two other examples from Stela 31, it stands between a DN and "end of tun" phrase and the date to which the DN is counted, or between a DN and "end of tun" phrase and the event occurring on that date; and in both cases, T229 *ah-* is not included as a prefix (see 116:16). In both cases, the date or event phrase following the "mirror" glyph might be considered the patient of the verb.

5.	Cal 43 pA8	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	none	9. 4. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: IS date + lunar data + "mirror" + verbal phrase + agent.

6.	Cop Alt of St13	no date	????	9.11. 0. 0. 0	
7.	Tort 1 A3b	9.10.13. 0. 0	none	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: CR + "end of tun" + agent (Ahpo-Balam) + "mirror" + event 1 (redundant) + DN + event 2 + agent (deleted).

8.	Tort 1 A4c	9.10.13. 0. 0	none	9.11. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: event 2 (#7) + "mirror" + PDI + DN (from event 1) + CR + event 3.

9. Tort Box 9.12. 7. 1.19 none 9.12.10. 0. 0
N1



This "mirror" glyph follows a DN of one tun (which does not appear related to any of the recorded dates) and a "seating" expression, and precedes a second "seating" expression. In this context, the "mirror" glyph may record the subject of the first "seating" event.

10. Pal TS 1.18. 5. 3. 6 none 9.13. 0. 0. 0
B16



The sequence of components is as follows: IS date + lunar data + 819 Day Count clause + "mirror" + verbal phrase ("birth") + subject (GIII).

11. Quir J 9.15. 0. 0. 0? none 9.16. 5. 0. 0
E1



The sequence of components is as follows: "mirror" + DN (leading to a katun ending) + ADI + event (earlier) + subject. The "mirror" glyph may refer to the katun ending, which is implied, but not explicitly stated in the text.

12. Pal ISpot 9.18. 9. 4. 4 none 9.18.10. 0. 0
F4



The sequence of components is as follows: IS date + lunar data + 819 Day Count clause + "mirror" + event with PEI + subject.

13. Quir J 9.14.13. 4.17 none 9.16. 5. 0. 0
G1



This glyph appears in contexts parallel to the "mirror" glyph above, and it includes the the same affix pattern, T229.*:126, but the main sign is GI of the Palenque Triad, rather than T617, the "mirror" sign. It also occurs as the IS of the Primary Standard Sequence. This example occurs in the following sequence of components: GI "count" + DN + CR + event + patient + agent.

14. Tort 6 9.10.11. 9. 6 none 9.12. 0. 0. 0
A6



The sequence of components is as follows: DN + "birth" + GI "count" + CR with locative + "seating" + subject.

15.	Tort 6 A13	9.10.12. 3.10		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: DN + GI "count" + CR + event.

16.	Tort 6 B16	9.10.16.13. 6		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: DN + GI "count" + CR + event.

17.	Tort 6 D2	9.10.17. 2.14		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: DN + GI "count" + CR + event + subject.

18.	Tort 6 E11	9.11.16. 8.18		none	9.12. 0. 0. 0	

The sequence of components is as follows: DN + CR with ADI + "five tuns lacking" + GI "count" + event.

CHART 131 Affix T236 or T126 in Cluster *:236 or 126 with Main Signs T586

Although these verbs from Copan have different affix patterns, they have been included on this chart in order to facilitate comparison because they seem to be interrelated and are spaced three uinals apart in the LC. The meaning of these events is not known, but the iconography of Stela H is full of blood-letting symbolism, and Stela A, its paired monument, includes a long section of mythological/ cosmological information.

#	LOCATION	DATE (EVENT)	PATIENT	AGENT	DEDICATION	
1.	Cop H B1-A3	9.14.19. 5. 0		18-Rabbit	9.15. 0. 0. 0	

Although Stela H has been identified as a female, no female name glyph appears on the monument. The agent is clearly identified as 18-Rabbit, the local ruler.

2. Cop A 9.14.19. 8. 0 deleted? 9.15. 0. 0. 0
A10-C1?



This event phrase accompanies the IS date, but no agent is named. The full event phrase seem to contain two verbal phases in couplet form; both of the verbs seem related to PE expressions, but the date is clearly not a PE. See 5:1-2, 31:10-14, 44, and 69.

3. Cop A 9.14.19. 11. 0 deleted? 9.15. 0. 0. 0
B3-B4a



This expression records an event which took place three uinals after #2 and six uinals after #1. It is followed by a T736 "death" glyph and a series of glyphs in which I recognize no personal name glyphs. The death glyph in turn seems to be the verb in a couplet construction in which the second verb is T585 "death," but again I cannot detect a name glyph in the passage which follows the second death glyph. See Chart 19 and 24:3-11 for other examples of these death glyphs.



T736 "death"



T585 "death"

CHART 132 Affix T1 in Cluster 1*:various with Main Sign T757/712

These examples are found in genealogical statements which record the relationship between child and parent. Although this "child of parent" expression probably functions as a noun in the context of genealogy, it is clearly derived from the T712 expression for the act of "blood-letting," a verbal phrase. Because of the obvious morphological similarity between the "child of parent" expression and the verbal phrase for "blood-letting," I have included these examples for comparative purposes. Since the genealogical contexts do not include dates, patients, or agents, I have changed the format of this chart to reflect the nature of the useful information associated with each example. Brackets signal that information is reconstructed.

#	LOCATION	DEDICATION	CHILD	PARENT	
1.	ASac 4 D5-C6	9.10.10. 0. 0	local ruler	prior ruler	
2.	Tort 6 E16-E17	9.12. 0. 0. 0	[Ahpo-Balam]	Lady of Palenque	

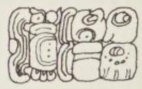
3. Pal TC E3 | 9.13. 0. 0. 0 | GI (by title) | ancestral goddess 

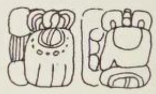
4. Pal TS C11-D11 | 9.13. 0. 0. 0 | GIII (by title) | ancestral goddess 

5. Pal PTab C10 | 9.14.10. 0. 0 | Kan-Xul II | Pacal II 

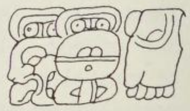
This phrase is based on the "na-chan" variant of blood-letting. See 38:13, 52:6-9, and #14 below.

6. Pul E C10 | 9.15. 0. 0. 0 | local ruler | Sky-God K 

7. Mach 11 A6 | 9.15.10. 0. 0 | Etz'nab-GI | Split-Kin-GI 

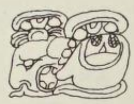
8. Lac L1 C6-D6 | 9.15.15. 0. 0 | Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Bonampak | Tu-Yoc-Balam 

This example includes the T60:501 version of the T60:757 auxiliary verb. See Chart 38.

9. Yax 11Frt H3-pG4 | 9.16. 5. 0. 0 | Bird-Jaguar III | Shield-Jaguar I 

This example uses both the T757 and T580 auxiliary verbs.

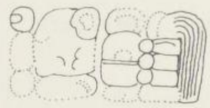
10. Yax 10 pD2 | 9.16. 5. 0. 0 | [Bird-Jaguar III] | Shield-Jaguar I 

11. Yax 7 pC6 | 9.17. 0. 0. 0? | Shield-Jaguar II | Lady Zero-Skull 

12. Yax 7 pD8 | 9.17. 0. 0. 0? | Shield-Jaguar II | Bird-Jaguar III 

13. Yax L10 D6 | 9.19. 0. 0. 0 | Skull | Shield-Jaguar II 

14. Nar 8 E7-F8 — 9.18.10. 0. 0 — Ruler IIIb — Ruler IIIa



The second glyph is the "yax-mul" (T16:580) glyph of the "na-chan" blood-letting expression (see 52:6-9), and the last glyph is the forehead motif of the personified perforator which here replaces the T712 lancet.

15. Mach 6 B1b — 10. 0. 5. 0. 0 — One-Fish-in-Hand — captor of ??-lu



16. Tik T1 L3; F4 — 9.15. 0. 0. 0 — Ruler A — Shield-Skull

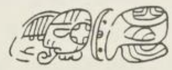


17. Tik T4 L3; G8 — 9.16. 0. 0. 0 — Ruler B — Ruler A

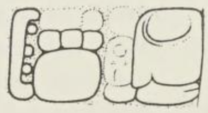


#15-17 use the T580 version of the auxiliary verb.

18. Coba Sarc pU-pV — Early Classic — ???? — Smoke-Head



19. Ixk 1 K1-J2 — 9.18. 0. 0. 0 — local ruler — father

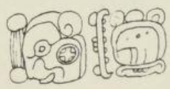


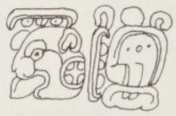
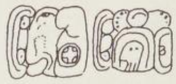
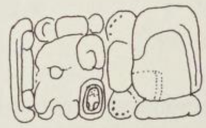
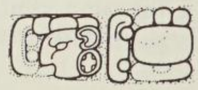
The verb is probably T1.60.501.

CHART 133 Affix T1 in Cluster 1.* or Affix T181 in Cluster *.181 with Main Sign T757

All of these examples are found within the context of genealogical statements in which T757 is followed by a term (T1.I:606:23) recording the relationship between a child and his or her mother. Syntactically, the relationship glyph, a possessed noun, is the subject of the verb, which appears to have a function similar to T757 in other contexts in that it highlights the relationship glyph "child of (mother)."

#	LOCATION	DEDICATION	SUBJECT
1.	ASac 4 C6	9.10.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Deer



2.	Tort Sarc M	9.12.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Cauac of Palenque	
3.	Nar 24 E7	9.13.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Muluc	
4.	Pal PTab C14	9.14.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Ahpo-Hel	
5.	Pus E D3	9.15. 0. 0. 0	child of Lady ????	
6.	Mach 11 B5a	9.15.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Pach-Kuk	
7.	Tik T4 L3; G5	9.16. 0. 0. 0	child of Lady Macaw	
8.	Yax 10 pA1	9.16. 5. 0. 0	child of Lady Ik-Skull	
9.	Nar 13 G1	9.17.10. 0. 0	child of Lady Scroll	
10.	Pal 96G J6	9.17.15. 0. 0	child of Lady Ahau-????	
11.	Yax L10 D4	9.19. 0. 0. 0	child of Lady Crossed-Bands	
12.	Ixk 1 K1-J2	9.18. 0. 0. 0	child of Lady Ik	

Appendix 1

The Patterns of Affixation in the Writing System

The data presented in this appendix summarize the material collected in the verb catalog (Chapter 9), but here the affix patterns are presented without provenience, dates, agents, or the other additional information included in the catalog. This summary is intended as a means of quick reference and as an entry into the main catalog. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix 2, which lists the same examples organized by the glyph numbers of the Thompson (1962) catalog system, and Appendix 3, which lists them by site and monument designations.

The forty-nine affix patterns (several of which are repeated in the last sections dealing with parentage statements) detected in the writing system are listed in the order in which they occur in the catalog. Each affix category lists with a general illustration those verbs occurring with it. Individual examples of verbal glyphs are noted by the appropriate catalog designations, which are recorded as 1:3, 27:3-5, 107:2, etc., with the first number referring to the major chart number and the second to the individual example on the chart. I have noted those phonetic values that I accept, and where possible, I have included information on the relationship of glyph affix patterns to linguistic ones. All affix patterns are listed by frequency of occurrence at the end of the appendix.

Each affix pattern is transcribed according to the system used by Thompson (1962) in his *Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs*. In this system, "." indicates that the following sign is to the right of the previous one; ":" indicates it is below; "*" or "main sign" indicates the location of the verbal stem; and "nn" indicates that a sign does not have a T-number. At the end of the appendix, each affix pattern is listed by frequency of occurrence.

1. Zero affixing

									
Cat No	1:1-5	2:1-19	3:1 3:9 3:12-14 3:15 3:19	3:2 3:8 3:18 21:8	3:3-4	3:5	3:6-7	3:9	3:10
Total	5	19	7	4	2	1	2	1	1

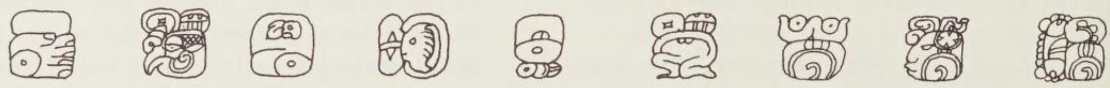
1. Zero affixing (continued)



Cat No	3:11	3:15	3:17	3:20	3:21 20:3 26:19	4:1-18	5:1-3 5:11	5:4	5:5 5:13
Total	1	1	1	1	3	18	4	1	2



Cat No	5:6	5:7	5:8 26:21	5:9-10	5:12	5:14	6:1	6:2	7:1-13
Total	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	13



Cat No	8:1-18 9:4 20:12	9:1	9:2 9:6 9:13	9:3	9:5	9:7-12	10:1-25	11:1-7	12:1-11
Total	20	1	3	1	1	6	25	7	11



Cat No	13:1-5 13:7-9	13:6	14:1-4	15:1-6	16:1-11 23:7-8	17:1-9	18:1-6	19:1-11	20:1 21:5 21:22
Total	8	1	4	6	13	9	6	11	3



Cat No	20:2	20:4	20:5 20:15	20:6	20:7	20:8-10 20:13-14	20:11	21:1	21:2
Total	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1

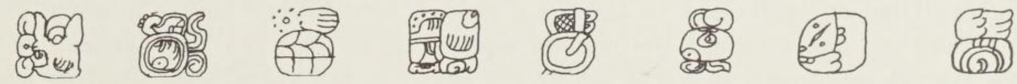


Cat No	21:3	21:4	21:6	21:7	21:9	21:10 21:25	21:11	21:12	21:13-15
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3



Cat No	21:16	21:17-18	21:19	21:20	21:21	21:23-24	21:26	21:27	21:28
Total	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

1. Zero affixing (continued)



Cat No	22:1-55	23:1	23:2	23:3-6 23:11	23:9	23:10	24:1-12	25:1-13 25:15-18	25:14
Total	55	1	1	5	1	1	12	17	1



Cat No	26:1-2	26:3	26:4-5	26:6 26:10	26:7	26:8	26:9	26:11-12	26:13-14
Total	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2



Cat No	26:15	26:16	26:17	26:18	26:20	26:21	26:22	26:23	26:24
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

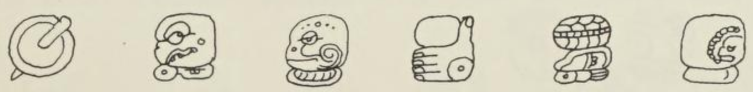


Cat No	26:25	132:5	132:18
Total	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 390

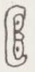
2. *tu*.main sign with *tu* being either T89  or T115 

Both T89 and T115 are found as locative prepositions with the value *tu* derived from a contraction of the locative *ti* and the pronoun *u*. This value as a contraction may explain the function of this affix pattern, but Lounsbury (personal communication, 1980) has suggested that this prefixed *tu* possibly represents a contraction of the tense-aspect particle *t*- and the *u* pronoun.



Cat No	27:1	27:2	27:3	27:4	27:5	27:6
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 6

3. T1.main sign(s).∅ 

T1 is the sign identified as equivalent to Landa's *u* sign. *U* is the third person pronoun of the ergative set in Yucatec, and although the modern equivalent in Chol is *i*, the pronoun of the Classic writing system was surely *u*. Verbs (or glyphs found in the syntactical position where a verb is expected) are most likely to be inflected as transitive forms; as imperfective intransitives (?); as statives; or as possessed nouns. An examination of all catalog examples with this inflection pattern will identify those signs functionally equivalent to T1.



Cat No	28:1-26	29:1-13	30:1-6	31:1-2	31:3-6	31:7-9	31:10-14 31:16	31:15	31:16
Total	26	13	6	2	4	3	6	1	1



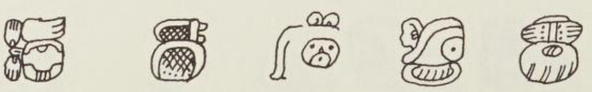
Cat No	32:1-4	32:5	32:6-9	32:10 32:11	32:12 32:13	32:14 32:15	32:16	32:17	32:18
Total	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1



Cat No	33:1-3 33:10	33:4	33:5-9	34:1-17	35:4	35:5	36:1-16	35:1-2 35:6-8 37:1-26	35:3 38:1-16 38:18-24 38:26-29
Total	4	1	5	17	1	1	16	31	29



Cat No	38:25	39:1-7	40:1	40:2	40:3	40:4	40:5	40:6	40:7
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Cat No	40:8	40:9-10	40:11	40:12	40:13
Total	1	2	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 200

4. T1.main sign(s):130 

T130 appears as part of the *cacau* glyph in the Dresden Codex, and it functions as a phonetic complement for the *ahau* glyph, especially when *ahau* occurs in an anthropomorphic or zoomorphic form. In these contexts and others, T130 has the phonetic value -*wa* or -*w(a)*.



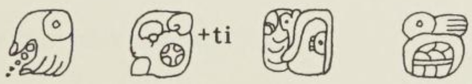
Cat No	41:1-12	42:1-5	43:1-21	44:1-11	45:1	45:2 45:11 45:13-15	45:3-7	45:8	45:9
Total	12	5	21	11	1	5	5	1	1



Cat No	45:10	45:12	46:1-4
Total	1	1	4

Total number of examples: 68.

5. T1.main sign(s):136 



Cat No	47:1-5	48:1-6 (+ti)	49:1	49:2
Total	5	6	1	1

Total number of examples: 13

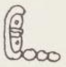
6. T1.main sign(s):24 

Because of its frequent appearance on nouns, T24 seems most likely to be a -*vl* suffix.



Cat No	50:1	50:2 50:5	50:3	50:4	51:1-10	52:1-9 (+cm)	53:1-4 (+ti)	54:1-2
Total	1	2	1	1	10	9	4	2

Total number of examples: 29

7\. T1.main sign(s):140 



Cat No	55:1-2	55:3	55:4	55:5-8	55:9-10
Total	2	1	1	4	2

Total number of examples: 10

8\. T1.main sign(s):18 



Cat No	56:1 56:7	56:2	56:3-4 56:6	56:5	56:8 1
Total	2	1	3	1	

Total number of examples: 8

9\. T1.main sign(s):106 

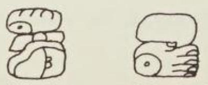


Cat No	57:1-3	57:4
Total	3	1

Total number of examples: 4

10\. T1.main sign(s):23 or 4 

T23 appears as a phonetic complement on glyphs (such as *chaan* and *kan*) that take the phonetic complement *na*. This proposed phonetic value for both T23 and T4 is supported by substitution patterns discovered by Lounsbury (personal communication, 1978) which confirm the value *na* for T23, and T4 is found in free substitution with T23.



Cat No	58:1	58:2-3
Total	1	2

Total Number of examples: 3

11. T1.main sign(s):181 or 12 

T181 appears in Landa's *ha* example with the value *-a*. The phonetic value for T181 is confirmed by the appearance of both T181 and T12 as the male article *ah* (Fig. 1).



Cat No	59:1	59:3	59:4-5	59:6 59:9-10 59:13	59:7
Total	1	1	2	4	1

Total number of examples: 9

12. T1.main sign:178.181 

T178 has the phonetic value *-la*; combined with T181, the reading is *-lah*.



Cat No	59:2	59:11	59:12
Total	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 3

13. T1.main sign(s):82 

T82 is freely interchangeable with T24, and may, therefore, have a *-vl* value.



Cat No	60:1 60:3-5	60:2	60:6
Total	4	1	1

Total number of examples: 6

14. T1.main sign(s):misc.



Cat No	61:1	61:2	61:3	61:4	59:8
Total	1	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 5

15. T126.main sign:130  T130 is phonetic -*wa*.



Cat No	62:1-21	129:6	129:10
Total	21	1	1

Total number of examples: 23

16. T4 or 23.main sign(s).181  T4 and T23 are phonetic *na*, and T181 is phonetic *ah*.



Cat No	63:1	63:2
Total	1	1

Total number of examples: 2

17. main sign(s).181 or 228 

T228 occurs as -*ah* in 64:1 and 64:5; all other examples are suffixed by T181 -*ah*.



Cat No	64:1	64:2	64:3-4	64:5	65:1-3	66:1-2 66:7-8	66:3-6 66:9	67:1-7	68:1-2
Total	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	7	2



Cat No	68:3	68:4-5	69:1-10	70:1-2	70:3	70:4	70:5	70:6	70:7
Total	1	2	10	2	1	1	1	1	1

17. main sign(s).181 or 228 (continued)



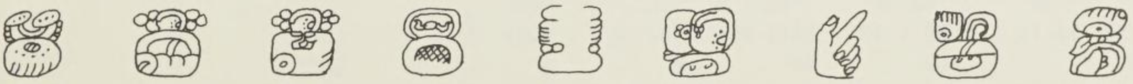
Cat No	70:8	70:9	71:1-23	72:1-10 81:1-2 81:5	72:11 81:7	73:1 73:9 73:12	73:2-3 73:7-8	73:4-6	73:10
Total	1	1	23	13	2	3	4	3	1



Cat No	73:11	74:1-29 74:32-38 74:40-43	74:30-31	74:39	75:1	75:2	75:3-6 75:8 75:10	75:7	75:9
Total	1	40	2	1	1	1	6	1	1



Cat No	76:1-2	76:3-5	76:6	76:7	77:1-4	78:1-4	79:1-16	80:1	80:2
Total	2	3	1	1	4	4	16	1	1



Cat No	80:3	80:4 80:6	80:5	80:7	80:8	80:9	81:3	81:5	81:6
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Cat No	82:1-3	82:4-5	82:6	82:7	82:8	82:9	82:10	82:11-12	82:13
Total	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1



Cat No	82:14-15	82:16	82:17	82:18	82:19	82:20	82:21	82:22-23	82:24-26
Total	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3



Cat No	82:27	82:28	82:29-31	82:32-33	82:34	82:35	83:1-2
Total	1	1	3	2	1	1	2

Total number of examples: 231

18. main sign(s):178.181 

In combination, T178 (*-la*) and T181 (*-ah*) produce the suffix *-lah*, which is documented as the completive suffix for positional verbs in Yucatec. In Cholan, the suffix may be a combination of the inchoative suffix *-l-* and the perfective *-ah*. It should be noted that this affix pattern appears prominently with the T644 "seating" glyph, a positional verb.



Cat No	84:1-2	84:3-9	85:1-11	86:1-2	86:3-4	86:5	86:6	86:7	86:8
Total	2	7	11	2	2	1	1	1	1



Cat No	86:9-10	87:1-2	87:3-11
Total	2	2	9

Total number of examples: 41

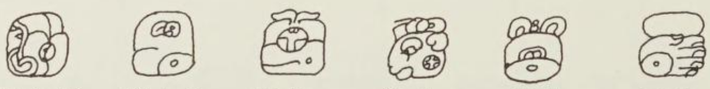
19. main sign(s):126.181 



Cat No	86:11	88:1-17	89:1-27	90:1-2	90:3
Total	1	17	27	2	1

Total number of examples: 48

20. main sign(s):136.126.181  In some of these examples, T126 may function as an AEI.



Cat No	91:1-12	92:1-2	92:3	92:4	92:5	92:6
Total	12	2	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 18

21. main sign(s):82.181  T82 is possibly a -*vl* suffix, and T181 is -*ah*.

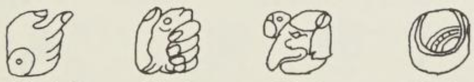


Cat No	93:1-2
Total	2

Total number of examples: 2

22. main sign(s):24.181 

T24 is possibly a -*vl* suffix and interchangeable with T82; T181 is -*ah*.



Cat No	94:1-3	94:4	94:5	94:6
Total	3	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 6

23. main sign(s):130.181  T130 is -*wa* and T181 is -*ah*.



Cat No	95:1	95:2-15 95:18	95:16- 17	95:18
Total	1	15	2	1

Total number of examples: 19

24. main sign(s):23 or 4.181  T23 and T4 are phonetic *na*, and T181 is -*ah*.



Cat No	96:1	96:2	96:3	96:4	96:5
Total	1	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 5

25. main sign(s).181:18 

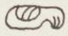
In most other contexts, T181 and T18 seem to be interchangeable; these are the only examples in which the two affixes appear on one verb. Number 98:7 includes T228, rather than T181, as the suffix.

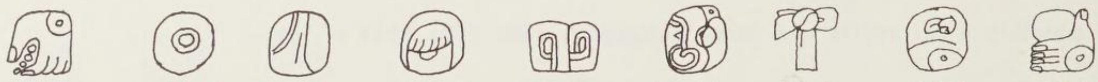
25. Main sign(s).181:18 (continued)



Cat No	97:1	97:2-3	98:7?
Total	1	2	1

Total number of examples: 4

26. main sign(s):18 



Cat No	98:1 98:13	98:2-3	98:4	98:5-9 98:11-12	98:10	98:14 99:1-2	99:3	99:4	99:5
Total	2	2	1	7	1	3	1	1	1



	99:6	99:7-8
Total	1	2

Total number of examples: 22

27. main sign(s):18.178 or :178.18 



Cat No	100:1-8
Total	8

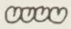
Total number of examples: 8

28. main sign(s):126.18



Cat No	101:1	101:2	101:3-4	101:5-6	101:7	102:1	102:2
Total	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 9

29. main sign(s):136 (or 246) 



Cat No	103:1	103:2	103:3-4	103:5	103:6	103:7	104:1-2	104:3-4	105:1-6
Total	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	6

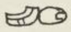


Cat No	106:1-2 106:8-10	106:3	106:4	106:5-6	106:7	106:11	107:1	107:2-5	107:6-10
Total	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	6



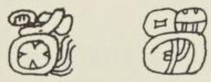
Cat No	108:1	108:2-3	108:4	108:5	108:6	131:3
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 44

30. main sign(s):130  T130 is phonetic *wa*.

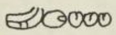


Cat No	109:1-2	109:3-4	109:5	109:6	109:7	110:1-2	110:3	110:4	110:5
Total	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1



Cat No	110:6	110:7
Total	1	1

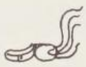
Total number of examples: 14

31. main sign(s):130.136 



Cat No	111:1-6
Total	6

Total number of examples: 6

32. main sign(s):130.116 

In combination, T130 (*wa*) and T116 (*ni*) produce the suffix *-wan*, which is reconstructed as the completive suffix for positionals in proto-Cholan (Kaufman and Norman n.d.). It should be noted that this affix is particularly prominent on the T644 "seating" glyph, a positional verb, and that it is found in complementary distribution with *-lah* (T178.181) in the Classic inscriptions.



Cat No	112:1-31	113:1-2	113:3-4 113:6	113:5	113:6	113:7	113:8	114:1 114:3	114:2
Total	31	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1



Cat No	114:4-5
Total	2

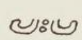
Total number of examples: 45

33. main sign(s):130.18 



Cat No	115:1	115:2
Total	1	1

Total number of examples: 2

34. main sign(s):126 

In some of these examples, T126 may function as a Anterior Event Indicator, but a number of them are posterior events and therefore should not apppear with an AEI.



Cat No	116:1-2	116:3-5	116:6	116:7	116:8-10	116:11-12	116:13	116:14	16:15
Total	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1



Cat No	116:16	116:17	116:18	116:19	116:20-21	131:1-2
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2

Total number of examples: 24

35. main sign(s):126.116 



Cat No	117:1-2 117:5-7	117:3-4
Total	5	2

Total number of examples: 7

36. main sign(s): 24(or 82).126 



Cat No	118:1	118:2-3	118:4
Total	1	2	1

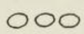
Total number of examples: 4

37. main sign(s):24  T24 is possibly a -*vl* suffix.



Cat No	119:1-6	120:1	120:2	120:3-5	120:6	120:7	120:8
Total	6	1	1	3	1	1	1

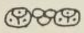
Total number of examples: 14

38. main sign(s):140 



Cat No	121:1	121:2	121:3	121:4	121:5	121:6	121:7	121:8	121:9
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 9

39. main sign(s):178  T178 is phonetic -*la*.



Cat No	122:1	122:2	122:3	122:4
Total	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 4

40. main sign(s):17(or 575) 



Cat No	123:1-24	124:1	124:2	124:3	124:4-5
Total	24	1	1	1	2

Total number of examples: 29

41. main sign(s):117 



Cat No	125:1-6	126:1	126:2,6	126:3	126:4	126:5
Total	6	1	2	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 12

42. main sign(s).23 or 4 

T23 and T4 are both phonetic *na*, but in this context, both signs may record an *-an* or *-vn* suffix.



Cat No	127:1	127:2	127:3-6	127:7-9	127:10-11	127:12-14	127:15
Total	1	1	4	3	2	3	1

Total number of examples: 15

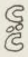
43. main sign(s).116 

T116 appears as a phonetic complement on glyphs, such as *kin* and *muan*, which end in *-n*. Since T116 is quite possibly the Classic equivalent of Landa's *n* sign, it most likely has the phonetic value *-n* or *-n(i)*.



Cat No	128:1-2	128:3	128:4	128:5	128:6
Total	2	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 6

44. T126.main sign(s) 

		
Cat No	18:8	129:7
Total	1	1

Total number of examples: 2

45. T126.main sign(s):136 

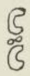
			
Cat No	129:2	129:5	129:10
Total	1	1	1

Total number of examples: 3

46. T126.main sign(s):136.181 

	
Cat No	129:3
Total	1

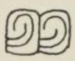
Total number of examples: 1

47. T126.main sign(s).181  

	
Cat No	129:4
Total	1

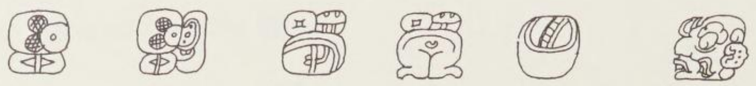
Total number of examples: 1

48. T126.main sign(s):18

		
Cat No	129:9	129:11
Total	1	1

Total number of examples: 2

49. T228.main sign(s):misc. T228 is phonetic *a* or *ah*.

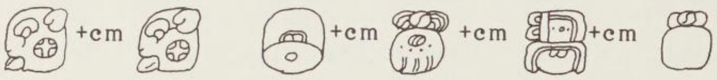


Cat No	18:3	79:8 79:12	130:1-2	130:3	130:4-12	130:13-18
Total	1	2	2	1	9	6

Total number of examples: 21

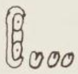
The following affix patterns are found with verbs in the T712 "child of parent" and T606 "child of mother" expressions. See Charts 132 and 133.

50. T1.main sign(s) 



	+cm		+cm	+cm	+cm	+cm
Cat No	132:1-4 132:6 132:9 132:11	133:1-6 133:8-11	132:9 132:15-17	132:8	132:7 132:10	132:19
Total	7	10	4	1	2	1

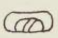
Total number of examples: 25

51. T1.main sign(s):136 



Cat No	132:13
Total	1

Total number of examples: 1

52. T1.main sign(s):24? 



Cat No	132:14
Total	1

Total number of examples: 1

53. main sign.181 



Cat No 133:7
Total 1

54. 679.main sign 

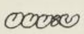
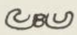


Cat No 132:18
Total 1

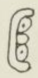
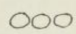
Total number of examples: 1

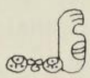
The following chart lists the frequency of occurrence of each affix pattern detected in the writing system. Numbers marked with parentheses may appear instead of the preceding number.

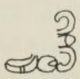
						
Pattern	zero	*.181	1.*	1.*:130	*:126.181	*:130.116
Total	390	231	225	68	48	45

						
Pattern	*:136(246)	*:178.181	1.*:24	*:17(575)	*:126	126.*:130
Total	44	41	29	29 or 60	24	23

						
Pattern	*.18	*130.181	*:136.126.181	*:23(4)	*:130	*:24
Total	22	19	18	15	14	14

				 		
Pattern	1.*:136	*.117	1.*:140	1.*.181(12)	*:140	228.*:178
Total	13	12	10	9	9	9

						
Pattern	*:126.18	*:178.18	1.*:18	*:126.116	89(115).*	*:24.181
Total	9	8	8	7	6	6

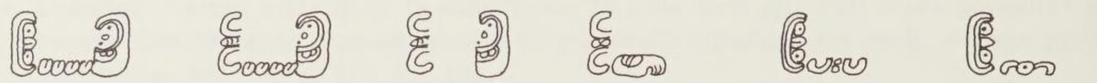
						
Pattern	1.*:82	*:130.126	*:116	228.*:126	*:23(4).181	1.*:106
Total	6	6	6	6	5	4



Pattern	*:18.181	*:24.126	*:178	1.*:23(4)	1.*:178.181	126.*:136
Total	4	4	4	3	3	3



Pattern	23(4).*:181	*:82.181	126.*	*:130.18	228.*:181	228.*:116
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2



Pattern	1.*:136.181	126.*:136:181	126.*:181	126.*:18	1.*:126	1.*:61
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1



Pattern	1.*:116	228:*	228.*:1	679.*
Total	1	1	1	1

Total number of examples in the sample: 1,478

The total number of examples for affix pattern *:17 (575) is listed as either 29 or 60 because I am not sure whether T575 should be considered as part of the main sign or as a verbal affix on the "wing-shell" death, "star-shell," and other expressions. If T575 functions as a verbal suffix in these expressions, the count for the *:17(575) should be 60, and the "zero" pattern should be reduced by 32.

The frequencies as they occur in this chart should be used with caution. For example, the pattern T126.*:130 appears primarily with one sign (T669b); if it is later determined that either T126 or T130 functions as part of the verbal stem, the frequency of this pattern will greatly change. However, it is interesting to note that the largest category is the "zero" pattern in which no affixes appears with the verb. The T1.*:∅ pattern is the third largest category, but if all the patterns with the T1 prefix are treated as one group, the resulting number (381) rivals the size of the "zero" category. Since the T1 prefix is indicative of transitive, imperfective intransitive(?), and stative constructions, the high number of examples of this pattern reflects the frequent use of these constructions in the writing system.

The second largest category is that which is suffixed by T181. It should be noted that to some degree the presence of T181 seems to exclude the T1 prefix, but I have found eight examples (including some dubious ones) which appear to violate this pattern of exclusion.

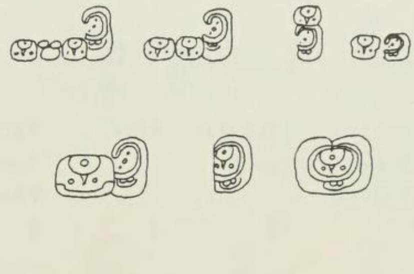
Two patterns (*:130.116 and *:178.181) can be associated with positional verbs in the writing system and with linguistic affix patterns on positional verbs in spoken Mayan languages. These two affix patterns are documented in 85 examples. Finally, the "birth" verb (T741) seems to be particularly associated with the affix pattern *:126.181 (or *.181:126); it occurs in a total of 48 examples.

Appendix 2

Verbs and Affix Patterns According to T-Numbers

Since the verb catalog is organized according to affix patterns, rather than by Thompson numbers, it is difficult to compare all of the examples of any one verb contained in the catalog. The list included in this appendix is designed to provide an entry in the verb catalog through T-numbers, and to allow comparative analysis of the kinds of affix patterns that appear with any one verb or verbal phrase. The list is organized into major categories by the T-number of the main sign of a verbal glyph, but since a particular sign can appear in more than one verbal glyph, and since not all people can manipulate T-numbers with ease, a generalized drawing of each verb and its affix patterns is included. Furthermore, the use of T-numbers is restricted throughout this publication because they require the elimination of distinct differences that may be important, and a great many signs simply are not listed in the Thompson catalog or cannot be distinguished by its use. For example, T501 must be used for *naab* "waterlily" or "lake"; for the day sign Imix; and for the phonetic sign *ba/ma*.

The Thompson system also causes difficulties in the transcription of affix patterns because there are many graphically distinct signs that can stand for the third person singular pronoun of the ergative set (Set A). At present, it is not possible to determine if these signs are phonetically equivalent, but they are surely semantically equivalent. All of them are illustrated under T1, the most frequently occurring of these pronominal signs. Other affixes can appear in more than one graphic configuration without change in value; for example, the T181 suffix can appear in suppressed form as a postfix or in full form as a subfix (listed as T180) without change in meaning. And most interestingly. the head of a rabbit, a skull, or the face of the young moon goddess can appear in the center of the "lunar" glyph as a pictorial pun, without affecting its function as a verbal suffix. The suffix *-lah* can appear in all of the following graphic configurations without change in value:



For information on the precise configuration of each individual example, consult the verb catalog (Chapter 9), where each is accurately illustrated.

The entries in this appendix are organized to record not only the inflectional patterns with which each verb occurs, but also complex patterns of syntax. The first line includes a generalized drawing of each verbal main sign with complex construction marked as follows:

*+cm signals that the listed verb is followed by a complement.
*+ti signals that the listed verb is followed by a *ti* + verbal noun construction.

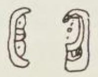
The second line includes a generalized drawing of each affix pattern with which the verb may occur. If it occurs without affixes "zero" is recorded, and other complex constructions are marked as follows:

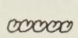
vb+* signals that the recorded examples follow another verb.
aux+* signals that the recorded examples follow an auxiliary verb.
ti+* signals that the recorded examples occur as a verbal noun within an auxiliary verb + *ti* construction.

The third line records the catalog designations of all occurrences of the verb and affix pattern, and the fourth line lists the total number of occurrences. If the verbal glyph includes more than one sign, it is recorded under both signs, so a single verb may be recorded in more than one location.

T21



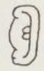
zero	zero		
12:1 12:3-4 12:6-11	19:1-11 118:3	59:7	73:2-3 73:7-8 73:11
9	12	1	5

	
102:2	106:1-2 106:8-10
1	5

Other occurrences: 5:9-10, 24:1

T23

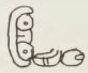
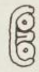


		aux+*
aux+*		
17:6	95:2-15 95:18	37:21
1	15	1

Other occurrences: 21:26

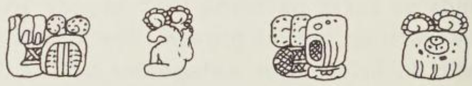
T41

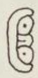


	aux+*	
46:1-2	57:2-3	39:2,4
2	2	2

Other occurrences: 3:20, 46:3, 131:2

T44



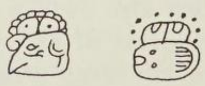
zero	vb+*	zero	
3:10	5:8	21:6	31:10-14
1	1	1	5

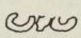


ti+*		
79:3	131:2	32:10-11
1	1	2

Other occurrences: 16:3

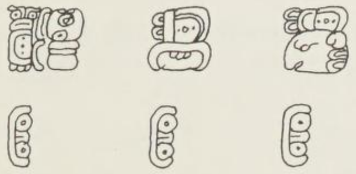
T45



zero	zero	
11:7	26:20	121:7
1	1	1

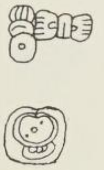
Other occurrences: 90:1

T57



132:7	132:10	132:12
1	1	1

T59



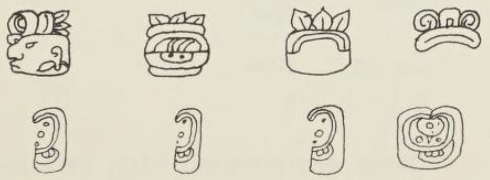
70:8
1

T68





31:15 44:1-7 44:10-11	69:1-11	103:1	131:2-3
10	11	1	2



76:5	82:13	82:19	86:7
1	1	1	1

T74

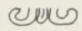




zero	zero		
3:13	5:6	70:8	82:3
1	1	1	1

T77





zero		zero	zero
25:1-12 25:15-18	116:17	20:11	25:13
16	1	1	1



zero
26:15
1

T78





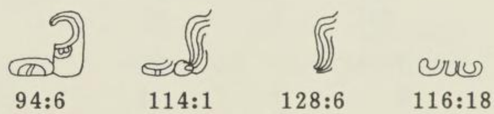
zero	
21:3	82:20
1	1

T79

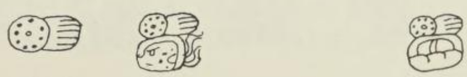




zero			
23:2	49:2	82:8	87:1-2
1	1	1	2



94:6	114:1 114:3	128:6	116:18 23:2
1	2	1	1







	zero		
87:3-11	26:1-2 26:15	114:2	114:4 114:5
9	3	1	2

116:7 121:5
1 1

T87 


108:5
1

T93 

ti+*

48:5
1

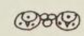
T94 Other occurrences: 23:9

T95 Other occurrences: 57:2

T103 


82:28
1

T110    

zero zero  

5:14	21:6	43:12,19 43:14-16	122:6
1	1	6	1

Other occurrences: 21:3, 82:18, 110:2, 116:15

T121 

aux+*

52:3-4
2

T148 


82:10
1

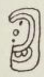
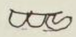
T151  

zero 

5:9-10 70:4
2 1

Other occurrences: 23:9, 39:3, 46:1

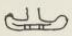
T153 

31:16	68:4-5	104:3	104:4
1	2	1	1

T173 

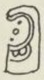
zero	vb+*		
3:3-4	43:17	66:1-2 55:5 66:7-8	109:1-2
2	1	5	2

			
	zero	zero	zero
13:7	21:1	21:16	24:10
1	1	1	1

	
vb+*	ti+*
45:8	38:6
1	1

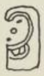
Other occurrences: 40:2, 67:1

T173var 



66:3-7
66:9
6

T174

			
zero	zero		
5:2	26:6 26:10?	80:4 80:6	80:5
1	2	2	1

		
vb+*	vb+*	vb+*
33:1-2 129:3	33:7	87:1 113:7-8 116:7
3	1	4

Other occurrences: 13:5

T177 

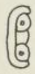
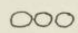


82:5
1

T182

	
zero	ti+*
21:7	38:5
1	1

T187

			
vb+*			
3:14	32:12-13	33:4	121:6
1	2	1	1

Other occurrences: 13:9, 16:3-6, 16:11, 60:3-4, 69:3, 76:3, 84:3, 103:5, 114:1, 131:1, 131:3

T200 



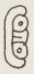
82:24-
25
3

T203 



82:10
1

T207var 

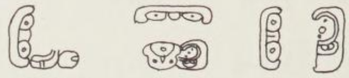
zero	zero		
16:1 16:3-11 23:8	16:2 23:7 23:10	40:5	108:4
11	3	1	1





zero			
19:1-11	59:7 73:2-3 72:7-8	102:2	106:1-2 106:8-9 4
11	5	1	

T218 



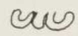
zero			
1:1-5	42:1-5	59:2	59:3
5	5	1	1





67:1-7	96:1	103:2	123:1-24
7	1	1	24





116:1-2	79:5
2	1

Other occurrences: 15:2, 37:19

T221 



zero			
20:7 127:14	58:1	81:6	127:3-6
2	1	1	4

T226  

	ti+*
70:3	79:13
1	1

T257 


78:1
1

Other occurrences: 10:3-4, 10:17, 11:2, 12:2, 12:5, 12:9, 75:9, 81:4, 82:18, 116:11, 124:2

T266 

zero
12:1-11
11

Other occurrences: 46:3, 55:5

T280  

zero	ti+*
5:7	38:6
1	1

T281  

ti+*	ti+*
18:3	79:10
1	1

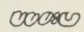
Other occurrences: 84:4, 131:1, 131:3

T294 

		
33:3	59:8	92:6
1	1	1

Other occurrences: 70:6

T333 

zero			
14:1-3 54:1-2	14:4	75:3-6 75:8 75:10	107:6- 10
3	1	6	5

	
110:6	122:6
1	1

T348


82:6
1

T356


82:11
1

T358 Other occurrences: 75:2

T361


75:1
1

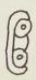

zero
75:2
1

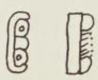
T367 Other occurrences: 98:2-3

T501

*+cm

zero
3:9
16:3
2

*+cm

35:4
1

*+cm

59:1
1

*+cm

37:22
132:22
2

*+ti

38:24?
38:25
132:8
2

*+cm

zero
21:10
1

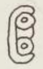

vb+*
68:4
1


T333+

14:1
1


T333+

54:1-2
2



40:13
1


zero
3:12
3:15
43:21
3


77;1-4
4


ti+*
38:24
1


vb+*
3:12
11:1
116:19
3



34:1-17
74:13
18

*+ti

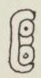
35:5
1



113:8
1


ti+*
38:6
1


ti+*
38:26
1

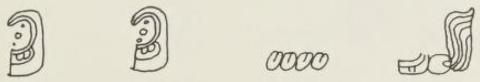


40:4
1





vb+*	ti+*		
45:8	48:6	61:2	70:3
1	1	1	1





75:2	80:3	106:4	113:5
1	1	1	1



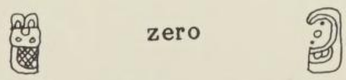


vb+*			
113:7-8	116:19	121:2	131:2
2	1	2	1

Other occurrences: 3:16, 5:10, 11:7, 21:8, 24:2, 48:5, 76:1, 87:3, 87:5-8, 95:9, 98:10, 104:3-4, 116:12.

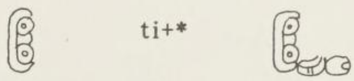
T502





zero		zero	
3:2 3:17	6:2	5:7	82:1-2
2	1	1	1





	ti+*		zero
31:10-14 31:16	48:5 79:3	45:10	58:3
6	2	1	1



vb+*

86:10

1

T503





zero	
25:14	60:6
1	1

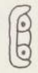
Other occurrences: 21:3, 25:1-18, 69:8, 116:17

T504



aux+*	ti+*	vb+*
35:1-2 35:4 35:7-8 101:2	35:3 35:5	39:7 98:5 98:9-10 103:5 129:9 129:11
5	2	7

T506

	
	vb+*
40:8	106:4 123:11
1	2

T507

			
vb+*	zero		ti+*
3:2	21:10 21:26	122:1	53:4
1	2	1	1

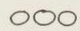
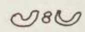

vb+*
120:3
1

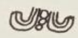
T509H

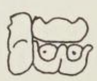
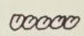


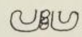
50:3
1

T510b
510af

			
zero	zero		
10:8-9 10:12 10:14 10:16 10:20 10:21-23 10:25	10:15	10:1 21:16	10:19
9	1	2	1

			
zero			zero
10:4-7 10:11 10:24	10:17	10:18	10:2-3 10:13
6	1	2	3

			
zero	vb+*	vb+*	
10:10	21:16	22:27	107:1
1	1	1	1

		
		
116:11 116:12	121:1	124:2
2	1	1

T510d



aux+*	vb+*
37:18	43:21
1	1

Other occurrences: 114:3, 128:6

T511



vb+*			
75:3	79:16	98:2-3	126:3
1	1	2	1

T513



	*+ti	*+cm	*+cm



*+vb	zero	zero	
5:11	3:2 3:18 21:8	3:8 107:10	126:2 126:6
1	3	2	2

Other occurrences: 69:3, 103:5, 131:1, 131:3

Note: ADI and PDI glyphs (which may well be verbal) are not included in the catalog.

T515

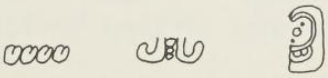


zero			
20:7 127:14	58:1	81:6	127:3-6
2	1	1	4



zero			
26:7 26:25	61:4	74:1-29 74:32-38 74:40-43	101:5-6
2	1	42	2



			ti+*
107:2-5	116:13	74:30 74:31	79:6
4	1	2	1



		zero
96:2	49:1	21:28
1	1	1

Other occurrences: 21:26, 40:5, 113:6

T516

*+ti		*+ti	



zero	ti+*		
18:1-6	38:11 38:15 38:22-25 38:27-28 48:3	79:1-16	79:8 79:12
6	7	16	2

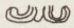
T518

			
zero	ti+*		
9:14	38:1 38:19	110:7 129:9	113:1-2
1	2	2	2
			
			
117:3-4	120:1	130:1	128:3 130:2
2	1	1	2

Other occurrences: 12:4, 13:1, 33:9, 37:5, 45:2, 99:4, 100:8, 112:14

T520

			
ti+*	zero	zero	zero
18:1	21:11	23:1	38:17
1	1	1	1
			
ti+*			
38:27	59:12	73:10	84:3
1	1	1	1

			
			
84:5	90:2	101:3-4	121:2
1	1	2	1
			
vb+*			
103:5			
1			

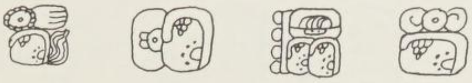
T526

			
zero			
10:4-7 10:11 10:18 10:24	59:10	86:3-4	32:1-4
7	1	2	4

Other occurrences: 21:14, 26:3, 75:9, 86:5, 107:1

T528

			
zero		ti+*	zero
21:16	21:4 82:21	79:7	21:26
1	2	1	1



vb+*			
26:15	80:9	82:4-5	86:5
1	1	2	1





120:7	121:3	126:1	82:20
1	1	1	1





86:11
1

Other occurrences: 1:1-2, 5:4, 5:16, 14:3, 21:19, 23:8, 59:2, 66:1-2, 66:8, 67:1, 68:3, 69:3, 70:6, 75:2, 75:5, 104:3-4, 106:7, 108:1, 127:12

T528:116: 2:1-19, 3:11, 4:1-14, 14:2, 23:9, 25:13, 26:1-2, 28:1-26, 30:1-6, 41:1-12, 44:1, 44:2-7, 58:3, 59:12, 60:1, 60:6, 67:1, 73:10, 84:3-6, 116:18, 123:1, 125:1-6

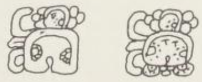
T529



aux+*	vb+*	
37:11	80:2	82:22 82:23
1	1	2

Other occurrences: 16:6, 21:3

T530



vb+*	vb+*
13:5	33:1-2 129:2
1	3

T533



zero	zero		
25:14	26:3	60:7	40:11
1	1	1	1



vb+*

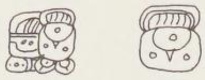
120:3
1

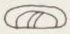
Other occurrences: 25:1-18, 69:8, 116:117

T534



zero			
3:9	70:6	82:28	99:6
1	1	1	1



	ti+*
120:6	61:2
1	1

Other occurrences: 3:13

T536



ti+*
55:8
1

T539



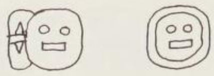
ti+*			vb+*
55:7	59:11	76:2	110:4
1	1	1	1



vb+*
16:9 58:1
2

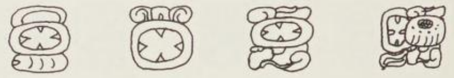
Other occurrences: 16:9?, 23:6

T542



ti+*	
38:27	95:12
1	1

T544



zero	aux+*	vb+*	vb+*
21:4 82:21	35:1 35:7	43:1 43:21 69:9 129:8 129:11	43:2
2	2	3	1

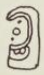


vb+*		
75:2	110:6	121:6
1	1	1

Other occurrences: 21:5, 125:5-6

T546



	zero	
82:35	127:8	127:12-14
1	1	3

T548



zero		
6:1	82:27	103:6
1	1	1

T550



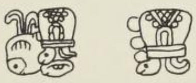
zero	
21:13-15	82:32-33
3	2

T552



ti+*	zero
48:3	48:4
1	1

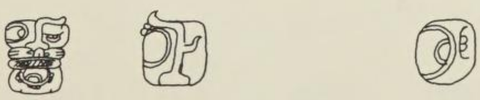
T554



aux+*	
57:1	75:9
1	1

T556 Other occurrences: 32:13

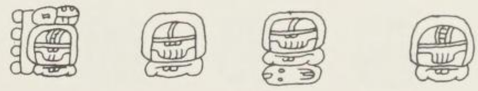
T559var



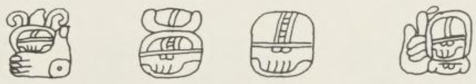


66:9	68:1-2	98:4	103:7?
1	2	1	1

T561



aux+*	vb+*	ti+*	ti+*
17:1	20:1 38:17	38:14	38:17 79:9 79:14
1	2	1	3



vb+*	vb+*		aux+*
75:9	80:1 118:4	82:18	37:19
1	2	1	1

Other occurrences: 5:9, 10:7, 21:3, 23:9, 39:1, 39:3, 46:1, 57:1, 76:1, 87:3, 87:3, 87:6, 87:8. 98:3-4, 104:3-4

T561inv

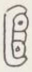
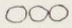


	vb+*	zero
10:4 75:7	23:2	23:2-6 23:11
1	1	5

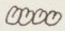
T563

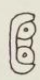
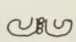


zero	zero	zero	zero
3:10	16:1 16:3-10 23:8	16:2	26:13
1	10	1	1

			
zero			
26:14	40:14	55:9-10	
1	1	2	

Other occurrences: 16:9, 17:5, 23:11, ,37:1, 46:3, 55:5

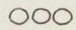
T565				
		vb+*		
	80:4 80:6	82:16	103:5	106:7
	2	1	1	1
				
				
	126:5	129:11		
	1	1		

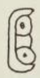
T568				
	vb+*	zero		
	23:2	23:3-6 23:11	40:4	131:1
	1	5	1	1

	
aux+*	
37:24	
1	

Other occurrences: 17:3-4, 17:7-8, 46:3, 55:5, 84:4

T569		
	vb+*	ti+*
	10:25 12:7	18:2
	2	1

T570	
	
	121:2
	1

T571	
	
	40:7
	1

T573



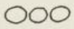


59:4-5	70:7	120:8	32:17
2	1	1	

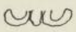
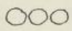
Other occurrences: 96:1, 114:1

T575

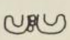
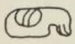


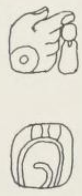
	zero		
5:8	10:8-9 10:12 10:14 10:16 10:20-23 10:25	10:1	10:17
1	10	1	1



		zero	zero
			
10:19	121:2	12:1 12:3-4 12:6-11	25:1-13 25:15-18
1	1	9	17



		vb+*	
			
116:17	99:6	109:6	108:2-3
1	1	1	2



123:1-23
23

T578



	zero
73:5-6	26:24
2	1

T580



	*+ti		
zero	zero	zero	vb+*
3:9	9:5 132:15-17	20:3	33:5
1	3	1	1

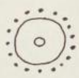


aux+*	ti+*	vb+*	*+cm
52:6-9 77:4? 132:14	53:3?	76:2	132:5
5	1	1	1

			
vb+*			
69:8	79:15	80:2	92:5 129:3
1	1	1	2

		
*+cm	aux+*	
132:2 132:9 132:13	132:9	132:15-17
1	1	2

Other occurrences: 23:9, 100:8

T582 

vb+*

82:29
82:31
98:12
116:20-21
4

Other occurrences: 26:18

T585

			
aux+*	ti+*	zero	
17:8	18:1	19:1-11 118:3	59:7
1	1	12	1

			
			
73:2-3 73:7-8 73:11	102:2	106:1-2 106:8-10	75:1
5	1	5	1



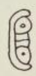


127:2
1

Other occurrences: 11:2, 16:1, 21:26, 73:10, 82:19

T586

			
zero			zero
5:1-3 5:11	31:3-6	44:9	54:1-2
4	4	1	2

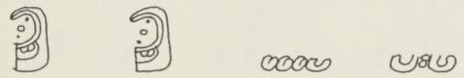
			
	vb+*		
26:16	26:17	31:7-9	40:9-10
1	1	3	2





70:1-2	32:10-11	40:6	44:1-7 44:10-11 31:15
2	2	1	10





69:1-11 82:11?	69:10	103:1	131:1? 132:2
12	1	1	1





76:3-5	80:7	82:11-12	82:14-15
3	1	2	2



	vb+*	ti+*	zero
108:1	113:6	38:23	26:23
1	1	1	1

Other occurrences: 26:18, 46:3, 82:29, 82:31,98:12, 116:20-21

T588 



84:4-9	92:3	101:3-4	104:1-2
5	1	2	2





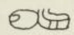
109:5
1

T590 

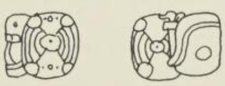


	zero		
43:2	58:3	65:2	82:16
1	1	1	1





109:3
1

T592 

aux+* 

52:1	74:31
1	1

T598 Other occurrences: 21:14, 21:15, 23:7, 75:9, 87:3, 87:5, 87:6, 87:8

T600 

zero	aux+*	vb+*
9:3	37:13-14	55:1
1	2	1

T604    

zero			vb+*
26:12	40:4	80:3	86:10
1	1	1	1

T606  

	
82:6	121:2
1	1

Other occurrences: 21:6, 21:16, 133:1-13

T609 


96:3
1

Other occurrences: 9:6, 32:8-9, 48:6

T610 

vb+*

17:2-4
3

Other occurrences: 16:3?, 127:10-11

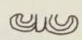
T614 

zero			
23:2	49:2	82:8	87:1-2
1	1	1	2

	ti+*		
27:5	48:1	63:1	82:9
1	1	1	1



			
94:6	114:1 114:3	116:18	128:6
1	2	1	1



ti+*

79:5
1

Other occurrences: 16:5, 16:10, 23:1, 23:8-10, 32:13, 87:4, 92:7, 113:6, 26:3, 127:12-13

T617  

 45:9 1

 58:3 1

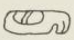
 59:9 1

 72:1, 72:5-7 4

 86:1 1

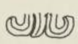
 109:5 1

 99:5 1

vb+* 116:18 1

 129:2 1

 116:16 1

 130:4 1

 130:5, 130:8 2



 130:6, 130:9-11 4

 94:6 1

T624 

vb+T1.*	vb+*
10:3-4	11:2
10:17	75:7
12:2	81:4
12:5	82:18
12:9	
12:11	
116:11	
124:2	
7	4

Other occurrences: 46:3, 75:9

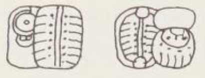
T626 

 82:3 1

T628  

zero	zero	
20:12	21:3	82:20
1	1	1

T630



ti+*	vb+*
38:17 79:14	58:3
2	1

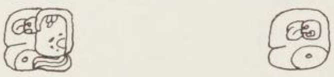
T639

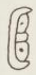


zero

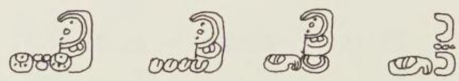
3:16
1

T644



zero		zero	
4:1-18	30:1-6	9:2 9:6 9:13	32:6-9
18	6	3	4





85:1-11	92:1-2	97:1	99:4
11	2	1	1





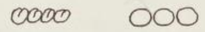
100:1-8	112:1-31	115:1	116:6
8	31	1	1





116:19	118:2-3	122:2	126:3
1	1	1	1





92:7	121:9
4	1

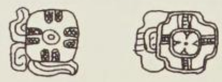
Other occurrences: 75:2?

T645



	vb+*
98:10 129:8	127:14
2	1

T646



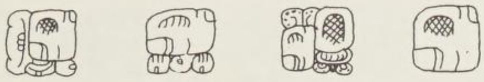
aux+*	vb+*
57:2-3	84:3
2	1

T653

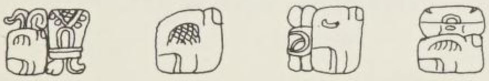


23:9
27:1
2

T669




aux+*			
17:7	26:4-5	32:10-11	45:9 50:4
1	2	2	2



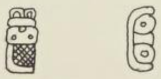

aux+*			
57:1	62:1-21 129:1	70:4	80:2
1	22	1	1




81:1
1

Other occurrences: 26:12, 46:3, 106:3

T670

ti+*	zero		
5:12	20:8-9	27:4	33:5 33:7
1	2	1	2



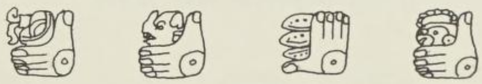

ti+*			
38:8-10	45:2 45:11-12 45:14-15	110:1	110:2
3	5	1	1



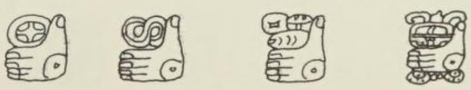

			zero
116:15	129:6-7	121:4	20:14 87:10
1	2	1	2



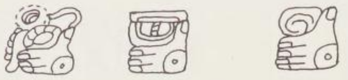

33:6	45:13	55:1	122:3
1	1	1	1




	zero	zero	
126:4	20:10	20:13	33:8
1	1	1	1




			vb+*
33:9	55:2	72:11	75:9
1	1	1	1





81:7	99:5	106:3
82:25		129:5
2	1	2

Other occurrences: 87:10

T670var



ti+*		vb+*	vb+*
38:18	75:1	75:2	75:2
1	1	1	1

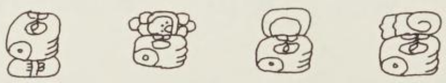


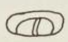
vb+*

80:3
1

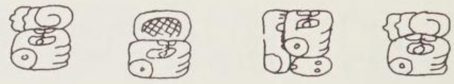
Other occurrences: 100:8

T671





zero		zero	zero
3:6-7	80:5	5:8	16:2
			23:10
2	1	1	2





		aux+*	
40:5	40:6	56:6	110:4
1	1	1	1

Other occurrences: 11:3, 14:1, 14:3, 17:3, 23:1, 23:3-5, 104:2-4

T672





121:5
1

T673



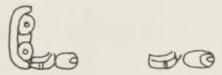
zero

3:10
1

T675 Other occurrences: 75:5

T678





vb+*

45:3-7 5 | 109:7 1 | 110:1 1

T679



zero



3:6-7 2 | 56:4 1 | 81:2? 1 | 81:5 1





82:4-5 2 | 120:6 1 | 82:13, 129:4 2 | 87:3 1



vb+*



62:19-20 2 | 82:27 1

Other occurrences: 3:6

T683



ti+* | ti+*



38:15, 79:9, 79:14 3 | 38:20? 1 | 113:7? 1 | 126:5 1

T684



aux+*





zero



ti+*

7:1-13, 40:3 14 | 37:4 1 | 45:1 1 | 48:6, 53:1 1

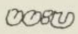






63:2 1 | 71:1-23 23 | 99:3 1 | 102:1 1





106:11 1

T685



zero | zero

21:17-18 2 | 21:19 1

T694 

	vb+*
	116:15 1

T700

			
zero	ti+*		
9:7-12	38:28 48:2 79:4	117:1 117:5-7	128:1-2
5	3	4	2





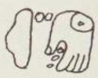
130:3
117:2
2

T705 

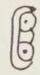
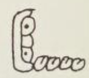
zero

20:2
1

T710

			
zero	aux+*	zero	zero
3:1-2 3:8-9 3:12-15 3:19 48:6 76:3	3:8	20:11	3:1
11	1	1	1

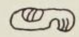
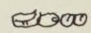


	ti+*		
29:1-13	38:2 38:29	43:1-21	47:1-5
13	2	21	5



			
59:2	56:1 56:7	61:1	61:3
1	2	1	1



			
65:1-3	98:1 98:13	109:3-4	111:1-4
3	2	2	4

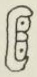
T711 

	vb+*
21:23-24	120:7
2	1

T712 

zero	vb+*	aux+*	ti+*
3:20	3:21	35:2	35:5
	20:21	38:28	39:7
	35:4	55:5-6	98:5
	35:6	132:15	98:6
	37:12	132:16	132:10
	37:22	132:17	
	37:25	132:19	
	37:27		
	132:1-4		
	132:8-9		
	132:11-14		
	132:18		
1	19	7	5

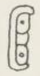


vb+*		vb+*	
39:3	40:3	75:9	76:7
1	1	1	1



vb+*	aux+*	
98:9	101:2	128:5
1	1	1

T713a 

zero			
2:1-19	28:1-25	41:1-12	50:1
19	25	12	1



			
60:1 60:5	64:1	64:2	125:1-6
2	1	1	6

 aux+* 

zero			
8:1-18	37:20	60:3-4	37:20 72:1-10
18	1	2	11

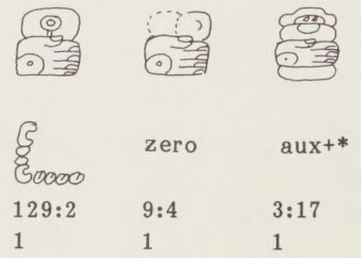
 

			
127:7 127:9	56:5	59:6	106:5-6
2	1	1	2

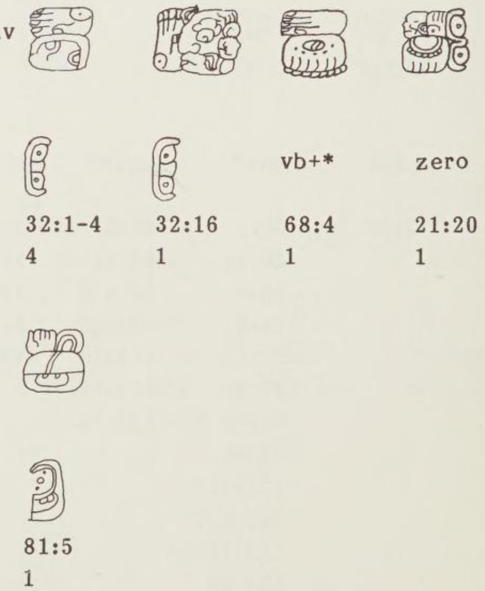


			
110:3	58:3	59:9	72:1 72:6-7
1	1	1	3

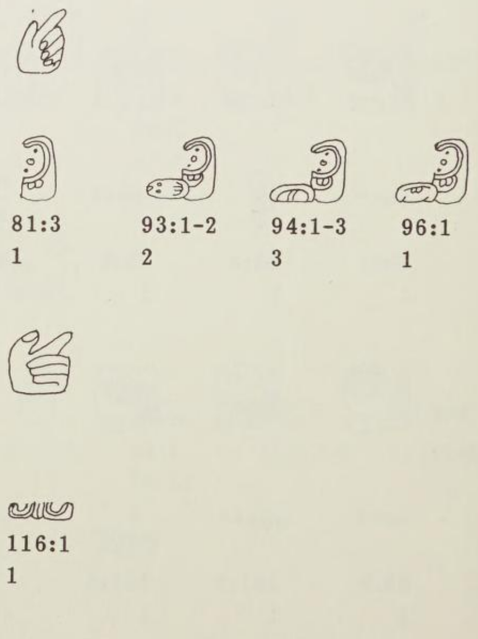




T713inv



T713b



T714 

zero	aux+*	ti+*	
15:1-6	37:26	38:12	39:1-7
6	1	1	7





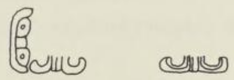
46:1-4	55:3	76:1-2	94:4
4	1	2	1





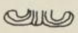
96:5	116:14
1	1

T736 



zero			zero
24:3-10	40:1	116:9-10	24:11
8	1	2	1





zero		zero
24:12	116:8	21:27?
1	1	1

T738 



80:3
1

T740 



zero			
20:5 20:15	33:1	73:1 73:9 73:12	88:1-17
2	1	3	17





89:1-25	91:1-13	94:7	95:1
25	13	1	1





97:2	98:14 99:1-2	101:1	105:1-8
1	3	1	8

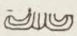




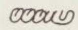
116:3-5	118:1	119:1-6	127:1
3	1	6	1

	
	ti+*
	38:22
	1

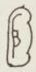
Other occurrences: 75:2, 127:12

T741a				
				
	zero	zero		vb+*
	4:10	12:2 12:5	27:3	33:5
	1	2	1	1
				
				zero
	113:8	116:7	21:23-24	26:25
	1	1	2	1

T741b	
	
	*+ti
	3:5 5:12
	2

T743				
				
	zero		aux+*	
	5:6	108:2-3	37:8 52:5	82:30 82:31
	1	2	2	2
				
		vb+*		
	108:6	126:3		
	1	1		

Other occurrences: 10:14, 131:1-3

T744a			
			
			zero
	127:10 (17:2)	127:11 (17:4)	26:11-12
	1	1	2

Other occurrences: 3:2

T744b	
	
	ti+*
	79:13
	1

T746 

zero
26:23
1

Other occurrences: 69:9, 76:1?

T747a

		
zero	vb+*	
21:1	40:6	94:5
1	1	1

Other occurrences: 65:1, 67:2

T747b 

zero
9:1
1

Other occurrences: 40:3

T751

	
vb+*	
80:4-5	82:17
2	1

T756

			
aux+*	ti+*	vb+*	aux+*
124:4-5	38:11 79:11-12	23:1	37:23
2	3	1	1

Other occurrences: 21:26, 60:2, 89:6, 127:13

T756c 

aux+*	zero
17:4-6 17:8-9 22:56-59 37:24	22:1-55
10	55

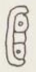
Other occurrences: 84:4

T756inv 

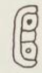
zero		
5:5 5:13	64:3-4	124:1
2	2	1

T757

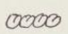
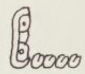
			
T333+	T333+	T333+	zero
14:2 14:4	75:10	107:6 107:7 107:9 107:10	20:3
2	1	4	1

			
zero	zero		
20:6	26:19	36:1-16 132:14 133:1-6 133:8-11	51:1-9
1	1	27	9

				
				
55:4	56:3-4	78:3-4 133:7	92:4	
1	2	3	1	

	*+cm	*+cm	*+cm
	zero		
112:30	3:21	132:18	35:1-2 35:6-8 37:1-26 132:1-4 132:6 132:9 132:11-13
1	1	1	40

*+cm	*+cm	*+cm	*+cm
			
45:12	52:1-9 132:14	56:6	57:1-4
1	10	1	4

*+cm	*+cm	*+ti	*+ti
			
101:2	107:8	35:1 35:3 38:1-16 38:18-29	48:1-3 48:5-6
1	1	30	5

ti+*	ti+*		
		ti+*	vb+*
53:1-4	55:5-8	78:2	27:4 129:7
4	4	1	2

			
vb+*			vb+*
113:5	126:2 126:7	78:1	56:4
1	2	1	1

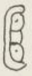
Other occurrences: 8:1-18, 9:4, 37:20, 60:3-4, 72:1-10, 188:2, 127:9

T758

			
zero	vb+*		zero
5:4	20:2	90:1 90:3	108:5
1	1	2	1

Other occurrences: 14:1, 21:17, 43:3, 43:11-14, 65:2

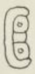
T759

			
vb+*	ti+*		
21:20	57:2-3	36:14	83:1-2
1	2	1	2

T764

			
aux+*	aux+*	vb+*	vb+*
17:8	21:20 52:7-9 57:2-3	38:14	76:2
1	6	1	1





32:14-15
2

Other occurrences: 76:1?, 110:2

T765

			
zero		vb+*	ti+*
10:4 20:1 20:4 21:5 21:22 37:13-15? 75:7	27:2 80:2	80:7	38:4
9	2	1	1





82:7
1

Other occurrences: 12:3, 21:18, 113:3

T765d





74:39
1

T767



aux+*

52:2
1

Other occurrences: 21:8. 26:13, 67:1, 68:3, 69:3, 76:4, 84:5, 87:3, 87:6-8

T807



ti+*		
3:5	31:1-2	44:8
1	2	1

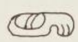
T814 

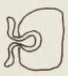
vb+*
109:6
1

T819  *+vb

zero	zero		
20:6 26:18 53:3	53:3	64:5	82:29
3	1	1	1

			
82:30 82:31	84:1	59:1 98:5-6 98:8-9	5:6 98:7
2	1	5	2



			
84:2	98:11-12	103:3-4	116:20-21
1	1	2	2




3:19
1

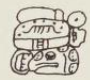
Other occurrences: 16:3?

T834 

zero
21:6
1

T843   

zero	zero	
13:1-5 13:7-9	13:6	82:20
8	1	1

T854   

vb+*	zero	
23:2	23:2-6	10:4 75:7
1	5	2

T1000a    

vb+*	ti+*		
9:4	38:7	45:8	80:1
1	1	1	1





95:9
95:14
95:18
3

Other occurrences: 17:8, 38:5, 94:3

T1001 

ti+*

38:5
1

Other occurrences: 94:3

T1006 

aux+*

52:3-4	82:24-26
2	3

T1010 

aux+*

37:9
1

Other occurrences: 17:2, 21:5

T1011  

	
32:16	130:12-18
1	7

Other occurrences: 46:3

T1014 

*+cm		aux+*+cm
17:1-8	124:4-5	37:24
127:10		17:9
127:11		
10	2	2

T1016 

zero

3:11
1

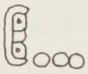
T1019 

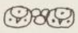
vb+*

21:27
1

T1030

			
ti+*	vb+*	zero	zero
18:6	39:5-6 46:4	54:1-2	108:4
1	3	2	1

			
zero			
20:14	33:6	45:13	55:1
1	1	1	1

	
	
122:3	126:4
1	1

Other occurrences: 20:8, 55:3, 57:1, 75:2, 76:1-2, 94:4

T1030o Other occurrences: 112:9-10, 112:12, 129:2

T1032

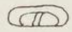
		
vb+*	ti+*	aux+*
21:20	38:13-14	52:7-9
1	2	3

T1040

			
ti+*		vb+*	
18:3 18:5?	32:12 50:3	45:8	5:14
2	1	1	1

Other occurrences: 20:10, 46:3, 48:6

T1041

		
zero		
24:1-2 40:6	120:3	120:4-5
3	1	2

Other occurrences: 60:2, 95:6-7

T1045





95:16-17
2

T1073

	
ti+*	
18:4	132:5
1	1

T1082 

vb+*

21:11
1

Other occurrences: 11:4

The following examples include main signs not listed in Thompson's (1962) *Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs*.



zero		vb+*	aux+*	zero
3:9	56:2	9:1	37:5-6	9:3
1	1	1	2	1





zero				zero
11:1-7	99:7-8	27:6	40:13	21:9
7	2	1	1	1





zero		vb+*		
21:12	32:5	99:6	23:9	132:5
1	1	1	1	1



vb+*	vb+*		vb+*	vb+*
26:4-5	39:3 46:1	40:4	45:2	59:2
2	2	1	1	1





70:5	98:2-3	103:7
1	2	1

Appendix 3

Catalog Summary According to Site and Monument Designation

Site / Monument	Glyph	Catalog
AGUAS CALIENTES		
Stela 1		
	B2	84:1
AGUATECA		
Stela 1		
	A2	43:6
	A5	40:11
	A7	56:2
	D1	47:4
Stela 2		
	A2	10:12
	B12	71:6
	D1-C2	54:2
	E2	95:11
	G13	29:2
Stela 3		
	C3	47:2
Stela 5		
	A9	105:11
	C2-D2	103:2
	C5	47:1
	D4-E1	79:3
Stela 7		
	G1-H1	22:36
	I1-I4	22:37
ALTAR DE SACRIFICIOS		
Panel 4		
	pC6-pD6	10:18
	B6-A7	25:15
	C6	133:1
Stela 4		
	A8	106:1
	A10-B10	81:4
	D5-C6	132:1
Stela 5		
	C3-C4	13:3
Stela 12		
	A1-A2	37:19
ALTUN HA		
Earplug		40:9
Jade		59:9
		75:3
ARROYO DE PIEDRA		
Stela 1		
	C1-C2	22:35
Stela 3		
	C1-D1	67:4
	C2-D2	68:3
	C3	109:4
	E2	120:8
BONAMPAK		
Collection A		
	C2-D3	23:1
	C8	2:2
	E3-F3	2:3
	F5	20:13
	F6	99:5
	F7	40:7
Collection B		
	A3	95:1
	D2-C3	81:1
	E1	36:4
	F1	36:5
Collection C		
	B1	36:7
Collection D		
	D1	66:6
Lintel 1		
	A3	74:22
Lintel 2		
	A3	74:23
Lintel 3		
	A3	74:24
Lintel 4		
	A2-A4	12:9
	F1	22:28
Sculptured Panel 1		
	B1	9:6
	C2b-D2a	21:14
Sculptured Panel 2		
	A1+	22:27
Stela 1		
	G2	41:5
	G3	29:5
	P1	22:29
	Q1	22:30
Stela 2		
	C1-C2	71:15
	D5-D6	76:3
	D6	3:14
	E6	33:10
Stela 3		
	A3-B3	29:7
Temple 1		
Room 1		
	P2a-Q2c	16:11
	S2-T2	38:19
	Text 42	38:23
Room 2		
	Text 32	38:20
	Text 31	38:21
	Text 21	38:22
CALAKMUL		
Stela 43		6:1
	B9-B10	82:19
	A8	130:5
Stela 51		
	G1	22:41
	G3	22:42

CARACOL
- Altar 12 43:17
- Fragment 56
  - pB1 36:14
- Stela 1
  - C2 69:10
  - E1-F1 3:1
- Stela 3
  - A8b 88:12
  - B14b 94:1
  - B17a 88:13
  - B19-A20 128:5
  - C11b 93:1
  - C12b 92:4
  - C19-C20 12:10
  - D15 109:1
  - D17 12:1
  - F3 10:1
  - F3 121:1
- Stela 6
  - D6 28:8
  - D8 28:9
  - D17-E17 100:1
  - E3-F3 85:2
  - E6-F7 85:3
  - E11-F11 99:4
  - F14-E15 85:4
  - E18-F18 29:1
  - F23 82:10
- Stela 14
  - B7 81:3
  - E3 130:1
  - G1 36:2
- Stela 16
  - A12-B12 21:2
  - B16 125:4
  - D9 13:2
- Stela 17
  - A2-B2 44:9
  - C5 65:3

CHICHEN ITZA
- Jade 33:9
- Jade 40:10
- Jade 140 123:18

CHINIKIHA
- Ball Court Marker
- Secondary Text 38:18
- Maler Panel (Throne 2)
  - pD2 73:2
  - pA2-B2 112:15
  - pK 4:1
  - pG1-H1 112:16
  - pS 101:5
- Stela 1
  - pA2 8:18

COBA
- Sarcophagus
  - pU-pV 132:18
- Stela 1
  - A19-B19 68:5

COLLECTION
- 1 Site Q, Panel 2
  - A2-B2 71:3
  - B5-A6 100:2
  - C2 85:5
  - D4-C5 100:3
  - E1-F1 85:6
  - E4 9:2
  - F4-E5 18:1
- 2 Fort Worth Panel
  - A2 74:21
  - B4 95:13
  - K1 22:44
- 3 Zurich Stela
  - pA4 34:1
- 4 Site Q, Panel 5
  - A3 38:2
  - E1 55:4
- 5 Yaxchilan Lintel
  - A1 51:3
- 6 Randall Stela
  - D3-D4 16:8
  - K1 22:45
  - B7 104:1
- 7 Bonampak region
  - pD3-pE4 26:3
  - pA19 66:3
  - pA20 69:1
- 8 Chicago Art Institute Altar
  - pC1 66:5
  - pM1 40:1
- 9 Site Q, Glyphic Panel 8
  - PA1-A2 78:1
  - PB4 65:1
- 10 Palenque Bone
  - B2-C1 72:1
- 11 Site Q, Panel 3
  - pD3 79:1
- 12 Kansas Panel
  - F7 81:2
- 13 Cleveland Panel
  - C5b-D5 86:10
- 14 Site Q, Panel 1
  - D1 89:1
  - E5 96:3
  - F8 89:2
- 15 Site Q, Glyphic Panel 6
  - B2 89:4
- 16 Dallas Stela
  - A1-B1 52:2
- 17 Site Q, Stela 2
  - a1 22:47
  - b1 22:48
  - d1 22:49
  - i1 22:50
  - j1 22:51
  - k1 22:52
  - l1 22:53
- 18 Palenque Fragment
  - pA6-pB6 3:9
- 19 Site Q, Stela 4
  - I1 22:43
- 20 Site Q, Glyphic Panel 4
  - pA1 82:26
- 21 Site Q, Glyphic Panel 7
  - B1-A2 114:2
  - B3 23:10
  - B4 98:11
- 22 Site Q, Glyphic Panel 9
  - B4 82:24
- 23 Site Q, Ballplayer Panel 3
  - pA2 81:7
  - pA1-pA2 82:25
- 24 Dumbarton Oaks Stela 1
  - B1 41:12
- 25 Brussels Stela
  - A4a 74:29
  - A8 83:2
  - B5b 83:1
- 26 Alabaster Vase
  - A4-B4 25:19
  - D2 21:29
  - D5 24:13
- 27 Yaxchilan Lintel
  - C1-D1 37:21

COPAN
- Altar of Stela 5
  - S1-T1 67:7
- Altar of Stela 13
  - 94:6
  - 130:6

- Altar D'
  - E-D 5:2
  - E1 5:8
  - F1 56:4
- Altar of Stela E
  - E 18:6
  - G 69:2
- Altar of Stela I
  - pS7 123:24
- Altar F'
  - A2 108:1
  - B2b 24:12
  - B3b 127:2
  - B3 102:1
- Altar G1
  - A3-A3 114:3
- Altar G2
  - A2b-B2 90:1
- Altar H'
  - M2 82:34
  - V1-V2 112:31
- Altar L
  - A3 112:30
- Altar O'
  - Frt A1-B1 55:8
- Altar Q
  - A2-B2 55:1
  - B4-A5 9:3
  - C2-D2 120:7
  - F1-E2 13:5
  - F6 33:7
- Altar R
  - L1a 74:30
- Altar S
  - G1a 31:13
  - I1b-J1 128:6
- Altar U
  - K2-L2 112:25
  - N1 114:4
  - N5 114:5
  - O4-P4 112:26
- Altar X
  - A2-B2 15:1
  - H1-G2 37:3
- Altar Z
  - B3 13:4
  - A2 31:10
- Altar Y
  - A2 73:1
  - E2-F2 37:26
- Hieroglyphic Stairs
  - 25:12
  - 26:8
  - 82:18
  - 85:11
  - 89:18
  - 100:8
  - 112:20
  - 112:23
  - 112:24
  - 120:6
  - 121:5
  - Step G 78:4
  - Step K3 79:15
  - Step L5 79:16
- Peccary Skull 2:1
- Stela 1
  - C5 51:7
- Stela 2
  - B6b 70:5
  - B7a 82:17
  - D1-D2a 35:1
  - D6-D7a 59:2
- Stela 3
  - B7a 88:2
  - B7c 89:3
- Stela 4
  - A8 69:4
  - B7a 59:3
  - B8 51:8
- Stela 6
  - A7 50:2
  - B7c-A8 103:5
  - C1-C2 59:1
  - C1-C2a 98:6
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- F8 32:10

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- F3 74:16
- F6 34:15
- F8 32:10
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Appendix 4

Summary of the Chronology of the Verbs

This appendix should be used with care because it is constructed as a summary only of the dates, actions, and actors noted within the verb catalog and does not, therefore, include verbs recorded without dates, with undecipherable dates, or dates with no surviving verbs. And because events and dates from badly eroded monuments, such as those of Uaxactun, and dates from monuments in the northern lowlands were not included in the verb catalog, the sample by its nature is biased. Furthermore, because the dates of dedication are not included in this appendix, it is not possible to determine whether Early Classic events are recorded on contemporary monuments or in later inscriptions without consulting the verb catalog. Nevertheless, this summary gives a potentially important overview of Maya history so far available in no other form.

Caution should be taken also concerning the number of times a particular event is recorded or the number of different events recorded on one date. Very often the multiple occurrences of verbs are the result of couplet constructions or redundancy within particular inscriptions. However, the number of times an event is recorded and the number of different sites that celebrated certain dates, particularly period endings, may reflect the importance of particular dates and events to the Maya who originally designed the inscriptions.

This appendix gives the following information: (1) Long Count dates arranged in chronological order; (2) location of each example in the catalog; (3) the site of each example; (4) description of the event; and (5) the actor. The descriptions of the events, where possible, include information as to meaning and terms designed to create immediate visual connection to the glyph; however, where glyphs are not describable, T-numbers are used. Some phonetic values are used; these are written in italics in order to contrast to those Mayan terms, such as "cauac," used only as nicknames, not readings. Those examples registered with "deleted" agents in the catalog appear in this appendix with the actor recorded when reconstruction is possible.

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
12.19.11.13. 0	91:1	Pal	T740 birth	GI the First
12.19.13. 4. 0	88:6	Pal	T740 birth	Ancestral Goddess
	88:7	Pal	T740 birth	Ancestral Goddess
	88:15	Pal	T740 birth	Ancestral Goddess
13. 0. 0. 0. 0	33:3	Pal	deer hoof-T713	
	44:4	Quir	T586 end of tun	GIII and Aged Stingray God
	44:5	Quir	T586 end of tun	Black-Skull God
	68:4	Quir	T153 era event	
	68:5	Coba	T153 era event	

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	98:2	Pal	T561 era event	
	104:3-4	Pal	T153 era event	
	1:5	PN	T218 completion of 13 baktuns	
	31:17	PN	T153 era event	Paddlers
13. 0. 1. 9. 2	17:1	Pal	God N/6-Sky	GI the First
	20:1	Pal	*oc ta chaan*	GI the First
	32:13	Pal	God C-in-elbow	GI the First
	98:3	Pal	T561 era event	GI the First
13. 4.12. 3. 6	106:3	Pal	scroll-in-hand	GI the First
	106:4	Pal	T501.117.506	Ahpo-Skull
1. 6.14.11. 2	101:4	Pal	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
1.18. 4. 7. 1	90:3	Pal	T520 819 Day Count	God K
1.18. 5. 3. 2	32:1-2	Pal	birth (Caban variant)	GI
	119:4	Pal	T740 birth	GI
1.18. 5. 3. 6	32:4	Pal	birth (Caban variant)	GIII
	88:10	Pal	T740 birth	GIII
	119:5	Pal	T740 birth	GIII
1.18. 5. 4. 0	32:3	Pal	birth (Caban variant)	GII
	88:9	Pal	T740 birth	GII
	118:1	Pal	T740 birth	GII
	120:3	Pal	birth metaphor	GII
2. 0. 0. 0. 0	39:4	Pal	fish-in-hand	Ancestral Goddess
	67:3	Pal	T218 completion of 2 baktuns	Ancestral Goddess
2. 0. 0.14. 2	117:2	Pal	T700var accession	Ancestral Goddess
2. 1. 0.14. 2	8:5	Pal	T713 accession	Ancestral Goddess
5. 7.11. 8. 4	105:1-2	Pal	T740 birth	U-Kix-Chan
5. 8.17.15.17	9:6	Pal	T713 accession	U-Kix-Chan
8. 4.16. 7. 4?	3:20	Hau	T712 blood-letting	Bone-Deer
8. 6. 0. 0. 0	116:2	Cop	T218 completion of 6th katun	
8.14. 0. 0. 0	42:1	Tik	T218 completion of 14 katuns	Jaguar-Paw I
8.14. 0. 0. 0	125:1	Tik	T713 end of tun	
8.14. 3. 1.12	97:1	Tik?	seating (accession)	Bone-Head
8.15.16. 0. 5	26:5	Tort	*ka*/smoke-shield	
	121:2	Tort	Chuen count/T606-waterlily-bone	
8.17. 0. 0. 0	2:1	Cop	T713 end of tun	Hooded-Ahau
	42:2	Tik	T218 completion of 17th katun	????
	82:8	Tik	T78-house	????
	116:16	Tik	T617	
	125:2	Tik	T713 end of tun	
8.17. 1. 4.12	75:2	Tik	axe+????	Jaguar-Paw I
	123:2	Tik	T218+????	Jaguar-Paw I
8.17. 2.16.17	9:1	Tik	accession?	Curl-Snout
	37:4	Tik	aux+T684 inauguration	Curl-Snout
8.18. 0. 0. 0	42:3	Tik	T218 completion of 18 katuns	Curl-Snout
	125:3	Tik	T713 end of tun	7-Ek-Kan/Eccentric Cauac
8.18.10. 0. 0	66:8	Tik	half-period of 1 cycle	Curl-Snout
8.19. 1. 9.13	97:3	RAz	T740 birth	Cauac-Waterlily
8.19. 6. 8. 8	91:3	Pal	T740 birth	Ruler 3
	91:4	Pal	T740 birth	Ruler 3
8.19.10. 0. 0	66:2	Tik	half-period of 1 cycle	Stormy-Sky

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	72:10	Tik	T713 accession	Stormy-Sky
8.19.19.11.17	8:8	Pal	T713 accession	Ruler 3
9. 0. 0. 0. 0	1:1	Tik	T218 completion of 9 cycles	Stormy-Sky
	20:14	Cop	God K-in-hand	Yax-Macaw
	123:1	Tik	T218 completion of 9 cycles	Stormy-Sky
9. 0. 3. 9.18	75:1	Tik	axe-T585	Spear-Thrower-Cauac
9. 0.10. 0. 0	66:1	Tik	half-period of 1 cycle	Stormy-Sky
9. 0.11. 0. 0	39:1	Tik??	fish-in-hand	Chaan
	64:1	Tik??	T713 end of tun	????
9. 0.19. 2. 4	127:14	Yax	T546/4-bat/house	Moon-Skull
9. 1. 0. 0. 0	44:6	Quir	T586 end of tun	Maize Lord
9. 1. 4. 5. 0	91:5	Pal	T740 birth	Manik
9. 1.10. 0. 0	91:6	Pal	T740 birth	Chaacal I
	123:3	Tik	T218 completion of 2 katuns	Stormy-Sky
9. 2.12. 6.18	8:9	Pal	T713 accession	Manik
9. 2.13. 0. 0	42:4	Tik	T218 completion of 13th tun	Jaguar-Paw-Skull
9. 2.19.12.19?	37:8	Tik	aux+turtle	Kan-Chitam
9. 3. 0. 0. 0	2:2	Bon	T713 end of tun	
	20:13	Bon	flint-in-hand	
	28:1	Tik	T713 end of tun	Jaguar-Paw-Skull
	36:3	Tik	T757	Jaguar-Paw-Skull
	37:9	Tik	aux+????	Jaguar-Paw-Skull
	116:1	Tik	T218 completion of 3? katuns	
	123:4	Tik	T218 completion	
9. 3. 0.14.13	40:7	Bon	*tu*-bone	6-Fishfin
	99:5	Bon	mirror-in-hand	
9. 3. 1.15. 0	21:6	Pal	T44:110/606?	Kan-Xul I
	113:3	Pal	T617:713 heir-designation	Kan-Xul I
9. 3. 2. 0. 0	37:10	Tik	aux+????	Bird-Claw
	123:5	Tik	T218 completion	
9. 3. 3.16. 4	23:1	Bon	T671/bat/house	Kan-Batz'
9. 3. 6. 7.17	8:10	Pal	T713 accession	Chaacal I
	112:9	Pal	seating as T1030o	Chaacal I
9. 3. 9.13. 3	88:1	Tik	T740 birth	Lady of Tikal
9. 3.10. 0. 0	2:3	Bon	T713 end of tun	
9. 3.19. 3. 8	81:2	???	????:T713	Skull
9. 3.19.12.12	110:7	PN	T518 office taking	Kin-Ma-Cu-??
9. 4. 0. 0. 0	2:8	Tik	T713 end of tun	????
	6:1	Cal	end ("tun") of his katun	
	21:2	Car	tun-head?	GIII
	62:1	Pal	T669b of his cycle	Palenque Triad
	82:19	Cal	????	????
	116:18	PN	T79-house/tun	
9. 4. 1. 0. 5	116:15	PN	ahau-in-hand/T110??	Ahpo-Kin
9. 4. 3.10. 1	20:7	PN	T221:60:515	????
	127:14	PN	T122:546	local ruler
9. 4. 8.14. 9	81:1	Bon	T669:713+????	Kan-Chuen and Fishfin
9. 4. 9. 0. 4	91:7	Pal	T740 birth	Chaacal II
	105:3	Pal	T740 birth	Chaacal II
9. 4.10. 1. 5	105:4-5	Pal	T740 birth	Chan-Bahlum I

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	116:5	Pal	T740 birth	Chan-Bahlum I
9. 4.10. 4.17	19:2	Pal	T585 death	Chaacal I
9. 4.11. 8.16	85:1	Yax	seating *ta ah le*	Ta-??-Skull
9. 4.13. 0. 0	2:18	Tik	T713 end of tun	Curl-Head
	82:11	Tik	T586 end of	????
9. 4.14.10. 4	8:11	Pal	T713 accession	Kan-Xul I
9. 5. 0. 0. 0	62:2	Pal	T669b of his cycle	Palenque Triad
	125:4	Car	T713 end of tun	Nen-Oc
	123:22	PN	T218 completion of 5 katuns	????
9. 5.19. 1. 2	85:2	Car	seating as ????	Ruler 2
	85:3	Car	seating as ????	Ruler 2
	99:4	Car	seating as ahau-T518	Ruler 2
	130:1	Car	T168:518	Ruler 2
9. 5.19.12.18	15:1	Cop	fish-in-hand/flint-shield	????
9. 6. 0. 0. 0	28:2	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:5	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:8	Car	T713 end of tun	
	81:3	Car	T218	Ruler 2
9. 6.10. 0. 0	7:1	Cop	T684 inauguration	Waterlily-Jaguar
	62:3	Pal	T669b of his cycle	????
	84:3	Cop	PE special with T520	????
9. 6.10.14.15	101:6	Yax	T515 capture of Etz'nab	Knot-Eye-Jaguar
9. 6.11. 0.16	19:3	Pal	T585 death	Kan-Xul I
9. 6.11. 0.17	26:1-2	Nar	T79-tun	Ruler 1
9. 6.11. 5. 1	8:12	Pal	T713 accession	Chaacal II
	112:10	Pal	seating as T1030o	Chaacal II
9. 6.12. 4. 6	88:12	Car	T740 birth	Ruler 3
9. 6.13. 0. 0	28:11	Pal	T713 end of tun	
9. 6.15. 6. 4	75:3	Altun	axe	Chac-Pax
9. 6.16.10. 7	19:4	Pal	T585 death	Chaacal II
9. 6.18. 5.12	8:13	Pal	T713 accession	Chan-Bahlum I
	112:11	Pal	seating *ta ahpo le*	Chan-Bahlum I
9. 7. 0. 0. 0	4:1	Chin	seating of tun	
	28:3	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:6	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:9	Car	T713 end of tun	
	30:2	Pal	seating of tun	
	62:4	Pal	T669b of his cycle	Chan-Bahlum I
9. 7. 0. 1. 0	101:5	Chin	T515 capture of ??-Ah Kan	????
9. 7. 1. 2. 6	37:26	Cop	aux + T714 blood-letting	local ruler
9. 7. 1. 7. 6	73:1	Cop	T740 birth	local ruler
	37:26	Cop	aux+fish-in-hand	????
9. 7. 9. 9. 5	19:5	Pal	T585 death	Chan-Bahlum I
9. 7.10. 3. 8	112:12	Pal	seating as T1030o	Lady Kanal-Ikal
9. 7.10.11. 3	21:3	Nar	T78?:628	Ruler 1
9. 7.10.16. 8	94:1	Car	T713b hand	Ruler 3
9. 7.11. 2.17	59:9	Altun	T713 accession	local ruler
9. 7.14.10. 8	88:13	Car	T740 birth	Ruler 4
9. 7.19.13.12	128:5	Car	*yax*.93:712	Ruler 4
9. 8. 0. 0. 0	3:1	Car	scattering	Ruler 3

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	4:8	Pom	seating of tun	
	26:3	???	????	Kankin
	26:13	Pus	fire/*te'-tun*	local ruler
	26:14	Pus	fire/*te'-tun*	local ruler
	28:4	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:7	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:12	Pal	T713 end of tun	
	42:5	Nar	T218 completion of 8th katun	Ruler I
	62:5	Pal	T669b of her cycle	Lady Kanal-Ikal
	66:3	Bon?	half-period variant	
	69:1	Bon?	T586 end of	5-Kix-Chan
	69:10	Car	T586	Ruler 2
	103:3	Pom	T819	GI-Jaguar
	122:1	Pom	T506	
9. 8. 0.15.11	74:10	Yax	T515 capture of ????	????
9. 8. 1.12. 8	2:11	Pus	266-shell	local ruler
9. 8. 1.12.17	82:27	Pus	T548:??	????
9. 8. 5.16.12	85:4	Car	seating *ti ahpo-??*	Ruler 3
	100:1	Car	seating *ti ahau*	Ruler 3
9. 8. 9. 1.17	71:22	MJos	T684 inauguration	????
9. 8. 9.12.14	85:5	Q	seating *ti ahau le*	Ahpo-Kuk
	100:3	Q	seating *ti ahau le*	Ahpo-Kuk
9. 8. 9.13. 0	88:3	Pal	T740 birth	Pacal II
	91:8	Pal	T740 birth	Pacal II
	97:2	Pal	T740 birth	Pacal II
9. 8. 9.15.11	12:9	Bon	T266-shell of Ah ??-Imix	Chaan-Muan I
9. 8.10. 0. 0	29:1	Car	scattering	Ek-Batz
	82:10	Car	????	????
9. 8.10. 6.16	7:2	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 1
	7:3	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 1
9. 8.10. 6.16	7:13	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 1
9. 8.11. 6.12	19:6	Pal	T585 death	Lady Kanal-Ikal
9. 8.11. 9.10	112:13	Pal	seating *ti ahpo* feline	Ac-Kan
9. 8.12. 7.18	37:27	Cop	aux+T712 blood-letting?	????
9. 8.12.12. 9	9:2	Q	seating *ti ahpo*	Ah Naab-Chaan
	85:6	Q	seating *ti ahau le*	Ah Naab-Chaan
9. 8.13. 0. 0	28:13	Pal	T713 end of tun	
	70:4	Pal	T669b/tun-seating	Ac-Kan
9. 8.17.15.15	23:10	Q	T207-671	Smoking-Jaguar
9. 8.18. 6.16	7:13	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler I
9. 8.18.12.12	18:1	Q	aux+chuen-*be*	Ah Naab-Chaan
9. 8.18.14.11	19:8	Pal	T585 death	Pacal I
9. 8.19. 4. 6	19:7	Pal	T585 death	Ac-Kan
9. 8.19. 7.18	115:1	Pal	seating *ti ahpo le*	Lady Zac-Kuk
9. 8.19.10. 5	88:14	Tort	T740 birth	Ahpo-Balam
9. 9. 0. 0. 0	4:9	Pom	seating of tun	
	28:14	Pal	T713 end of tun	
	30:3-4	Pal	T586 end of tun	
	59:10	Cop	T526:713	Smoking-Head
	62:6-8	Pal	T669b of her cycle	Lady Zac-Kuk

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	88:5	Cop	T740 birth	Smoking-Head?
	103:1	Pom	T583 end of	
	103:4	Pom	T819	5-Jaguar
9. 9. 2. 0. 8	89:1	Q	T740 birth	Chac-Naab-Be
9. 9. 2. 4. 8	8:1	Pal	T713 accession	Pacal II
	32:16	Pal	T713-GI accession of Pacal II	Lady Zac-Kuk
	72:2	Pal	T713 accession	Pacal II
	106:6	Pal	T713 accession	Pacal II
	112:14	Pal	seating *ti ahpo* T518 *le*	Pacal II
	113:2	Pal	T168:518	Pacal II
	117:5	Pal	T700var accession	Pacal II
	128:1	Pal	T700var accession	Pacal II
9. 9. 2.17. 0	76:5	Cop	????	local person?
9. 9. 6.10.19	25:14	Pal	le-zac-ahau-ik	Pacal II
	127:3	Pal	T221:60:515	Pacal II
9. 9. 9.10. 5	93:1	Car	T713b hand	Ruler 3
	92:4	Car	T757	Ruler 3
9. 9.10. 0. 0	49:2	Cop	T79-house	GI?
	67:1	Cop	T218 completion of half-period	????
	98:5	Cop	T819/712/akbal	local ruler
	109:1	Car	half-period	Ruler 4
9. 9.12.10. 6	71:3	Q	T684 inauguration	Zac-Ma-??
	100:2	Q	seating *ti ahau le*	Zac-Ma-??
9. 9.13. 0. 7	17:7	Pal	God N-*nakaw*	Lady Ahpo-Hel
	118:2	Pal	seating as ????	Lady Ahpo-Hel
9. 9.13. 4. 1	88:4	PN	T740 birth	Ruler 2
9. 9.13. 4. 4	12:1	Car	T266-shell to He of Naranjo	Ruler 4
9. 9.14. 3. 5	12:10	Car	T266-shell	Ruler 4
9. 9.14.17. 5	112:31	Cop	T644 accession	Smoke-Head
9. 9.16. 0. 0?	79:1	Q	aux+????	????
9. 9.18.16. 3	10:1	Car	star-Naranjo	????
	10:2	Nar	star-Naranjo	Ruler 4 of Caracol
9.10. 0. 0. 0	28:15	Pal	T713 end of tun	
	4:17	Pal	seating of 10 katuns-half of a baktun	
	30:3-4	Pal	seating of tun	
	31:5	Pal	T586 end of tun	
	62:9	Pal	T669b of his cycle	Pacal II
	62:10	Pal	T669b	GI
	62:11	Pal	T669b	GII
	62:12	Pal	T669b	GIII
	67:17	Pal	T669b/565	Lady Zac-Kuk
	70:1	Pal	*tup*	????
9.10. 3.17. 0	106:1	ASac	T585 death	local ruler
9.10. 2. 6. 6	88:11	Pal	T740 birth	Chan-Bahlum II
9.10. 3. 2. 0	95:1	Bon?	T740 birth	Chul
9.10. 3. 2.12	10:3	Nar	star/flint-shield of 18 Rabbit	Ruler 4 of Caracol
9.10. 3.17. 0	25:15	ASac	wing-shell death	????
9.10. 5. 8. 4	89:25	Pal	T740 birth	Chac-Cauac

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.10. 6. 2. 1	106:8	PN	T585 death	Ruler 1
9.10. 6. 5. 9	7:5	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 2
	99:3	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 2
9.10. 7.13. 5	19:9	Pal	T585 death	Lady Zac-Kuk
9.10. 8. 9. 3	12:3-4	Pal	T266-shell	Chan-Bahlum II
	21:5	Pal	*oc te'/kin-kin*	Chan-Bahlum II
	21:17	Pal	pyramid (heir-designation)	Chan-Bahlum II
	21:18	Pal	pyramid+*oc te'*	Chan-Bahlum II
	38:4	Pal	aux+*oc-te'*	Chan-Bahlum II
	82:7	Pal	*ocah*	Chan-Bahlum II
	113:4	Pal	T617:713 heir-designation	Chan-Bahlum II
	122:3	Pal	God K-in-hand	Chan-Bahlum II
9.10.10. 0. 0	5:14	Pal	PE	
	117:3	Nar	T168:518	????
9.10.10. 1. 6	19:10	Pal	T585-death	Kan-Bahlum-Mo'
9.10.10. 2.16	37:24	RAm	aux+God N	
	17:9	RAm	God N+ *lu* bat	Rodent-Bone-Turtle
9.10.10.11. 2	21:13	Pal	T548:575--819 day count	God K
9.10.10.15. 0	40:1	???	T736 death	T'ul
9.10.11. 3.10	112:1-4	Tort	seating *ti ahau le*	Ahpo-Balam
	112:28	Tort	seating *ti ahau le*	Ahpo-Balam
	112:29	Tort	seating	Ahpo-Balam
9.10.11. 9. 6	10:4	Tort	*oc*/inverted-sky/star-earth	
9.10.11.12.17	13:3	ASac	T843	a woman
9.10.11.17. 0	89:11	Pal	T740 birth	Kan-Xul II
	116:3	Pal	T740 birth	Kan-Xul II
9.10.12. 0. 9	96:3	Q	accession	Chac-Naab-Be
9.10.12. 3.10	75:4	Tort	axe	????
9.10.12. 4. 8	89:2	Q	T740 birth	Puma
9.10.13. 0. 0	26:10	Tort	T713 end of tun	
	59:12	Tort	T520 his tun	Ahpo-Balam
9.10.14.13. 0	74:9	Yax	T515 capture of Cauac-Bat	Bird-Jaguar II
9.10.15. 0. 0	21:21	Pul	????/fire	local ruler
	35:1	Cop	aux+akbal-kin	Bat-Uinal
	59:3	Cop	aux+T712+T819	????
9.10.15. 1.11	26:4	Tort	*ka*/smoke-shield	
9.10.16. 8.14	89:13	ECayo	T740 birth	Carapace-Skull
9.10.16.13. 6	75:5	Tort	axe	
9.10.16.16.19	89:4	Q	T740 birth	Jaguar-Paw
9.10.17. 1. 2	74:1	Tort	T515 capture of ????	????
9.10.17. 1. 9	75:6	Tort	axe of Chac-Ik-??	Ahpo-Balam
9.10.17. 2.14	10:5	Tort	star-over-earth	
	10:7	Tort	star-over-earth	Ahpo-Balam
	60:6	Tort	zac-ahau-ik/*tu-chaan*	Ahpo-Balam
	74:2	Tort	T515 capture of 4 Chuen	Ahpo-Balam
	82:20	Tort	T78:628/ballgame/????	Ahpo-Balam
9.10.17. 6. 0	89:12	Pal	T740 birth	Xoc
9.10.18.12. 8	3:19	Cop	scattering	????
	86:11	Cop	T819+????	????
9.10.18.17.19	20:12	Pal	T628:713	Kan-Xul II

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	92:6	Pal	deer hoof-T713	Kan-Xul II
9.10.19. 3.11	88:2	Cop	T714 birth	local person
9.10.19. 8. 4	10:6	Tort	star-over-earth	Ahpo-Balam
9.11. 0. 0. 0	3:10	Pal	PE (T673)	Pacal II
	3:11	Pal	God C-ing of tun	
	4:4	Pal	seating of tun	
	4:14	Pal	seating of tun	
	5:9	Pal	T151 of earth	supernatural
	5:10	Pal	T151 of sky	supernatural
	5:11	Pal	T1016 end of tun	
	30:5	Pal	seating of tun	
	31:6	Pal	T586 end of tun	
	33:1	Pal	T741-T713	Palenque Triad
	41:1	Pal	T713 end of tun	Pacal II
	43:3	Pal	scattering	Pacal II
	45:3-4	Pal	helmet his cycle	Triad God
	62:10	Pal	T669b	GI
	62:11	Pal	T669b	GII
	62:12	Pal	T669b	GIII
	70:2	Pal	*tup*	????
	70:5	Cop	????	Bat-Uinal
	86:3-4	Pal	split-earth	Evening Star
	108:2	Pal	T17.25:743	Pacal II
	109:7	Pal	helmet	GII
	123:6	Pal	T218 completion of 11 katuns	
	124:1	Pal	bat-expiration of 11th katun	Pacal II
9.11. 1.12. 6	70:6	Pal	*lah* completion of 13 haabs	Pacal II
9.11. 1.12. 8	87:3	Pal	T79/*te'naab-chaan*	
9.11. 1.16. 3	14:1	Pal	axe of Crossed-Bands-Sky of Site Q	????
	74:5	Pal	T515 capture? of ????	????
	81:5	Pal	????	Crossed-Bands-Jaguar
9.11. 2. 1.11	23:8	Pal	T207-fire	Pacal II
9.11. 4. 7. 0	58:1	Pal	T218:60:515 *tu balan-ahau*	GI
9.11. 4. 7. 0	80:2	Pal	*mucah/tu yoc/tu* flint	Kan-Xul II
9.11. 5.12. 2	78:1	Q	aux+*te'*-tree	Chaan-Muan
9.11. 6. 1. 8	82:35	PN	kin-helmet	Ruler 2?
9.11. 6. 2. 1	110:1	PN	ahau-in-hand/helmet	Ruler 2
	110:2	PN	ahau-in-hand/T110:764	Ruler 2
9.11. 6. 3. 4	65:1	Q	scattering	????
9.11. 6.16. 3	74:4	Pal	T515 capture of ????	????
9.11. 6.16.17	119:1-2	Pal	T740 birth	Skull-GI
9.11. 9. 8.12	10:22	PN	star-shell	????
9.11. 9.14. 9	59:13	Pal	????/T713	Batz'
9.11. 9.15.19	45:8	DPil	????	Flint-Sky-God K
9.11. 9.17.16	114:2	Q	T79-tun/house	????
9.11.10. 0. 0	38:2	Q	aux+scattering	Zac-Balam
	66:5	???	half-period	Rodent-Turtle
9.11.10.12.13	25:19	???	wing-shell death	Sky-Uinal
9.11.10.16.15	98:11	Q	T819	Lord of Site Q

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.11.11. 9.17	74:3	DPil	T515 capture of Tah-Mo'	Flint-Sky-God K
	77:2	DPil	*malah*	Flint-Sky-God K
9.11.12. 7. 2	101:7	PN	T740 birth	Ruler 3
	89:3	PN	T740 birth	Ruler 3
9.11.13. 0. 0	45:2	Pal	ahau-in-hand	Kan-Xul II
9.11.15. 0. 0	67:6	Cop	T713 +tun variant	
9.11.15.14. 0	51:7	Cop	T757	Knot-Skull
9.11.16. 8.18	21:4	Tort	*kin-le/na*-cauac	????
	21:23	Tort	uinal-hand	????
9.11.16.10.13	67:6	Yax	anniversary of accession	Bird-Jaguar II
9.11.16.11. 6	10:23	PN	star-shell	Ruler 2
9.11.17. 3.10	23:2	Tort	T79-house	Ahpo-Balam
9.11.17. 8.19	74:31	DPil	T592-515	????
9.11.17.18.19	10:8	DPil	star-shell	????
9.11.18. 9.17	105:6	Pal	T740 birth	Chac-Zutz'
9.11.18.15. 1	16:10	Yax	T207-fire/bat	Shield-Jaguar I
	52:3	Yax	aux+maize	Shield-Jaguar I
9.11.19. 4. 3	10:11	Tik	star-over-earth	paddlers
9.12. 0. 0. 0	3:5	Pal	PE	????
	3:6	Pal	PE	????
	4:11	Pal	seating of tun	
	4:15	Pal	T713 end of tun	
	30:6	Pal	seating of tun	
	31:7-9	Pal	*tup*	Palenque Triad
	33:2	Pal	Jester God-T713	Palenque Triad
	44:8	Pal	T807	????
	45:5-7	Pal	helmet his cycle	Palenque Triad
	61:1	Ton	scattering	
	62:13	Pal	T669b katun of T672 title	Pacal II
	62:14-16	Pal	T669b his cycle	????
	70:3	Pal	*tup*	????
	87:1	Ton	T79-house	????
	108:3	Pal	T17.25:743	Pacal II
	129:2	Pal	T617:713/58.1030o	Palenque Triad
	123:24	Cop	T218 completion of 12th katun	Paddlers
9.12. 0. 6.18	25:1	Pal	wing-shell death	Lady Ahpo-Hel
	106:2	Pal	T585 death	Lady Ahpo-Hel
9.12. 0. 8. 3	10:19	DPil	star-shell	
9.12. 0.10.11	101:1	Pil	T740 birth	Shield-God K
9.12. 2. 0.16	89:8	PN	T740 birth	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	89:23	PN	T740 birth	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	91:9	PN	T714 birth	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	99:1	PN	T740 birth	Lady Ahpo-Katun
9.12. 3. 6. 6	119:3	Pal	T740 birth	Ti-??-Kin
9.12. 3.14. 0	35:2	Cop	aux+akbal+T712	Copan EG
	94:4	Cop	fish-in-hand	Knot-Skull
9.12. 4. 0. 1	122:2	Ton	seating *ahpo le*	Muluc-Jaguar
9.12. 5. 0. 0	28:23	PN	T713 end of tun	Ruler II
9.12. 5. 9.14	10:9	DPil	star-shell	Twist-Skull
9.12. 5.10. 1	11:7	DPil	T45-head	Flint-Sky-God K

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.12. 6. 5. 8	99:2	Pal	T740 birth	Chaacal III
	116:4	Pal	T740 birth	Chaacal III
9.12. 6.16.17	12:2	DPil	T266-shell ????	????
	82:23	DPil	eccentric-flint of 13-Gourd	Flint-Sky-God K
9.12. 6.17.18	5:6	Tort	*mac*/T819	Ahpo-Balam
9.12. 7. 0. 0	64:2	Tort	T713 end of tun	
9.12. 7. 1.19	102:2	Tort	T585 death	Ahpo-Balam
	112:5	Tort	seating *ti ahpo le*	Black-Scroll
9.12. 7.14. 7	112:7-8	Tort	seating *ta* office	Ah Ka-??-Balam
9.12. 8. 3. 9	82:34	Cop	????	Smoke-Head
9.12. 8.14. 0	74:8	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I
9.12. 8.14. 1	34:2	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:13	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:15	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:32	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Sheild-Jaguar I
	107:4	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ahaual	Shield-Jaguar I
9.12. 9. 7.12	87:4	Tort	T79/house	Ah Ka-??-Balam
9.12. 9. 8. 1	46:3	Yax	fish-in-hand/God K	Shield-Jaguar I
	72:6	Yax	T713/fish-in-hand accession	Shield-Jaguar I
	3:18	Yax	T617 mirror-in-hand	Shield-Jaguar I
9.12. 9.17.16	100:5	Tik	seating TI T74:528.515	Ruler A
9.12.10. 0. 0	37:15	DPil	T757	????
	37:18	DPil	aux+510d	Flint-Sky-God K
	50:2	Cop	scattering+half-period	
	59:1	Cop	aux+T501+T819	Imix-God K
	69:3	Cop	T586/*te'-tun*	????
	77:3	DPil	*malah*	Flint-Sky-God K
	79:1	Q	aux+????	Person of Site Q
	98:4	Pom	T559 PE	
	101:2	Cop	aux+T712/akbal	18-Rabbit
	103:5	Cop	kin-akbal PE special	local ruler
	113:7	Pal	T228:683/T174:501	Cauac
	116:14	Cop	fish-in-hand	18-Rabbit
9.12.10. 5.12	94:2	Nar	T713b hand+????	Lady 6-Sky
	94:3	Nar	T713b hand+????	Lady 6-Sky
9.12.10. 9.12	40:5	Nar	T207:671	Lady 6-Sky
9.12.11. 5.18	19:1	Pal	T585 death	Pacal II
	19:11	Pal	T585 death	Pacal II
	25:2	Pal	wing-shell death	Pacal II
	116:17	Pal	wing-shell death	Pacal II
	118:3	Pal	seating *ta ahau le* in T585 death	Pacal II
	120:4	Pal	T1041 death	Pacal II
9.12.11. 6. 9	9:6	Bon	seating on jaguar-throne *ta ahau le*	Ah-Hun-Chu-??
9.12.11.12.10	8:2-4	Pal	T713 accession	Chan-Bahlum II
	8:14-15	Pal	T713 accession	Chan-Bahlum II
	27:2	Pal	*tu-oc te'* accession	Chan-Bahlum II
	32:6	Pal	seating (accession)	Chan-Bahlum II
	60:4	Pal	T713 accession	Chan-Bahlum II

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	72:3	Pal	T713 accession	Chan-Bahlum II
	100:4	Pal	seating *ti ahpo le*	Chan-Bahlum II
	117:1	Pal	T700var accession	Chan-Bahlum II
	117:6	Pal	T700var	Chan-Bahlum II
	126:1	Pal	T528.1040:87	Chan-Bahlum II
9.12.11.11. 2	77:1	DPil	completion of 2 katuns?/*malah*	Flint-Sky-God K
9.12.12.13. 0	110:5	Pal	T671 of U-Kix-Chan	Chan-Bahlum II
9.12.13.17. 7	64:5	DPil	T819	Flint-Sky-God K
	71:4	DPil	T684 inauguration	Great-Jaguar-Paw of Site Q
9.12.14. 3.11	37:14	Tik	aux+T600	Chan
9.12.14.10.11	82:1	PN	*macah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	82:2	PN	*macah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	82:3	PN	*macah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
9.12.14.10.14	25:18	PN	wing-shell death	Ruler 2
9.12.14.10.16	95:2	PN	*nawah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	95:3	PN	*nawah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
9.12.14.10.17	95:4	PN	*nawah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
	95:5	PN	*nawah*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
9.12.14.11. 1	59:7	PN	posthumous event	Ruler 2
9.12.14.13. 1	71:5	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 3
9.12.15. 0. 0	28:24	PN	T713 end of yax-tun	Ruler 3
9.12.15.13. 7	89:6-7	Nar	T740 birth	Smoking-Squirrel
9.12.16. 3.12	92:1	Ton	seating as ahpo	Kuk
9.12.17. 3. 7	37:15	Tik	aux+????	Chan
9.12.17. 8.16	112:15	Chin	seating *ti ahau le*	Flint-Rabbit
	112:16	Chin	seating *ti ahau le*	Flint-Rabbit
9.12.17.12. 0	74:14	Yax	T515 capture of Zac-Manik	Shield-Jaguar I
9.12.17.12.10	89:16	Yax	T740 birth	Bird-Jaguar III
9.12.17.13. 1	79:6	ECayo	aux+T515	Turtle-Shell
9.12.18. 5.16	21:8	Pal	*te'-naab/chaan*	GI
	23:3	Pal	inverted sky-*lu*	GI
	23:4	Pal	inverted sky-*lu*	GII
	23:5	Pal	inverted sky-*lu*	GI-GVII
	23:6	Pal	inverted sky-*lu*	GIII
	82:6	Pal	T606	Chan-Bahlum II
	87:8	Pal	T79/*te'-naab-chaan*	GIII
	87:9	Pal	T79	Palenque Triad
9.12.18. 5.17	17:2-3	Pal	God N/west/quetzal/house	Chan-Bahlum II
9.12.18. 5.19	39:3	Pal	fish-in-hand	Chan-Bahlum II
	46:1-2	Pal	fish-in-hand	Chan-Bahlum II
	56:5	Pal	T60:713	Chan-Bahlum II
	59:6	Pal	T60:713	Chan-Bahlum II
9.12.18. 7. 1	104:2	Pal	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
9.12.18. 9.16	37:13	Tik	aux+T600	Shield-Yax-Head
9.12.19.12.19	20:2	Tik	????	Lady Cauac
	16:1	Pal	T207-fire	GVI
	21:7	Pal	9-upended vase	GIII
	81:6	Pal	T221:60:515	GII
	87:5-7	Pal	T79/*te'-naab-chaan*	
	127:4-5	Pal	T221:60:515	GI

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.13. 0. 0. 0	3:7	Pal	PE	????
	4:2-3	Pal	seating of tun	
	4:12	Pal	seating of tun	
	4:6	Pom	seating of tun	
	21:14	Bon	T548:575	local ruler?
	31:1	Pal	T807	????
	43:4	Ton	scattering	Kuk
	47:1	Agua	scattering	????
	66:4	Ton	half-period of 13 katuns	
	79:3	Agua	aux+T44:502	Flint-Sky-God K
	103:2	Agua	T218 completion of 13 katuns	Flint-Sky-God K
	109:3	Pom	scattering	????
	123:23	PN	T218 completion of 13 katuns	
9.13. 0. 4.12	113:8	Pal	????	Lady ????
9.13. 0. 7. 0	59:8	Pal	deer hoof:T713	Chaacal III
9.13. 1. 4.16	128:3	Nar	T168:518	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13. 1. 4.19	12:6	Nar	T266-shell of Chikin-Cab	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13. 1. 9. 5	11:1	Nar	smoke-head	
9.13. 1.13.14	11:2	Nar	smoke-head	
9.13. 2. 4.11	15:4-5	Tik	fish-in-hand	18-Rabbit of Tikal
9.13. 2. 4.13	106:10	Pal	T585 death	????
9.13. 2.16. 0	12:7	Nar	T266-shell of ????	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13. 3. 0. 0	2:5	Nar	T713 end of tun	Lady 6-Sky
	121:3	Tik	*yax*.124:528.528	
9.13. 3. 7.18	12:4	Tik	T266-shell of Jaguar-Paw of Site Q	Ruler A
9.13. 3. 8.11	95:14	Tik	*nawah* of Uuc-Bolon-Imix	????
9.13. 3. 9.18	39:7	Tik	fish-in-hand+T712+akbal	Ruler A
	80:4	Tik	T174:565/*tu* ????	Ruler A
	80:5	Tik	T174:671/*tu* ????	Ruler A
9.13. 3.13.15	12:8	Tik	T266-shell of Bone-Imix	Split-Earth of Site Q
9.13. 4.17.14	10:21	DPil	star-shell	Shield-God K
9.13. 5. 4.13	11:3	Nar	smoke-head	
9.13. 5.12.13	38:29	Yax	aux+T700	Shield-Jaguar I
	79:4	Yax	aux+T700	Shield-Jaguar I
	48:2	Yax	aux+T700	Lady Ik-Skull
9.13. 5.16. 4	73:2	Chin	T585 death	Feather-Shield
9.13. 6. 2. 0	45:14	DPil	ahau-in-hand	Shield-God K
	112:18	DPil	seating *ti ahau le*	Shield-God K
9.13. 6.10. 4	11:4	Nar	smoke-head to Kan-Flint	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13. 7. 3. 8	9:4	Nar	T713+????	Lady 6-Sky
	9:5	Nar	*mul ti*+????	Lady 6-Sky
	38:5	Nar	aux+T1001	Lady 6-Sky
	52:1	Nar	aux+T592	Lady 6-Sky
	80:1	Nar	*nah ta nen-chaan*	Lady 6-Sky
9.13. 9.14.14	74:6	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Kan	Shield-Jaguar I
9.13. 9.14.15	98:14	PN	T740 birth	Ruler 4
	89:14	PN	T740 birth	Ruler 4
9.13.10. 0. 0	2:11	Nar	T713 end of tun	????
	2:12	Nar	T713 end of tun	none

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	2:13	Nar	T713 end of tun	Lady 6-Sky
	3:9	Pal	scattering	????
	112:23	Cop	seating *ti ahau le*	18-Rabbit
	116:6	Cop	seating	18-Rabbit
9.13.10. 1. 5	24:1	Pal	T1041 death	Chan-Bahlum II
	73:3	Pal	T585 death	Chan-Bahlum II
	120:5	Pal	T1041 death	Chan-Bahlum II
9.13.10. 6. 8	32:7	Pal	seating (accession)	Kan-Xul II
	32:8	Pal	seating on throne	Kan-Xul II
	60:3	Pal	T713 accession	Kan-Xul II
	72:5	Pal	T713 accession	Kan-Xul II
	85:8	Pal	seating *ta ahpo le*	Kan-Xul II
	106:5	Pal	T713 accession	Kan-Xul II
	112:17	Pal	seating as T757	Kan-Xul II
	117:7	Pal	T700var	Kan-Xul II
	118:4	Pal	????/T51.617:561	Kan-Xul II
9.13.10. 9.16?	53:1	Nar	aux+T684 inauguration	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13.11. 5. 7	80:3	Tik	tri-lobe flint-in-hand	????
9.13.11. 6. 7	116:9	Tik	T736 death	Lady Ca-wa-c(a)
9.13.13. 7. 2	10:25	DPil	star-shell	Shield-God K
9.13.13.12. 5	25:6	Yax	wing-shell death	Lady Pacal
9.13.13.15. 0	23:7	Pal	T207-impinged bone	Chan-Bahlum II?
	87:10	Pal	T79/*yax* God K-in-hand	
9.13.13.16.11	15:2	Quir	fish-in-hand/T671	Smoking-Turtle
9.13.14. 4. 2	48:1	Nar	aux+???? house	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13.14. 8. 0	86:1	Pal	T617:713 heir-designation	Xoc
9.13.14.11. 1	45:15	PN	ahau-in-hand	Ruler 3
9.13.14.12.16?	53:1	Nar	aux+T684 inauguration	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13.14.13. 1	38:1	PN	aux+??-zero-*ma*	Lady Ahpo-Katun
9.13.15. 0. 0	2:14	Nar	T713 end of tun	Smoking-Squirrel
	43:1	DPil	scattering	????
	82:12	DPil	T586 blood-letting?	????
	94:5	DPil	T747b ahau	????
9.13.16. 4. 6	89:9	PN	T740 birth	Lady Ahpo-Kin
9.13.16.10. 3	92:3	Yax	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
9.13.17. 8.16	112:16	Chin	seating as lord	????
9.13.17.12.10	89:17	Yax	T740 birth	Bird-Jaguar
9.13.17.15.12	17:5	Yax	God N/*lu* bat	Turtle-GI
	55:5	Yax	aux+T712 blood-letting	Shield-Jaguar I
	55:6	Yax	aux+T712 blood-letting	Lady Xoc
9.13.18. 4.18	11:5	Nar	smoke-head	
9.13.18. 9.15	82:14	Nar	T586:563 of Person of Yaxha	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13.19. 6. 3	128:4	Nar	????:713	Smoking-Squirrel
9.13.19.13. 1	33:5	PN	ahau-in-hand/T580	Lady Ahau-Katun
	123:7	PN	T218 completion of 25 tun as ruler	Ruler 3
9.13.19.16. 6	82:15	Tik	T586:563	????
9.13.19.16. 9	93:2	Tik	T713b hand	????

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.14. 0. 0. 0	2:4	Nar	T713 end of tun	Smoking-Squirrel
	2:17	DPil	T713 end of tun	Shield-God K
	2:19	Tik	T713 end of tun	Ruler A
	18:2	DPil	aux+TikEG	Shield-God K
	28:22	MJos	T713 end of tun	
	43:2	DPil	scattering	Shield-God K
	76:4	DPil	T586 blood-letting?	Smoking-GI
	123:8	PN	T218 completion of 14th katun	
	123:9	Tik	T218 completion of 14th katun	Ruler A
	123:10	Nar	T218 completion of 14th katun	Smoking-Squirrel
	123:20	DPil	T218 completion of 14 katuns	Shield-God K
	123:21	MJos	T218 completion of 14 katuns	local ruler
	125:5	DPil	T713 end of tun	Shield-God K
	129:11	Nar	????	Paddlers
9.14. 0. 3. 5	120:8	ArP	T573	Chac-Be-??
9.14. 1.17.14	74:16	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Kan	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:35	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Kan	Shield-Jaguar I
9.14. 2. 0.14	10:18	ASac	star-over-earth	
9.14. 2. 5.13	95:6	Pal	*nawah*	????
9.14. 2. 5.14	95:7	Pal	*nawah*	Lord of Palenque
9.14. 3. 0. 0	3:6	Nar	T713 end of tun	Lady 6-Sky
	35:3	Nar	aux+akbal	Smoking-Squirrel
9.14. 3. 8. 3	66:6	Bon	half-period variant of 13 tuns	Flint-Mandible
9.14. 8.14.15	127:7	Pal	T79.671/T713 accession	Xoc
9.14. 8.16.18	27:5	Pal	house	Xoc
9.14. 9. 0.12	24:3	Tik	T736 death	local person
9.14.10. 0. 0	69:11	NimP	T586 end of tun	local person
	37:22	NimP	T712 blood-letting	18-U-Ma
	43:5	Ton	scattering	Balam
	43:21	DPil	scattering	Shield-God K
	76:4	DPil	T586 PE/blood-letting?	Shield-God K
	95:18	DPil	????	Smoking-GI
	98:10	Ton	kin-akbal PE special	
	109:2	DPil	half-period	Shield-God K
9.14.10. 0. 1	115:2	NimP	T759	local person
9.14.10. 3. 3	24:4	Tik	T736 death	local person
9.14.10. 4. 0	79:5	DPil	aux+T218-house	Shield-God K
	125:6	DPil	T713 end of tun	Shield-God K
9.14.10. 4. 2	49:1	Pal	accession	Chaacal III
	72:4	Pal	T713 accession	Chaacal III
	85:9	Pal	seating *ti ahpo le*	Chaacal III
	128:2	Pal	T700var	Chaacal III
9.14.10.13.12	24:5	Tik	T736 death	local person
9.14.11. 2. 7	108:4	Pal	T207-God K of GI??	Kan-Xul II
9.14.11.12.14	8:16	Pal	T713 accession	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.11.15. 1	17:4	Yax	God N/*lu* bat	Lady Xoc
9.14.11.17. 6	74:17	Pal	T515 capture of Knot-Manik	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.13. 4.17	9:13	Quir	seating *ti ahau le*	Two-Legged-Sky
	33:6	Quir	God K-in-hand	Two-Legged-Sky
	72:7	Quir	T713/fish-in-hand accession	Two-Legged-Sky

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	126:4	Quir	God K-in-hand	Two-Legged-Sky
9.14.13.11. 2	110:6	Pal	axe-kin	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.14. 8. 1	103:7	Yax	25-tun anniversary of accession	Shield-Jaguar II
9.14.14.13.17	6:3-4	Yax	207-fire	Lady Xoc
9.14.15. 1.19	24:6	Tik	T736 death	Shield-God K of Dos Pilas
	25:4	DPil	wing-shell death	Shield-God K
9.14.15. 2. 3	27:3	DPil	*muc* burial of Shield-God K	Spangle-Head
9.14.15. 4. 3	24:7	Tik	T736 death	18-Rabbit
9.14.15. 4.14	26:24	NimP	water-scroll	6-Gourd
9.14.15. 5.15	71:21	DPil	T684 inauguration	Spangle-Head
9.14.15. 6.13	24:8	Tik	T736 death	local person
9.14.15. 6.16	21:11	Tik	chuen+????	????
9.14.15.17.11	35:5	Yax	T712 blood-letting	Shield-Jaguar I
	57:1	Yax	aux+T669b/snake/sky/God K	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:7	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Chuen	Shield-Jaguar I
	74:11	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Chuen	Shield-Jaguar I
9.14.15.17.11	75:9	Yax	snake/????/T712/sky-in-hand	Shield-Jaguar I
9.14.16. 9. 9?	119:6	Sac	T740 birth	????
9.14.16.13. 9	113:6	Yax	T23:713/house	Lady Xoc
9.14.17.12.18	122:4	Pal	axe-T110	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.17.14.17	95:15	PN	*nawah*	Lady ??-Bat
9.14.18. 1. 1	108:5	Pal	T87:758	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.18. 3.13	71:18	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 4
	71:7	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 4
9.14.18. 5. 7	71:11	ECayo	T684 inauguration	local ruler
9.14.18. 6.12	17:6	Yax	God N/*lu* bat	GI?
	48:6	PN	aux+T684 bundle/scattering	Shield-Jaguar I
9.14.18. 9. 8	127:8	Pal	????/T60 534 :713	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.18. 9.17	1:3	Pal	T218 completion of 3 katuns	Chac-Zutz'
	127:1	Pal	T740 birth (anniversary)	Chac-Zutz'
9.14.19. 5. 0	131:1	Cop	T586 expression	18-Rabbit
9.14.19. 8. 0	131:2	Cop	T586 expression	????
	70:9	Cop	T44:501	????
9.14.19.11. 0	131:3	Cop	T586 expression	????
	106:9	Cop	T585 death??	????
	116:8	Cop	T736 death??	????
	131:3	Cop	T586 expression	????
9.14.19.14.18	96:5	Yax	fish-in-hand	captor of Ix-Tun-Ahau
9.15. 0. 0. 0	4:5	Pal	seating of tun	
	41:3	PN	T713 end of tun	Ruler 4
	47:2	Agua	scattering	Spangle-Head of Dos Pilas
	51:8	Cop	T757	18-Rabbit
	56:1	Cop	scattering	18-Rabbit
	57:2	Cop	PE special	18-Rabbit
	59:3	Cop	T218 completion	
	67:4	ArP	T218 completion of 15 katuns	
	67:5	Cop	T218 completion of 15 katuns	
	68:3	ArP	????/*te'-tun*	
	69:4	Cop	T586 end of	18-Rabbit
	69:5	Cop	T586 end of	18-Rabbit

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	109:4	ArP	scattering	Chac-Be-??
9.15. 0.12. 0	74:32	Yax	capture of Na-Cauac-Manik	????
9.15. 0.15. 3	96:5	Yax	fish-in-hand	captor of Ix-Tun-Ahau
9.15. 1. 1. 7	82:24	Q	T200:506P	????
9.15. 1. 6. 3	24:11	ECayo	T736 death	Turtle-Shell
9.15. 1.12.13	24:10	Tik	T736 death	Ik
9.15. 2. 1. 5	26:17	NTun	T586.??	local person
9.15. 3. 6. 8	85:7	Tik	seating *ti batab le*	Ruler B
9.15. 4. 6. 4	10:12	Agua	star-over-Seibal	
	10:13	DPil	star-over-Seibal	
9.15. 4. 6. 5	54:1	DPil	axe	Spangle-Head
	54:2	Agua	axe	Spangle-Head
9.15. 4. 6.11	95:11	Agua	*nawah* of Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar of Seibal	Spangle-Head of Dos Pilas
	95:12	DPil	*nawah* of Jaguar-Paw-Jaguar of Seibal	Spangle-Head of Dos Pilas
9.15. 5. 0. 0	29:2	Agua	scattering	Spangle-Head
9.15. 5. 3.18	123:12	PN	7th tun as ahau	Ruler 4
9.15. 6. 5.12	116:20	NTun	T819-*mo-pan*	local person
9.15. 6.13. 1	16:5	Yax	T207-fire	Lady Xoc
9.15. 6.14. 6	75:10	Quir	axe of 18-Rabbit of Copan	Two-Legged-Sky
	107:9	Quir	axe of 18-Rabbit of Copan	Two-Legged-Sky
	107:10	Quir	axe of 18-Rabbit of Copan	Two-Legged-Sky
9.15. 6.16.11	15:3	Tik	fish-in-hand	Ahpo-Kin
9.15. 6.16.17	55:1	Cop	God K-in-hand	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.15. 6.17. 0	9:3	Cop	????	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.15. 6.17. 1	45:13	NimP	ahau-in-hand	Fishface
9.15. 7. 0. 0	31:15	NimP	T586 end of tun	local ruler
9.15. 7. 6.12	120:7	Cop	????	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.15. 8. 8. 5	116:19	NTun	????	????
9.15. 8. 9. 4	82:28	NTun	*talah*	????
9.15. 9. 3.14	74:24	Bon	T515 capture of ????	Knot-Eye-Jaguar
9.15. 9.16. 1	40:11	Agua	????	Shield-God K of Dos Pilas
9.15. 9.16.15	56:2	Agua	????	God K-Mah Kina
9.15. 9.17.16	79:9	Yax	aux+T684/T563/sky	Shield-Jaguar I
9.15. 9.17.17	71:6	Agua	T684 inauguration	God K-Mah Kina
9.15.10. 0. 0	3:3	Tik	half-period of katun	
	5:4	Quir	T758 of the tun	
	29:10	NimP	scattering	Lahun-Chaan
	44:1	Mach	T586 end of tun	Etz'nab-GI
	47:4	Agua	scattering	God K-Mah Kina
9.15.10. 0. 0?	72:11	EPeru	*ahpo-le*-in-hand accession	local ruler
	121:7	NTun	T45	local person
9.15.10. 0. 1	39:5	Yax	fish-in-hand/God K	Bird-Jaguar III
	51:1	Yax	T757	Bird-Jaguar III
	52:6	Yax	aux+yax-mul+T712 blood-letting	Chac-Skull
	59:11	Yax	*balan-ahau*	Lady Zero-Skull
	76:1	Yax	fish-in-hand	Lady Zero-Skull
9.15.10.17.14	25:5	Yax	wing-shell death	Shield-Jaguar I
	25:7	Yax	wing-shell death	Shield-Jaguar I

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	55:7	Yax	aux+*balan-ahau*	Shield-Jaguar I
9.15.12. 2. 2	10:14	Tik	star-Yaxha	
	95:17	Tik	*bacwah*	GVI
9.15.12. 2. 3	80:7	Tik	????/T671 *tu yoc*	GVI
9.15.12. 3.18	123:12	PN	T218 completion of 7th tun *ti ahau le*	Ruler 4
9.15.12. 9.15	26:20	NTun	T45	Ek-??-Cab
9.15.12.11.12	20:4	Tik	*oc*+????	Ruler B
9.15.12.11.13	10:15	Tik	star-????	
	95:16	Tik	*bacwah*/????/T174:671	Kin-Balam?
9.15.12.17.13	100:7	Lac	seating *ti* T563.181	Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Bonampak
9.15.13. 0. 0	36:8	Tik	T757	Ruler B
9.15.13. 4.14	74:28	Yha	T515 capture of Zotz'	Chac-God K-GIII
9.15.13. 6. 9	3:12	Yax	scattering	Bird-Jaguar III
	13:6	Yax	ballgame	Bird-Jaguar III
9.15.13. 6. 9	52:9	Yax	na-chan blood-letting	Bird-Jaguar III
	96:4	Yax	????	3-Knot-Skull
9.15.13.11.10	26:16	NTun	T586:23	Muan
9.15.13.12. 1	17:8	???	God N/*lu* bat	Shell-Imix
9.15.15. 0. 0	41:2	Lac	T713 end of tun	Knot-Eye-Jaguar of Bonampak
	29:11	PN	scattering	Ruler IV
	56:7	PN	scattering	Ruler IV
	98:13	PN	scattering	????
9.15.15. 2. 3	52:4	Tik	aux+maize	GVI
	38:17	Tik	????+sky	????
	79:7	Tik	aux+????	GVI
	80:6	Tik	T174:565+????	Ruler B
	87:11	Tik	T79	Ruler B
9.15.15. 6. 0	39:6	Yax	fish-in-hand/God K	Lady Balam
9.15.15.12.16	109:6	Cop	T617:713	Ahau Chac-Ek
9.15.15.14. 0	80:8	Tik	????	Ruler B
9.15.16. 9. 3	26:18	NTun	T819	local person
9.15.17. 0. 4	35:6	Tik	aux+T712 blood-letting	7-Gourd
9.15.17. 5. 0	124:3	Cop	T79	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.15.17.15.14	25:9	Yax	wing-shell death	Lady Fist-Fish
9.15.18. 3.13	68:1	PN	T559 completion of 1st katun as *ahau*	Ruler 4
	99:6	PN	T575 *ti* canoe	Jaguar of Yaxchilan
9.15.18. 3.15	79:13	PN	aux+body-macaw	Ruler 4
9.15.18. 3.16	61:2	PN	????	Ruler 4
9.15.18.16. 7	89:19	PN	T741 birth	Ruler 7
9.15.19.14. 3	25:8	Yax	wing-shell death	Lady Ik-Skull
9.15.19.14.14	84:7	Yax	T520 819 Day Count	God K
9.16. 0. 0. 0	2:10	Tik	T713 end of tun	Ruler B
	111:1	Tik	scattering	Ruler B
	123:13	PN	T218 completion of 16 katuns	Ruler 4
9.16. 0. 1.11	102:1	Cop	T684 inauguration??	????
9.16. 0.13.17	26:7	Yax	T515 capture of Ah Ca-be	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 0.14. 5?	38:12	Yax	aux+fish-in-hand	Lady Zero-Skull
	38:13	Yax	aux+hun uinic blood-letting	Bird-Jaguar III

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	53:2	Yax	aux+blood-letting?	Bird-Jaguar III
	88:17	Yax	T741 birth	Shield-Jaguar II
	89:15	Yax	T741 birth	Shield-Jaguar II
9.16. 1. 0. 0	7:6	Yax	T684 inauguration	Bird-Jaguar III
	18:5	Yax	aux+????	Bird-Jaguar III
	38:9	Yax	aux+ahau-in-hand	Bird-Jaguar III
	38:14	Yax	aux+na chan blood-letting	Lady Zero-Skull
	63:2	Yax	T684 inauguration	Bird-Jaguar III
	71:9	Yax	T684 inauguration	Bird-Jaguar III
	71:20	Yax	T684 inauguration	Bird-Jaguar III
	112:19	Yax	seating *ti ahpo le*	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 1. 0. 9	86:6	Yax	????/4-bat	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 1. 2. 0	18:3	Yax	aux+*kan*/skull	Bird-Jaguar III
	38:8	Yax	aux+ahau-in-hand	Bird-Jaguar III
	79:12	Yax	aux+cauac-bat	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 1. 8. 6	48:3	Yax	aux+*ti*+zip	Kan-Tah
9.16. 1. 8. 6	48:4	Yax	Zip (God K/basket staff)	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 1. 8. 8	79:8	Yax	aux+????	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 1.12. 0	84:4	Ton	T520/*lu*-bat/*kan-tun*	Dragon
9.16. 3.10. 4	40:13	NTun	????	Chaan-Ah Cauac
	82:31	NTun	T819+????	
9.16. 4. 1. 1	10:16	Yax	star-shell	
	32:14	Yax	T764 capture of Ahpo-Muluc	Kan-Tah
	74:18	Yax	T515 capture of Jeweled-Skull	Bird-Jaguar III
	74:19	Yax	T515 capture of Jeweled-Skull	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 4. 1. 5	98:12	NTun	T819/*mo*/*pan*	Chaan-Ah Cauac
9.16. 4. 3.15	89:17	ECayo	T741 birth	4-Panac
9.16. 4. 6.17	16:6	Yax	T207-fire	Lady Xoc
9.16. 5. 0. 0	18:4	Yax	aux+head	Bird-Jaguar III
	21:20	Quir	na-chan blood-letting	Two-Legged-Sky
	44:2	Quir	T586 end of	????
	38:10	Yax	aux+ahau-in-hand	Bird-Jaguar III
	50:5	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	69:6	Cop	T586 end of	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	79:10	Yax	aux+*kan*/????	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 6. 0. 0	38:11	Yax	aux+cauac-bat	Shield-Jaguar II
	64:4	Yax	bat-expiration of 5th tun as *ahau*	
	79:11	Yax	aux+cauac-bat	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 6. 1. 6	38:15	Yax	aux+cauac-bat	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16. 6. 9.16	7:10	PN	T684 accession	Bat-Jaguar of Yaxchilan
9.16. 6.10.19	21:27	PN	????	????
9.16. 6.11.17	25:10	PN	wing-shell death	Ruler 4
9.16. 6.12. 0	73:5	PN	*mucah* burial	Ruler 4
9.16. 6.17. 1	71:8	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 5
9.16. 8.16. 1	20:9	Sac	ahau-in-hand	Shell-Hand
9.16.10. 0. 0	20:11	Sac	wing-hand	????
	29:3	Sac	scattering	Ahau-Kin
	29:4	Yax	scattering	Bird-Jaguar III

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	44:10	Quir	T586 end of?	Two-Legged-Sky
	47:5	Ton	scattering	
	57:3	Cop	PE special	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	58:2	Ton	zero:T713	Ah Imix
	65:2	Quir	scattering	
	66:7	Quir	half-period	
	69:7	Cop	T586 end of	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	86:7	Sac	????	Ahau-Kin
9.16.10. 5. 2	116:21	NTun	T819/*mo/pan*	Chaan-Ah Cauac
9.16.11.12. 4	82:30	NTun	T819	Chaan-Ah Cauac
9.16.12. 5.14	55:3	Yax	fish-in-hand/God K	Lady 6-Tuns of the Ik site
9.16.12. 5.17	7:7-9	Cop	T684 inauguration	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	112:20	Cop	seating *ti ahau le*	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	112:21	Cop	seating *ti ahpo le*	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	112:22	Cop	seating *ti ahau le*	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	112:25	Cop	seating *ti ahau le*	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.16.12.10. 8	71:10	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 6
9.16.12.14.10	71:12	ECayo	T684 inauguration	Ah Chac-Zotz'
9.16.13. 0. 0	16:2	Yax	T207-671	Mah Kina Itzam
9.16.13. 0. 0	126:3	Yax	seating/turtle/house	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16.13. 0. 7	32:9	Pal	seating on throne	Kuk II
	85:10	Pal	seating *ti ahau le*	Kuk II
9.16.13. 4.17	123:14	Quir	T218 completion of 2 katuns *ti ahpo le*	Two-Legged-Sky
9.16.14.17.17	16:8	Tik	T207-fire	????
9.16.15. 0. 0	43:8	LPas	scattering	Bird-Jaguar III
	43:13	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	43:14	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	48:5	LPas	aux+T280:501	Zac-Muluc
	73:12	Quir	T168	????
	80:9	Yax	????	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16.15.18. 9	37:21	Yax	aux+*nawah* of Ek-Chan	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16.16. 1. 6	38:15	Yax	aux+T683/563/Sky	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16.16. 2. 5	21:30	???	canoed	Ti-Kab-Cauac
	24:13	???	T736 death	Ti-Kab-Cauac
9.16.17. 2. 4	15:6	Yax	fish-in-hand	
	76:2	Yax	fish-in-hand/na-chan blood-letting	
9.16.17. 6.12	79:14	Yax	aux+T683/T630/sky	Bird-Jaguar III
9.16.17.14. 3	71:16	Nar	T684 inauguration	Ruler IIIa
9.16.17.16. 4	100:6	Tik	seating *ti batab le*	Ruler C
9.17. 0. 0. 0	2:9	Tik	T713 end of tun	Ruler C
	4:10	Pom	seating of tun	
	5:1-2	Cop	T586 end of tun	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	5:5	Yax	T756 expiration of tun	
	5:8	Cop	T671	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	7:10	Seib	T684 inauguration	Ah Tah
	13:4	Cop	T843	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	31:10-14	Cop	T44:502	
	41:4	Pom	T713 end of tun	

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	43:6	Agua	scattering	Shield-God K of Dos Pilas
	43:7	Pom	scattering	
	43:9	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	50:8	Quir	T819 PE	
	52:7	Pom	na-chan blood-letting	GI-Balam
	56:4	Cop	T679-757	New-Sky-at-Horizon
	66:9	Pom	half-period variant of 17 katuns	
	69:8	Quir	T586 end of 13 Ahau tun	Two-Legged-Sky
	82:16	Yax	????	Shield-Jaguar II
	98:1	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	111:2	Tik	scattering	Ruler C
9.17. 0. 0. 3	68:2	Pom	T559 kankin	????
9.17. 0. 2.12	89:20-21	Nar	T741 birth	Ruler IIIb
9.17. 1. 5. 9	71:13	ECayo	T684 inauguration	4-Panac-Ahau
9.17. 2.10. 4	109:5	Cop	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
9.17. 4. 1.11	24:12	Cop	T736 death	????
	108:1	Cop	T586.669b	????
9.17. 4.10.12	82:22	Quir	eccentric-flint?	????
9.17. 4.12. 5	25:16	Ton	wing-shell death	Chaan
9.17. 5. 0. 0	13:5	Cop	T843	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.17. 5. 0. 0	29:9	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	43:10	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	43:11	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
9.17. 5. 3. 4	33:7	Cop	ahau-in-hand+????	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.17. 5. 7. 5	27:6	Ton	posthumous event	Chaan
9.17. 5. 8. 9	71:15	Bon	T684 inauguration	Chaan-Muan
9.17. 5. 8.12	37:28	Nar	T757	Ruler IIIb
9.17. 9. 0.13	99:7	Ixk	smoke-head	local ruler
9.17. 9. 0.14	75:8	Ixk	axe	local ruler
9.17. 9. 2.12	112:26	Cop	seating/T16.669b:140:178	Yax-Zotz'
9.17. 9. 3. 4	99:8	Ixk	smoke-head	local person
9.17. 9. 5.11	13:7	PN	T843	Ruler 7
	21:16	PN	T173.4:528+star-shell	Ruler 7
	106:7	PN	????	Ruler 7
	126:5	PN	T683.565	Ruler 7
	129:10	PN	T126.25:565	Ruler 7
9.17.10. 0. 0	2:15	Nar	T713 end of tun	Ruler IIIb
	2:16	Nar	T713 end of tun	Ruler IIIb
	29:5	Bon	scattering	Chaan-Muan
	29:6	Nar	scattering	Ruler IIIb
	35:7	Nar	aux+akbal-kin	Ruler IIIb
	35:8	Nar	aux+akbal-kin	Ruler IIIb
	37:25	LHig	T712 bloodletting	
	41:5	Bon	T713 end of tun	Chaan-Muan
	43:12	Ixt	scattering	Ah Yax-T'ul
	44:3	Ixt	T586 end of tun	Ah Yax-T'ul
	121:9	LHig	???? in his house	local person
9.17.10. 6. 1	21:15	PN	T548:575 (T550)	Ruler 7
	82:32	PN	T548:575 (T550)	Ruler 7
9.17.10. 9. 4	71:14	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 7

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
	71:19	PN	T684 inauguration	Ruler 7
9.17.12. 6. 2	46:4	Cop	fish-in-hand/God K	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.17.12.13.14	74:21	???	T515 capture of Balan-Ahau	Ah-Chac-Ma-??
9.17.12.13.17	95:13	???	*nawah* of the captive	Split-Earth
9.17.13. 0. 7	103:6	Pal	1st katun *ti ahau le*	Kuk II
	123:15	Pal	T218 completion of 1st katun *ti ahau le*	Kuk II
	123:16	Pal	T218 completion of 1st katun *ti ahau le*	Kuk II
9.17.13. 4. 3	71:17	Nar	T684 inauguration	Ruler IIIb
9.17.14.15.16	112:27	PUin	seating *ti ahpo lel*	Chac-Balam
9.17.14.16.18	110:3	Quir	T713 accession	Ruler 2
9.17.15. 0. 0	29:7	Bon	scattering	Chaan-Muan
	43:13	Quir	scattering	Two-Legged-Sky
	69:9	Quir	T586 end of tun	
	98:8	Quir	T819	Two-Legged-Sky
	127:12	PN	T546/????/house	Ruler 7
9.17.16. 3. 8	74:23	Bon	T515 capture of Zotz'	Shield-Jaguar II of Yaxchilan
9.17.16. 3.12	74:22	Bon	T515 capture of Ah 5-Skull	Chaan-Muan
9.17.16.14.19	107:5	PN	T515 capture of Ah Nabe	Ruler 7
9.17.18. 2. 1	123:19	Tik	T218 completion of 1st katun *ti batab le*	Ruler C
9.17.18. 6.19	37:19	LMar	aux+T713 accession	local ruler
9.17.18.15.18	3:14	Bon	scattering	Lady Cauac-Skull
	49:3	Bon	flint-T713 blood-letting	Lady Cauac-Skull
	76:3	Bon	T586 blood-letting	Lady Cauac-Skull
9.18. 0. 0. 0	4:7	Pom	seating of tun	
	28:16	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	28:21	Ixk	T713 end of tun	
	29:12-13	Ixk	scattering	Shell-Hand
	38:29	Ixk	aux+*ti*+scattering	local person
	41:6	Pom	T713 end of tun	
	52:8	Pom	na-chan blood-letting	????
	64:3	Pom	bat-expiration of 18 katuns	
	111:3	Tik	scattering	Ruler C
9.18. 0. 3. 4	38:19	Bon	aux+T518 heir-designation	????
9.18. 1. 2. 0	16:11	Bon	T207-fire	Chaan-Muan
9.18. 1. 8.18	14:3	LMar	axe	????
9.18. 1.13. 2	114:4	Cop	T79:565	????
9.18. 2.14. 6	121:6	PUin	eclipse	
9.18. 2. 8. 0	74:30	Cop	*tah*-T515	New-Sky-at-Horizon
9.18. 3. 0. 0	29:8	Ixl	scattering	????
9.18. 4. 2.19	116:13	LMar	T515 capture of Zac-Zotz'	Macaw-GI
9.18. 4.16. 7	20:15	PN	46th tun anniversary of birth	Ruler 7
9.18. 5. 0. 0	41:7	PN	T713 end of tun	Ruler 7
	41:8	LMar	T713 end of tun	Macaw-GI
	43:11	Quir	scattering	????
	84:9	Quir	T520	Ruler 2
	90:1	Cop	T758	
9.18. 6. 4.19	74:36	Yax	T515 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9.18. 6. 5.11	32:15	Yax	T764 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II
	74:26	Yax	T515 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II
	74:37	Yax	T515 capture of Inverted Ahau	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 7. 6. 0	74:38	Yax	T515 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 7.10.13	101:3	Pal	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
9.18. 7.16. 9	74:39	Yax	T765d deer event	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 8. 3. 3	74:40	Yax	T515 capture of Ah-Zac-??-??	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 8.10.12	32:17	Yax	T573 changeover	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 9. 4. 4	72:8	Pal	T713 accession	6 Cimi-Pacal
9.18. 9. 6. 6	74:41	Yax	T515 capture of God K-Cleft-Sky	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 9. 7.10	86:10	Yax?	T563/*ku ti ma*	Lady ????
9.18. 9. 7.18	74:42	Yax	T515 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 9. 9.14	74:43	Yax	T515 capture of ????	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18. 9.10.10	26:25	Yax	capture? of Ahpo-Pah	Shield-Jaguar II
9.18.10. 0. 0	28:26	Ixk	T713 end of tun	Shell-Hand
9.18.10. 0. 0	41:12	???	T713 end of tun	Ah Cauac
	53:3	Seib	aux+????	Ah Ahpo-Tah
	60:5	Mach	T713 end of tun	
9.18.12. 0. 0	44:7	Itz	T586 end of tun	????
9.18.14. 7. 0	84:8	Quir	T520 819 Day Count	God K
9.18.17.12. 6	10:20	Yax	star-shell	
	74:27	Yax	T515 capture of Turtle-Bat	Great-Skull
	129:6	Yax	ahau-in-hand/T606/T757	Great-Skull
9.18.17.13.10	110:4	Yax	T207:671 *ti balan ahau*	Great-Skull
9.18.17.13.14	129:7	Yax	ahau-in-hand+????	Great-Skull
9.19. 0. 0. 0	28:17	Nar	T713 end of tun	
	43:15	Quir	scattering	Mul-Chaan
	43:16	Quir	scattering	Mul-Chaan
	123:17	Quir	T218 completion of 19th katun	????
9.19. 4. 1. 0	26:9	Nar	????	18-Rabbit
9.19. 4. 1. 1	7:11	Nar	T684 inauguration	18-Rabbit
9.19. 4.15. 1	26:11	Nar	*kuk:ma.??:ma:??*	
	62:20	Nar	T669b+????	
9.19. 5. 0. 0	50:1	Mach	T713 end of tun	Split-Kin-God K
9.19. 5. 9.12	26:12	Nar	T573-*kuk*+T669b	
	26:21	Nar	T669	
9.19. 9.15. 0	26:10	Nar	????	18-Rabbit
9.19.10. 0. 0	3:4	Mach	PE	
	41:9	Nar	T713 end of tun	18-Rabbit
	43:17	Car	scattering	Ox-Cauac
9.19.14.15. 1	127:9	Mach	T713 accession	Split-Kin-God K
10. 0. 0. 0. 0	1:2	Nar	T218 completion of 10 cycles	
	31:2	Pal	T807	????
	31:13	Cop	T44:502	
	84:2	Uax	T819	local ruler
	128:6	Cop	T79-house	
10. 0. 0.13. 0	28:18	Mach	T713 end of tun ??	
	45:10	Mach	????	local ruler
10. 0. 0.14.15	20:6	Mach	T819:757	local ruler
10. 0. 3. 3. 8	20:5	Xul	T741 birth	????

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
10. 0. 5. 0. 0	60:1	Mach	T713 end of tun	
10. 0. 7. 9. 0	47:3	Ton	scattering	Ik-Skull-Dragon
10. 0.10.17. 5	40:8	Mach	????	????
10. 0.19. 4.15	44:9	Car	T596 end of	Ox-Cauac
10. 1. 0. 0. 0	28:20	Uca	T713 end of tun	
	33:8	Seib	God C-in-hand	Ah Bolon-Tun
	41:10	Seib	T713 end of tun	Ah Bolon-Tun
	43:18	Seib	scattering	Ah Hun-Kin
	43:19	Ixl	scattering	local ruler
	43:20	Uca	scattering	local ruler
	53:4	Seib	aux+??:kan	Ah Bolon-Tun
	65:3	Car	scattering	Ox-Cauac
10. 1.10. 0. 0	28:19	Xul	T713 end of tun	
10. 1.13.17.19	104:1	???	T520H 819 Day Count	God K
10. 1.14. 5.17	16:8	???	T207	Bat
10. 2. 0. 0. 0	5:3	Itz	T586 end of tun	local ruler
10. 2.10. 0. 0	41:11	Ixl	T713 end of tun	
	111:4	Ixl	scattering	Ah Kal
10. 3. 0. 0. 0	61:3	Jimb	scattering	local ruler
13. 0. 0. 0. 0	1:4	Tort	T218 completion of the 13th baktun	
1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 8	55:8	Pal	80th CR anniversary of Pacal's accession	
1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 8	55:9	Pal	80th CR anniversary of Pacal's accession	

The following events are those recorded as having occurred in the mythological past. "*" marks the amount of time before 13.0.0.0.0 4 Ahau 8 Cumku of the date of each event.

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
9 Ik 10 Mol	5:12	Pal	*xoc ti* ahau-in-hand	Moon Goddess
	20:8	Pal	first ahau-in-hand	deleted
	21:9	Pal	T58.86:??	deleted
	121:4	Pal	chicchan-in-hand/God K	Moon Goddess
*5.18.14.13.17.16.18				
13 Oc 18 Uo	45:11	Pal	ahau-in-hand	Bolon Yocte
	82:4	Pal	TI.679:528.528.181	supernaturals
	82:5	Pal	TI.679.177:23:180	supernaturals
*5.18.14.13.8.1.10?				
13 Manik 5 Pax	107:6	Yax	axe	First Knot-Skull
*13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.3.14.9.14.18				
9 Kan 12 Xul	107:7	Yax	axe	2nd Knot-Skull
*13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.3.8.10.14.11				

DATE	CAT NO	SITE	ACTION	ACTOR
1 Ahau 13 Xul	107:8	Yax	axe	3-Knot-Skull
*13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.0.0.0.0.0				
1 Manik 10 Zec	113:1	Pal	T168:518	supernatural
*7.17.13.0.0.7.13				

Appendix 5

Split-Ergativity in the Cholan and Yucatecan Languages by Barbara MacLeod

This discussion will focus on the phonemenon of split-ergativity, a feature which I have noted in all of the Cholan and Yucatecan languages. The pattern of splitting found in these languages, as well as in Pocoman and Pocomchi, occurs in simple sentences with intransitive verbs in incompletive (imperfective) aspect. Whereas the more common pattern in Mayan and other ergative languages is to mark the subjects of transitive verbs with one set of pronouns and the subjects of intransitive with another set, the Yucatecan and Cholan languages utilize the ergative (transitive) set with intransitive verbs in incompletive aspect, shifting to the set of suffixed absolutive pronouns in the completive. The ergative pronouns in the languages under consideration are prefixed to the verb; in many other Mayan languages these, too, are suffixed.

It has been proposed by Bruce (1968:41-42) that Lacandon, a Yucatecan language, has no verbs. The controversy focuses on incompletive intransitives such as *in hanan*, which can be understood as "I eat" or "my food." In Yucatec, the closest kindred to Lacandon, the distinction would be made by means of an obligatory preposed aspect marker, *k*-:

k-in hanal	"I eat"
in hanal	"my food"

The same morpheme *k*- occurs in Lacandon, but Bruce believes it to mark future time. My own data on Lacandon reflect the present-time ambiguity of which he has spoken, although I would argue that the language does, in fact, have verbs. For all practical purposes, however, incompletive intransitives might just as well be considered nouns. This nominalization is fundamental to the development of split-ergativity in all of these languages, although most have developed some sort of disambiguating or dodging strategy as well, as seen in the Yucatec example above.

Cholti and Chorti appear to have implemented yet another set of prefixed pronouns, a set with no function other than to mark incompletive intransitive constructions. More will be said of this set later, following several examples of its function. There is yet another strategy, one which serves to circumvent the ambiguity altogether. This is the "auxiliary verb + *ti* + verbal noun" construction, seen most often in Chol, but noted also in Cholti and to a lesser degree in Mopan. Thus in Chol one may say *woli-k wiyel* "I am sleeping," or *woli-y-on ti wiyel*, with the same meaning. The latter is the more commonly heard form, wherein the ergative pronoun *k*- has been replaced by the absolutive -*on*, now suffixed to the auxiliary, followed by the locative *ti* (to, at, toward). *Wiyel* "sleep" is ambiguous by itself; following *ti* it must be considered nominal.

A number of examples, selected from various Cholan and Yucatecan languages to demonstrate the contrast in inflection resulting from split-ergativity, appear in

Table 1. The function of ergative and absolutive pronouns in split-ergative languages can be summarized as follows:

Ergative pronouns:
(a) subjects of transitive verbs;
(b) possessors of nouns and in most languages with the split-ergative pattern (Cholti and Chorti excepted);
(c) subjects of intransitive verbs in incompletive aspect.

Absolutive pronouns:
(a) objects of transitive verbs;
(b) subjects of intransitive verbs (except in incompletive aspect in split-ergative languages);
(c) subjects of stative constructions.

From the examples in Table 1 we see evidence in all of the Cholan and Yucatecan languages of a split pronominal pattern based on aspect. A close look at the Cholti examples reveals two third person pronominal prefixes in addition to the suffixed pronoun, which is Ø in third person singular. Fought (1972) gives the following sets of pronominal prefixes for Chorti, designated the "*u*-set" and the "*a*-set" respectively:

	u-set		*a*-set	
	sing	plur	sing	plur
1	*vl/-ni*	*ka-*	*vn-*	*ka-*
2	*a-*	*i-*	*i-*	*is-*
3	*u-*	*u- -o'p*	*a*	*a- -o'p*

Although Moran (1935) does not explicitly recognize this second set of prefixes in Cholti, he does provide numerous examples using third person, and on page 30 of his vocabulary he indicates that *e-* is a "second person singular possessive"--the term that is his usual classification for prefixed pronouns. This *e-* looks suspiciously like the second person singular of the Cholti *a*-set above. Since there is now evidence of the *a*-set in Cholti, I have assumed greater antiquity of it than has previously been proposed. Preliminary evidence from the writing system indicates possible glyphic analogues.

The *u*-set in both languages is reserved for complex stems ending in *-vl* (a nominalizing suffix in all Cholan and Yucatecan languages), apart from the expected transitive verb and noun morphology. A further example from Fought's (1972) *Chorti Texts* underscores the nominalized nature of intransitive "verbs" taking the *u*-set:

u w-ir-na-ar "their being seen"

Ergative splitting is clearly demonstrable in all of the Cholan and Yucatecan languages, and it is apparent that a nominalizing process is at the heart of its evolution. Furthermore, the ancestors of all these languages were likely participants in the development and elaboration of the writing system. Syntactic and morphological disambiguating strategies apparently developed side-by-side with ergative splitting in most of these languages, and evidence for all these patterns may be found through careful attention to glyph morphology and syntax.

Table 1. Split-ergativity in Cholan and Yucatecan languages.

LANGUAGE	ASPECT	ERGATIVE PRONOUN	STEM	ABSOLUTIVE PRONOUN		GLOSS
YUCATEC						
incompletive	*k-*	*u*	*han-al*			*"she eats"*
completive	*(h)-*		*han-i*	*-Ø*		*"she ate"*
LACANDON						
incompletive		*a*	*ween-en*			*"you sleep"*
completive			*ween-*			
MOPAN						
incompletive (progressive)	*tan-*	*a*	*han-al*	*-eech*		*"you are eating"*
completive			*han-*	*-Ø*		*"you ate"*
ITZA						
incompletive	*k-*	*a*	*taah*			*"he comes"*
completive			*taal-i*	*-Ø*		*"he came"*
CHOL						
incompletive (progressive)	*woli-*	*k*	*wiyel*			*"I am sleeping"*
completive	*tza-*		*wiy-i-y-*	*-on*		*"I slept"*
	tza-		*buch-l-e-y*	*-on*		*"I sat down"*
CHONTAL (Acalan)						
incompletive		*u*	*tal-el*			*"he comes"*
completive	*Ø-*		*tal-i-y-*	*-ob*		*"they came"*
	Ø-		*chum-wan-*	*-Ø*	*ta ahau-l-el*	*"he became governor"*
CHORTI						
incompletive		*a*	*cham-ay*			*"he dies"*
completive			*cham-ay-*	*-Ø*		*"he dies"*
incompletive		*a*	*tur-wan*			*"he sits down"*
completive			*tur-wan-*	*-Ø*		*"he sat down"*
CHOLTI						
incompletive (progressive)	*iwal-*	*u*	*koy-tal*		*padre*	*"the padre is lying down"*
completive			*koy-wan-*	*-Ø*		*"he lay down"*
incompletive (progressive)	*iwal-*	*u*	*pas-k'a-el*			*"it is being revealed"*
incompletive		*a*	*pas-k'a*			*"it is revealed"*
completive			*pas-k'a-*	*-Ø*		

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